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John Fenwick
OF
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE,
Attorney at Law.

BORN AT HEXHAM 14 APRIL 1787.
MARRIED AT ALNWICK 9 JUNE 1814.

Per. Gough Add's Durham.

11th 8.

LOCAL COLLECTIONS;
OR
RECORDS OF REMARKABLE EVENTS,
CONNECTED WITH THE
BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD.
1840.



ONLY SIXTY COPIES PRINTED.—TO BE CONTINUED ANNUALLY.

Gateshead-on-Tyne :
PRINTED BY WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

1841.



HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS,

1840.

We have been favoured by the Postmaster of Gateshead with the following facts in connection with the late post-office reductions:—

The Number of Letters Posted at Gateshead.		
Previous to Reduction to Fourpence.	After Reduction to Fourpence.	After Reduction to a Penny.
Nov. 18.....252	Dec. 9.....392	Jan. 10.....640
" 19.....189	" 10.....363	" 11.....516
" 20.....277	" 11.....354	" 12.....363
" 21.....244	" 12.....340	" 13.....307
" 22.....249	" 13.....343	" 14.....566
" 23.....237	" 14.....338	" 15.....686
" 24.....186	" 15.....191	" 16.....723
	" 16.....348	" 17.....389

A public meeting of the inhabitants of this borough was held in the town-hall, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, "to take into consideration the state of that part of the new line of the Durham and Tyne-Bridge turnpike-road, which is within the borough, and particularly of the horse-way and footpath, and the best means of procuring an amendment thereof." The Mayor of Gateshead was in the chair, and the resolutions (advertised in another part of this paper) were passed unanimously. Mr. Ald. Wilson, in proposing the first resolution, expressed his regret that an idea had gone abroad, that the parties originating the meeting were actuated by an unfriendly spirit towards the trustees. Nothing could be further from the truth. They had adopted this mode of making their complaints to the trustees, because it appeared to them the least invidious or objectionable. There could be no doubt on the mind of any one, that the road was in a very defective state; that the middle of it, instead of being elevated, had become hollowed, from imperfect materials being used, or some other cause; and that the materials used were of a kind very injurious to the horses and carriages on the road. Mr. James Smith said, he had travelled on several roads in this and neighbouring counties; and he felt bound to say, that the road under consideration was the worst he had seen. He had occasionally complained to the subalterns on the road, but had been told, that as he only paid 3s. 6d. a-week toll, he had no right to complain. He did not blame the trustees for this; but he certainly thought, that the parties who paid toll, had the best right to complain. His horse had suffered much from the kind of materials used, the mud produced by the foundry slag operating as a sort of blister upon the animal. Mr. Radford, of Newcastle, (the extensive coach proprietor,) corroborated the statements of Mr. Smith. He said he could speak with respect to sixty horses, many of which had suffered severely, having been absolutely skinned, in various parts of the body, by the road-material getting between the harness and the animals' skin. Mr. R. also produced a copy of a Report from Mr. H. Welsh, the civil engineer, made in 1837, on the road under discussion, which pointed out the friable nature of the material used in repairing this "badly-constructed" turnpike from its north end to the Birtley toll-gate.

"The transverse section of the road (said Mr. Welch) is too flat; and, in some cases, so hollow, that the use of the best road-materials, viz., whinstone, would fail in maintaining a good surface; especially as the substratum is very unfavourable, and the water prevented from escaping from the surface into the side-drains, or gutters."

After alluding to the great expense of whinstone for the whole of the road, Mr. Welch observed:—

"It seems to me, that, for the present at least, you should be content by getting the first or north division thoroughly coated or covered, for the middle 22 feet, with an average thickness of five inches of broken slag, keeping it six inches thick in the middle—and the space on each side of this covering (that is, to the side-drain,) covered with the same material four inches in thickness, after the sides have been lowered, where practicable, to render the transverse section not less than ten inches higher in the centre than at the sides, besides the side-drain or gutter; and upon the middle 22 feet, there should be added a coat or cover of good whinstone, not less than four inches in thickness. I think the slag should be applied a month or six weeks before the whinstones are laid on, taking care to keep the ruts frequently raked in."

Mr. Joseph Reed Wilson, who proposed the second resolution, said, the cause of the *quadrupeds* having been ably pleaded, he would beg to say a few words on behalf of the *biped* part of the creation. He had travelled the road in question for many years, and he had twice itinerated England; and he must decidedly say, that this road was the worst turnpike he had ever seen. The footpath had been made on the low side of the road, where it received the wet; when it was obvious it should have been on the other side. The horse-road was a nuisance, and a dangerous one too; for being close to the footpath, the latter was often encroached upon by fair-men and other riders, to the risk of the lives of foot-passengers. Mr. Wright spoke to the same effect. Mr. Revely (one of the parish-surveyors of roads) said he had seen an experiment tried of the comparative durability of blue-stone and slag, and he really could not say there appeared much difference. He believed, however, the slag was not so hard a substance now as formerly, from an alteration having been adopted in the mode of taking it from the furnaces. After a few words from Mr. Pattison in support of the third resolution, requesting the Town Clerk to present a memorial to the trustees—and from the Mayor, who said he had explained to Mr. Willis that the requisitionists entertained no hostile feeling toward the trustees—the proceedings terminated by thanks being voted to the Chairman, on the motion of Mr. Thomas Sowerby.

AT A MEETING of the INHABITANTS of the Borough of GATESHEAD, convened by the Mayor, in pursuance of a Requisition, and held in the Town Hall in Oakwellgate, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at one o'clock, "to take into consideration the State of that part of the New Line of the Durham and Tyne Bridge Turnpike Road which is within the Borough, and particularly of the Horse Road and Footpath, and the best means of procuring an amendment thereof," (the Worshipful the MAYOR in the chair,) it was resolved:—

Moved by Mr. Alderman Wilson,

Seconded by Mr. James Smith,

1. That the state of that part of the line of the Durham and Tyne Bridge Turnpike Road, which is within this borough, particularly the state of the Horse Road and Footpath, has been, for a considerable period, very unsatisfactory; that the Main Road has been repaired with materials of an insufficient quality, as is shown by the necessity for their frequent removal; that the Horse Road has been a mere plunge, worse than useless to riders, and a nuisance of the most offensive kind to foot-

passengers, and the Footpath has not been such as the wants of the public require, nor equal to the Footpaths which are provided by the Trustees of neighbouring Roads, for the convenience of passengers.

Moved by Mr. Joseph Reed Wilson,
Seconded by Mr. John Wright,

2. That a Memorial be drawn up, signed by the Mayor on behalf of the meeting, and presented to the Trustees of the Durham and Tyne Bridge Turnpike Road, embodying the foregoing resolution, and praying them to adopt such measures as may remedy the inconveniences complained of—by the application of more durable materials for the repair of the main Road—by either the abolition of the Horse Road, or its removal to the eastern side of the Turnpike—and by improving the Footpath, so as to render it at least equal to those provided for the public in other quarters.

Moved by Mr. John Pattison,
Seconded by Mr. John Todd,

3. That the Town Clerk of Gateshead be requested to present the Memorial to the Trustees, at their first meeting, and to explain to them that these resolutions have been adopted in no unfriendly spirit, but in the hope that the Trustees would receive with pleasure any recommendation or suggestion from the inhabitants of Gateshead, with whose interests the convenience of the Roads within their Borough is so intimately connected.

Moved by Mr. John Pattison,
Seconded by Mr. Alderman Wilson,

4. That the proceedings of this meeting be advertised once in the *Gateshead Observer*.

W. H. BROCKETT, Mayor.

Moved by Mr. Thomas Sowerby, and agreed to by acclamation,

4. That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the Mayor, for his readiness in calling this meeting, and his conduct in the chair.

A meeting of the Boroughholders and Freemen of Gateshead (convened by the Stewards) was held at the Anchorage School, on Wednesday, Jan. 22, for the purpose of auditing the Stewards' accounts, and receiving a proposition from Mr. Brockett, respecting the Borough Property. There were present Messrs. William Kenmir (in the chair), Joseph Davie, Ralph Wylam, Joshua Greene, Nicholas Andrews, William Douglas, Joseph Soulsby, William Errington, C. H. Cook, John Turnbull, George Kirkley, John Wakefield, William Charlton, Joseph Lumley, William Kell, T. H. Scott, Michael Hobson, George Hudspeth, William Angus, James Pollock, John Fairweather, Forster Walker, Robert Scott, Robert Lister, Thomas Robinson, John Lister, jun., John Barras, William Hymers, W. H. Brockett, Henry Hind, James Honeyman, Henry Scott, James Hymers, Thomas Elliott, Joseph Willis, Thomas Glaholm, George Bell, R. C. Young, Thomas Swinburne, William Forgin, William Mawer, Robert Taylor, George Watson, Thomas Bulcraig, William Falkous, William Brown, and William Spencer. After the accounts (showing a balance of £109 1s. 2d. in the hands of the Stewards,) had been passed, and also a resolution declining to allow Mr. Meek an abatement of rent, Mr. Willis stated, that the Committee appointed to consider the best means of appropriating the Windmill Hills, for the benefit of the Boroughholders and Freemen, had deferred further proceedings for the present, in consequence of the intention of Mr. Brockett to make a proposition on the subject. Mr. Brockett then gave notice of his intention to move, at the next meeting of the Boroughholders and Freemen, the following resolutions:—

1. That it is highly desirable that the Borough Property should not remain in the comparatively unproductive state in which it is at present placed.

2. That that part of the property called the Windmill Hills is particularly well adapted for building-sites; and that the appropriation of it to such a purpose would be of great advantage, not only to all parties at present interested in the property, but to the public at large. To the tradesmen of Gateshead, the erection of so considerable a number of dwellings as might be placed upon the Windmill Hills would be immensely serviceable, by increasing the inhabitaney, and consequently the consumption of the necessaries and luxuries of life; whilst to the public, the opening of a new and long-desired line of road, westward from the Half Moon lane, would be a boon of the most valuable kind.

3. That the litigation which has unfortunately occurred on the subject of the Borough Property, has been not only attended with considerable expense, but has interfered with that harmony and good-fellowship which are so conducive to the well-being of a community, and which

had previously prevailed between the Boroughholders and Freemen and the inhabitants of Gateshead.

4. That the Boroughholders and Freemen have, on numerous occasions, evinced an anxious desire to promote measures for the general good, by contributing munificent sums to the charities and improvements of Gateshead.

5. That in any measures that may be adopted by the Boroughholders and Freemen, for the ultimate alienation of the Borough Property, the Boroughholders are disposed to make provision for a continuance of that support to public improvements which they have hitherto afforded.

6. That it appears to this meeting, that the best means of carrying the foregoing resolutions into effect, would be—by obtaining proper legal authority (by legislative enactment or otherwise) for the disposal of the whole of the Borough Property—by appropriating all such portions of it as are suitable for the purpose, to the formation of streets or buildings, of a convenient and creditable description—by providing for the opening out of a good road westward from the Half Moon lane—and by securing the means of future support to the general improvement of the borough, by charging each building-site with the payment of a moderate annual ground-rent, to be applied for the general benefit of the people of Gateshead.

7. That a Committee be appointed for carrying these resolutions into effect; and that it be an instruction to such Committee to consider the necessary details, and to make a Report upon the subject, as soon as convenient, to a general meeting of the Boroughholders and Freemen, to be convened for the purpose.

Mr. Brockett proposed, in order to give full opportunity for consideration, that the resolutions be printed, and a copy sent to each Boroughholder and Freeman; and that they be decided upon at a special meeting, to be held on the 12th of February. Mr. B. urged upon the meeting the desirableness of as soon as possible settling a question which had been unfortunately productive of so much litigation and ill-feeling, and pointed out the benefit that would accrue, both to the Boroughholders and the public, by adopting the plan he had suggested.—Mr. William Hymers seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously; and the present Property Committee were instructed to take the resolutions into consideration, and report their opinion thereof. After thanks to the Chairman had been voted, the meeting was dissolved.

The memorial to the Queen from Gateshead, which was forwarded to the Home Office on the 28th of January, was acknowledged in the following terms:—

Whitehall, 4th February, 1840.

SIR.—I have laid before the Queen the petition which you transmitted from the inhabitants of Gateshead, in behalf of John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, under sentence of death for high treason; and having considered the special circumstances of the case of each of the prisoners, with reference to the proceedings which have taken place since their trials, I have deemed it advisable to recommend to Her Majesty to extend the Royal Mercy to the said prisoners, on condition of transportation for life; and Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to extend her mercy to them on that condition.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

NORMANBY.

On Tuesday, Feb. 4, the foundation-stone of the new Gateshead Union Workhouse was laid by the Rev. John Collinson, Rector of Boldon. The inclemency of the weather prevented many from being present who had determined to attend the ceremony. The company was therefore more select than numerous. The Rev. Gentleman, after a few appropriate observations, well-suited to the occasion, offered up an impressive prayer, as follows:—

O, Almighty and Everlasting God, the Author of all goodness, who alone art always just and always merciful, we, thine unworthy servants in humble acknowledgment that unless the Lord build the house, their labour is but lost who build it, implore thy divine blessing upon the work here this day begun, that it may be prosperously completed, to thy work here this day begun, that it may be prosperously completed, to thy glory and the good of mankind. Before thee, the rich and the poor meet together. Enable us, by thy Holy Spirit, to bear one another's burdens, and that those who give may give cheerfully, as lending to the Lord; and those who receive, may have thankful and contented hearts. Teach us, O Lord, who are present here this day, and all those who are now, or may hereafter be concerned in this Institution, ever to bear in mind the manifold changes of this mortal state—that the strong are often suddenly made weak, and the rich often suddenly made poor—in order that we may be pitiful and courteous to our necessitous brethren, even for our own sakes, not knowing how soon we ourselves may need assistance, and for the sake of Christ, who came down from Heaven, and died upon the Cross, to redeem all mankind, being all sinners before God, from death everlasting. Fix in our hearts, O Lord, the thoughts of these truths—that as we brought nothing into this world, so we can carry nothing out—that with God there is no respect of persons—that we have nothing but what we have received, and for which we are to be accountable in the day of judgment; and give us grace to lay up treasures in Heaven, by striving to do our duty with diligence and fidelity, in that state of life to which thou hast been pleased to call us, by prayers and alms, by good and charitable works done in the faith and love of Christ. Grant, O Lord, that these walls may afford an asylum and quiet refuge to the aged and destitute, to the orphan and the widow—that here may ever be found peace and aban-

dance, good order, and virtuous, industrious discipline—a union of justice and mercy, of religion and charity. Grant that this establishment may be the humble means, among many others, of preserving in this land the mark and distinction of a Christian community, that to the poor the Gospel is preached, and taught both by word and deed—that here children may be brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, to fear God in their youth, and that the aged may find, in the truths of Christ's Holy Gospel, a consolation in the hour of death, and a hope beyond the grave. We are taught by the Sacred Word that the poor shall never cease out of this land—a warning to us all of our precarious lot in this troublesome world, and a trial of patience and Christian charity. Still, O Lord, we entreat thy blessing, through whom Kings reign, upon our Sovereign Queen Victoria, and the people of this nation—that her reign may be long, peaceable, and prosperous—that the different ranks and classes of the population of this great country may be knit together in harmony and good-will, as one social body—that all may have grace, in their respective stations, to see their true interest in promoting piety and virtue, by following the paths of industry and honesty to obtain success in this life, and by striving, day by day, to improve in Christian holiness, without which none shall see the Lord—that we may all meet hereafter as one fold, under one shepherd, in the kingdom of Christ. These prayers and supplications we humbly offer up to the Throne of Grace, in the hope and for the sake of thy son, Jesus Christ, our only Mediator and Redeemer—who hath taught us, when we pray, to say, "Our Father, who art in Heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done on Earth, as it is done in Heaven. Give us, day by day, our daily bread. Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen."

The following inscription, engraven on copper, was then inserted in the foundation-stone:—

This workhouse was erected by the Guardians of the Gateshead Union, in the third year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and in the year of our Lord 1840, under the superintendence of a Building Committee, consisting of—

Joseph Cowen, Esq., Chairman.		
Samuel Hillaby, Vice-Chairman.		
George Heppell Ramsay, Esq., J.P.		
Robert Robson	Henry Sanderson	John Allen
Joseph Robson	Stephen Hall	Thomas Y. Hall
	William Rowntree, Clerk to the Guardians.	

This, the first stone, was laid by the Rev. John Collinson, M.A., late Rector of Gateshead, but now Rector of Boldon, on the 4th day of February, 1840.

After the ceremony, many of the gentlemen present dined together at Mr. Freeman's, who, with his accustomed liberality, provided a very excellent "set-out." Joseph Cowen, Esq., most ably presided on the occasion; and the evening was spent in mutual harmony and enjoyment.

The anniversary meeting of the Governors of the Gateshead Dispensary was held on Tuesday, Feb. 4, in the town-hall, (George Hawks, Esq., in the chair,) when the Report of the Committee was read by the Secretary, as follows:—

The Committee of the Gateshead Dispensary feel much pleasure in referring the Governors to its eighth year's accounts, as evidences of the increasing usefulness and prosperity of the charity—and in bearing testimony to the humanity and attention of the apothecary, in the performance of his duty.

It is gratifying to the Committee to state, that although their usual tender to the Gateshead Union, for the supply of medicines and medical assistance to the poor of this district, could not be accepted by the Board of Guardians, the Dispensary has not suffered by the withdrawal of that item of support—a saving of £84 having been effected, by the care of the apothecary, in the expenditure for medicines during the past year, whilst the sum which the Dispensary previously received from the Union only amounted to £59 10s.

The casualties during the last year have been numerous, but still they have been considerably restricted, in consequence of an instruction from the Committee to the apothecary, to confine the dispensing of medicines, as much as possible, to cases duly recommended by subscribers—the uncertain state of the finances (the annual subscriptions being still unequal to the average expenditure) rendering the utmost precaution necessary to prevent encroachment upon the vested funds of the institution.

The Committee, however, gratefully acknowledge several munificent benefactions derived from the exertions of charitable individuals during the past year; amongst which must be particularly mentioned the proceeds of the annual ball (£51 14s. 6d.), and of the Gateshead Fell concert (£15), the annual gift of £5 from "A Lady," and a collection (£13) after a sermon preached by the Rev. Joseph Barker, by desire of the "Order of Rechabites," for the benefit of the Dispensary.

The public health of the district, since the last anniversary, the Committee have great happiness to say, has been, generally, good—the pestilential sickness prevailing during the months of October, November, and December, having been more than counterbalanced by the healthy summer and autumn, by which the departed year was distinguished.

It affords the Committee sincere gratification to state, that the popularity (if it may be so called) of the Dispensary, continues unabated; but they wish it to be continually borne in mind, that every individual, be he rich or poor, has it in his power to contribute to the permanency of this truly excellent charity. The praises of the poor, when honestly and gratefully bestowed, are appeals to the patronage of the public which are seldom made in vain.

The Treasurer's Account showed a balance in favour of the

Dispensary of £33 2s. 2d., exclusive of £50, which had been added during the year to the vested funds of the institution, now amounting altogether to £550. The number of cases admitted last year was 3,930, being an increase of 75 over the preceding year—and making a grand total, since the commencement of the Dispensary (8 years ago), of 27,262—the strongest argument which can be adduced in favour of the charity.—Thanks were voted to the medical and other officers of the Dispensary, and to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair.

THE GATESHEAD TOWN COUNCIL.

February 6, 1840.

ALDERMEN.	p W. H. BROCKETT, Esq. Mayor.	p Potts, John
Abbot, John	COUNCILLORS.	p Graham, E.
Barras, John	Count, Joseph	p Greene, Joshua
Hall, Michael	p Cummins, T.	p Hymers, Jas.
Pollock, Jas.	Davidson, J.	p Hymers, Wm.
Wilson, T.	p Davis, R.	p Kenmir, W.
	p Fairbairn, J.	p Lister, John
	p Forster, S.	p Wylam, R.

[Those marked p were present.]

THE minutes of last meeting having been read, several orders of the Watch Committee, and decisions on appeals against the rates, were received and confirmed, and a recommendation for an increase of the police-force ordered to be carried into effect by the Watch Committee—as also a suggestion that the names of streets should be put up, painted on slate, in the same manner as has been done in Newcastle. A Report of the Finance Committee was also received, and a borough rate of a halfpenny in the pound, as recommended therein, ordered, on the motion of Mr. FAIRBAIRN, seconded by Mr. WYLAM. The instalments of payments by the collectors of the street-assessment were arranged and ordered; and the Town Clerk was instructed to inform the overseers of Heworth that proceedings would be adopted against them, unless the arrears of borough-rate (long over due) were paid. Mr. JAMES HYMERS proposed that the fish-market should be sold. He said the speculation had been a decided failure; and although he knew they could not sell the site, yet the materials could be converted into money. He said the appropriation of the Street Act money to the building was illegal: indeed, he had always understood that Mr. Kell had promised to provide the money for the purpose. He recollected Mr. K. distinctly saying so.—No one seconded the motion; and, after some discussion as to a separate account for the fish-market, which the Town Clerk had inserted in the ledger, it fell to the ground. Mr. FAIRBAIRN's motion, that all notices of motions in future should contain the precise nature of motions, was seconded by Mr. GRAHAM; and, after some discussion, unanimously carried. The MAYOR then called the attention of the Council to the circumstance of the Queen's marriage, which was fixed for Monday, at 12 o'clock. He understood a Committee had been appointed in Newcastle, to make such arrangements as they might think proper for the celebration of that day. In Stockton, a public dinner, in which the inhabitants were invited to join the Council, and a dinner for the poor by subscription, had been adopted, instead of an illumination; and elsewhere he had observed that public dinners had been thought the best mode of celebrating the event. He presumed the day would be a general holiday, and if his brother Magistrates concurred, he intended to issue a notice to that effect. An address, of course, would be voted to her Majesty, after the ceremony, at a special meeting. Mr. ROWNTREE quite agreed as to the propriety of celebrating the day; but he thought if a subscription could be raised, by a general waiting upon the inhabitants, for the purpose of building a house for the Dispensary, it would be a more lasting and valuable celebration than any other. Eventually it was agreed that a Dinner Committee should be appointed, and a subscription commenced as early as possible, for the purpose recommended by Mr. Rowntree. The meeting was then adjourned to the 19th of March.

The Rev. John Davies, the recently appointed Rector of Gateshead, was inducted on Saturday, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, by the late Rector, in the presence of several of the parishioners. Induction (which is the ceremony of "installing" the incumbent in full possession of the temporalities of his benefice) is made in the following manner:—The inductor (the person to whom the Archdeacon's mandate of induction is addressed) reads the mandate; and then taking the incumbent by the hand, and laying it upon the key or ring of the church-door, gives him possession; after which, the door is opened (in the present case by the Churchwardens, who were inside for the purpose,) and the person inducted enters the church, and tolls a

bell, "to make the induction public, and known to the parishioners." The clergyman who inducts then endorses a certificate of the induction upon the Archdeacon's mandate, and they who witnessed the ceremony testify the same. This was done in the vestry of St. Mary's, where the new Rector received and kindly responded to the hearty congratulations of such of his parishioners as were present on the occasion.

MARRIAGE OF HER MAJESTY, QUEEN VICTORIA, WITH PRINCE ALBERT OF SAXE COBURG.

THE day (Feb. 10) was celebrated in this borough by a dinner at the Half Moon Inn, in Mrs. Calvert's best style, (the Mayor in the chair). The evening was spent in the utmost good feeling, and justice done to the toasts in a manner worthy of hospitable old Gateshead. "Her Majesty" and "His R. H. Prince Albert, the Queen's Consort," and "all good wishes" to them, were enthusiastically drank; as were also "the Duke of Sussex, the Father on the occasion," "The Queen Dowager and the Royal Family," "The Duchess of Kent," and the Prince's Father and Brother. The other toasts of the evening, which were all appropriately proposed and responded to, were "The Army and Navy," "Her Majesty's Ministers," "the Duke of Cleveland" (by Mr. Fairbairn), "The Bishop and Clergy" (Mr. Graham), "The Mayor and Corporation of Gateshead" (Mr. Willis), "The Rector of Gateshead" (the Chair), "The Lord of the Manor" (Mr. Wylam), "The Chairman" (Mr. George Hawks), "The Rector of Boldon and Family" (Mr. Pollock), "The Member for Gateshead" (the Chair), "The Mayoress and Ladies of Gateshead" (Mr. Barras), "The Corporation of Newcastle" (Mr. Kell), "Messrs. Graham and Fairbairn, the Vice-Presidents," (Mr. W. Hymers), "Lord Durham" (Mr. Hawks), "Lord Ravensworth" (Mr. Cummins), "The Members for the North Division of Durham" (Mr. Willis), "Mr. Barras, the late Mayor," (the Chair), "The Literary and Charitable Institutions of Gateshead" (Mr. Swinburne), &c. &c. In proposing the health of the Rector, the Chairman read a note which he had received, to the effect that the Rector felt highly the honour of an invitation to the banquet in celebration of the Queen's marriage, but regretted that the state of his health, and other circumstances connected with his recent removal to Gateshead, prevented him having the pleasure of accepting it. Mr. Davies, however, begged to assure the Mayor, that he was deeply impressed with the tokens of confidence and respect which he had already received from the latter, and the other gentlemen of the borough; and he trusted, that, with the divine blessing, those feelings of harmony and good-will with which the important connection between them had commenced, would be hereafter strengthened and matured by a more perfect knowledge of each other. The Rector added, that he need hardly say, that he deeply participated in those sentiments of loyalty and attachment to our youthful Sovereign, which the meeting was intended to demonstrate. An excellent band attended and played appropriate tunes during the evening, and several social songs were given by Messrs. Swinburne, Potts, Bennett, Kenmir, and Willis.—The inmates of the workhouse were regaled with Christmas cheer, and the poor were not forgotten by the churchwardens, to whom the distribution of a sum of money was entrusted on the occasion. The bells rang merrily, and the day was strictly kept as a holiday.

A Meeting of the Boroughholders and Freemen was held in the Anchorage School, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee on Mr. Brockett's intended resolutions, (which have appeared in the *Observer*), and for the consideration of the resolutions themselves. Mr. William Kenmir, the Senior Steward, was in the chair. Mr. Brockett proposed his string of seven resolutions, but no one seemed disposed to second them. Mr. James Hymers said he would vote for them, if seconded; but he would not second them. Mr. Pollock said he would second them, merely to enable the meeting to entertain the question. Mr. James Hymers moved, that Mr. Walters' "opinion," as to the division of the property, should be read, which (with the "case") was done. Mr. Walters advised, that a deed should be executed by every individual boroughholder, vesting the property in trustees, for the purpose of division, as the best means of accomplishing what the boroughholders desired. Mr. Hymers said, the "opinion" did not at all clear up the doubts as to the title of the boroughholders to the property: it did not even allude to it. The Report of the Committee on the resolutions was then read by Mr. Swinburne, to the effect that the

Committee cordially concurred in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th resolutions; but that an acquiescence in the 5th would convey an admission that the property was public; and that the proposition of subjecting the property to a rent-charge, to be applied to public purposes, was an unjust and unreasonable proposition. The Report stated, that Mr. Brockett had always been the most active and decided opponent of the boroughholders, though the Committee believed him to be actuated, in the present case, by motives of conciliation. It further stated, that although opposed to a rent-charge, the Committee would not object to the grant of some sum of money, in order to settle the question, and avoid the heavy expenses and bad feeling which further litigation might possibly lead to. The Report was signed by Thos. Glaholm, Joseph Willis, Jas. Pollock, Wm. Gibbon, Ralph Wylam, Thos. Robinson, Michael Hobson, John Lister, Wm. Hymers, Wm. Kenmir, and Joseph Davie. Mr. Honeyman moved the adoption of the Report, which was seconded by Mr. Spencer. Mr. Kell asked for information as to the division and plans, as he had never seen either. Mr. Willis afforded Mr. K. the information required. Mr. Brockett said, that after the observations he had addressed to the previous meeting, when he had given notice of his resolutions, he did not consider further explanation of his views necessary. He must say, however, that he thought the references to him by the Committee, in their Report, were quite uncalled for, and not couched in language to which he thought his conduct in the present proceedings was entitled. The fact, however, only showed, that the irritation of which both parties complained, had not been allayed, and that further time was required to make them shake hands, and be friends, as their predecessors had been; but he, nevertheless, did not despair that such would still be the case; and therefore he would not say anything more on that head. As to the resolutions, he, of course, did not now expect them to be carried, as no one had said a word in their favour; but he thought any person, who reflected at all, would see that a small rent-charge was the most advantageous mode of settlement for the boroughholders; because, whilst any sum of money which they might give, as recommended by the Committee, would be absolutely taking so much out of their pockets, the sites would sell for as much, or nearly so, whether they were or were not subjected to such a trifling ground-rent as might be necessary. Supposing any sum of consequence were given, why, that would be a considerable deduction from every boroughholder's share; whereas a ground-rent would be produced without any sacrifice whatever. The amendment of Mr. Honeyman was then put and carried; and Mr. Brockett's resolutions of course fell to the ground. Mr. Mawer regretted the tone in which the Committee had referred to Mr. Brockett. He (Mr. M.) still thought something might be done. He therefore proposed to add Mr. B.'s name to the Committee, and that the matter be further considered. Mr. B. declined serving on that Committee. Mr. W. Hymers thought a rent-charge was not the best mode, but he thought a sum of money might be advantageously given, for the settlement of differences. The property was now worth only £8,000; whilst, if all difficulties and differences were removed, it would be worth £20,000. Surely such a matter was worth a sacrifice. If £1,000 were given, the boroughholders would still be gainers, to an immense extent. Mr. Glaholm was favourable to a settlement. Mr. Spencer was quite opposed to a ground-rent. Mr. Hind did not see anything to be gained by the proceeding. Mr. B. said, something would be gained by disarming opposition, and thereby avoiding litigation. If an Act of Parliament were required, the assent of the Council, for instance, would materially assist its passing. Mr. Hind thought any boroughholder might prevent its passing. Mr. B. thought a comparison of the present state of the borough-property, with what it would be were the matter settled, was the very best argument in favour of his plan. Mr. Mawer urged Mr. B. to agree to join the Committee. Mr. B. said he could not do that; but to show his readiness to assist in every practicable way, he would join any *new* Committee that might be appointed. He therefore moved that a new Committee of nine (none of them members of the Committee that had made the Report) should be appointed, to take the Report into consideration, and devise the best means of carrying it into effect. This was seconded by Mr. W. Hymers, and carried. The following gentlemen were then appointed to form the Committee, viz., Messrs. W. H. Brockett, George Bell, J. Honeyman, W. Spencer, Robert Lister, W. Mawer, George Hudspeth, Charles Bertram, and Thomas Easton; and the Stewards were ordered to convene a special meeting of the boroughholders

and freemen so soon as the Report should be ready to be presented. On the motion of Mr. Brockett, thanks were voted to the Chairman.

THE GATESHEAD TOWN COUNCIL.

ALDERMEN. p W. H. BROCKETT, Esq., Mayor.
COUNCILLORS. Graham, E. p Potts, John
 Abbot, John Cout, Joseph Greene, Joshua Price, Joseph
 p Barras, John p Cummins, T. Hymers, Jas. Robson, R.
 Hall, Michael Davidson, J. p Hymers, Wm. Rowntree, W.
 p Pollock, J. p Davis, R. Kenmir, Wm. Wight, John
 Wilson, T. Fairbairn, J. Lister, John Wylam, R.
 p Forster, S. [Those marked p were present.]

A SPECIAL meeting of the Council of this Borough, convened by the Mayor for the purpose of voting congratulatory addresses to the Queen and Prince Albert, was held on Monday Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Ald. BARRAS moved, that the following be the address to the Queen:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty

May it please your Majesty,—We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Borough of Gateshead, respectfully approach your Majesty with a renewal of our protestations of loyalty to your Majesty's person and family, and with a tender of our hearty congratulations upon the happy event—the union of your Majesty with the Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg—an event which has spread joy and satisfaction throughout your Majesty's dominions.

Devotedly attached to the House of Brunswick, and to the glorious principles of British liberty of which it has been the champion, we thank your Majesty for the assurance which your happy union with the House of Saxe Coburg affords us, that with your Majesty those great principles of your illustrious ancestors remain unchanged; and we fervently pray that the blessings of Divine providence may be showered upon your Majesty and your illustrious Consort, and that you may both long live to promote the happiness of each other, and to reap the fruits of a glorious and virtuous life. In the affection and loyalty of the millions with whose interests those of your Majesty and your Consort are so intimately interwoven.

Given under the Common Seal of the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Gateshead, at a meeting of the Council, specially convened for the purpose, this seventeenth day of February, 1840.

Mr. DAVIS having seconded the motion, it was carried unanimously. The following address to Prince Albert was then moved by Mr. Ald. POLLOCK, seconded by Mr. Wm. HYMERS, and unanimously adopted:—

To His Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, &c. &c.

May it please your Royal Highness,—We, Her Majesty's loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Borough of Gateshead, respectfully tender to your Royal Highness our hearty congratulations on the union of your Royal Highness with the beloved Sovereign of these realms.

Firmly attached to her Majesty's person and family, we feel the deepest interest in the promotion of her happiness, and in the maintenance of those principles of liberty, civil and religious, which called her illustrious progenitors to the throne. We hail, therefore, with liveliest satisfaction, the union of our Queen with a Prince whose family has ever ranked amongst the firmest defenders of freedom, and whose virtues give assurance, that, in his own person, the renown of his ancestors will lack none of that lustre which is so pre-eminently its due.

We sincerely pray that your Royal Highness, during a long and prosperous life, may enjoy the affectionate society of Her Majesty, and the grateful confidence of her people.

Given under the Common Seal of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Gateshead, at a meeting of the Council, specially convened for the purpose, this seventeenth day of February, 1840.

On the motion of Mr. CUMMINS, seconded by Mr. POTTS, it was resolved, that the addresses be sent to the Earl of Durham, with a request that his lordship would present them to Her Majesty and Prince Albert.

The address of congratulation from the Town Council of Gateshead (transmitted by the Town Clerk), and that from the Board of Guardians of the Newcastle Union (transmitted by the clerk, Thomas Brown, Esq.,) were presented to the Queen on Tuesday, March 2, by the Marquis of Normanby.

At the Gateshead municipal elections, on Monday, Feb. 17, Messrs. James Charlton and C. F. Springmann were elected auditors, and Messrs. Thomas Swinburne and W. L. Harle, revising assessors, of the whole borough; and Messrs. W. Joyce and John Nixon; Wm. Spencer and Samuel Hillaby; and Thomas Patterson and John Edwards, assessors for the East, West, and South Wards. The Mayor also appointed Mr. John Potts mayor's auditor for the ensuing year. In Newcastle, on the same day, the gentlemen were elected whose names appear in our advertising columns.

The Gateshead and Tyne Shipping Company, and the Port of Newcastle General Shipping Company, have each subscribed five guineas annually to the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Shipwrecked Mariners.

The Felling and Felling Shore Choral Society have paid the Gate-head Dispensary the sum of £7 2s., being the proceeds of a Concert given on the 20th ult., in favour of that charity. We feel much pleasure in stating that we have heard, from highly competent judges, the warmest encomiums bestowed upon the performance of the Society on this charitable occasion—and we have more gratification still in announcing that the members intend to repeat their truly laudable exertions in favour of Gateshead's favourite institution.

BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD.

A LIST of the Names of the Persons elected at the ELECTION OF WARD ASSESSORS, held for the Borough of Gateshead, in the County of Durham, on the second day of March, 1840, published pursuant to the directions of the Act of 5th and 6th Wm. IV., cap. 76, intituled "An Act to provide for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales."

WE, the undersigned Aldermen of the several Wards of the said Borough, having, with the late Assessors of the said several Wards, examined the voting papers delivered at the said Election, do hereby declare that the several persons hereinafter named and described have been elected Assessors by the Burgesses of the several Wards of the said Borough; and that such Assessors have been respectively elected in and for the respective Wards set opposite to their respective names.

As witness our hands, this second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

EAST WARD.—William Joyce, High-street, nurseryman: John Nixon, High-street, thread manufacturer.

WEST WARD.—William Spencer, West-street, merchant: Samuel Hillaby, Woodbine-terrace, chemist.

SOUTH WARD.—Thomas Patterson, Sheriff Hill, earthenware-manufacturer: John Edward, Sheriff Hill, tailor.

JOHN ABBOT, Alderman of the East Ward.

JOHN BARRAS, Alderman of the West Ward.

MICHAEL HALL, Alderman of the South Ward.

A LIST of the Names of the Persons elected at the ELECTION OF TWO ASSESSORS, to hold the Court for revising the Burgess Lists with the Mayor of the Borough of Gateshead, in the County of Durham, held on the second day of March, 1840.

I, WILLIAM HENRY BROCKETT, Esquire, Mayor of the said Borough, having examined the voting papers delivered at the late election, do hereby declare that THOMAS SWINBURNE, of West-street, in the said Borough, solicitor, and WILLIAM LOCKEY HARLE, of West-street, in the said Borough, solicitor, have been elected the Two Assessors to hold the Court for revising the Burgess Lists with the Mayor of the said Borough, by the Burgesses thereof. As Witness my hand, this second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

WILLIAM HENRY BROCKETT, Mayor.

A LIST of the Names of the Persons elected at the ELECTION OF AUDITORS of the Borough of Gateshead, in the County of Durham, held on the second day of March, 1840, published pursuant to the directions of the Act of the 5th and 6th Wm IV., cap. 76, intituled "An Act to provide for the regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales."

I, WILLIAM HENRY BROCKETT, Esquire, Mayor of the said Borough, having examined the voting papers delivered at the said Election, do hereby declare that JAMES CHARLTON, of Ellison street in the said Borough, schoolmaster, and CHARLES FREDERICK SPRINGMANN, of Windmill Hills, in the said Borough, schoolmaster, have been elected Auditors of the said Borough, by the Burgesses thereof. As witness my hand, this second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

WILLIAM HENRY BROCKETT, Mayor.

Sir Robert Shafto Hawks, lately deceased, was the fifth inhabitant of this borough that had received the honour of Knighthood since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Sir Thos. Ridell and Sir Peter Ridell were knighted by James the First in 1616 and 1617—Sir William Ridell and Sir Francis Liddell (of Redbough) by Charles the First in 1630 and 1643—and Sir Robert Hawks, by the Prince Regent, in 1817. Sir Nicholas Cole (of Brancepeth, a Gateshead family,) was also created a Knight and Baronet by Charles the First in 1641.

Robert Wake, Esq., M.R.C.S.L., a native of this borough, has published, in a handsome octavo volume, a work entitled "*Southwold and its Vicinity, Ancient and Modern*," with maps and other engravings. It was our wish to have noticed this work of our townsman at some length, but we have been prevented from week to week; and we fear that if we delay noticing it until we can find time to fulfil our intention, no notice of the book will appear in our columns on this side of doomsday. We will therefore briefly state, in our present number, that Mr. Wake, after a professional residence of twenty years in London, retired from his extensive practice in that city, with a view, first, to foreign travel, and, finally, to a quiet residence in his own country. The former part of his design he abandoned: the latter, he carried into effect, by fixing his residence at Southwold, where he had an attached friend in Alfred Lillingston, Esq. Mr. Lillingston was elected to the office of mayor of the borough; and Mr. Wake, in compliment to his friend, wrote the history of Southwold during his mayoralty, and dedicated it to him ere its close. The author has well discharged himself of his task; and we doubt not that his book has proved a very acceptable offering to his friend, the Chief Magistrate of Southwold, and to many other inhabitants of that town and its neighbourhood. The London publishers are Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.

The table, given below, shows the number of board-meetings which each Guardian of the Gateshead Union has attended in the past parochial year, commencing March 25, 1839:—

Mr. Joshua Watson	23	Mr. W. C. Carr	7
Mr. Joseph Cowen	22	Mr. W. H. Brockett	6
Mr. Henry Sanderson	20	Mr. George Murray	5
Mr. John Freeman	17	Mr. John Allen	4
Mr. Joseph Robson	17	Mr. George Armstrong	4
Mr. Samuel Hillaby	17	Mr. George Greene	3
Mr. James Hymers	14	Mr. William Anderson	3
Mr. Stephen Hall	11	Mr. J. M. Pattinson	3
Mr. Charles Rippon	11	Mr. W. G. Hawden	3
Mr. Joseph Gray	10	Rev. Matthew Plummer	3
Mr. T. Y. Hall	9	Mr. Robert Wood	2
Mr. Cuthbert Locket	9	Mr. John Wylam	2
Mr. Robert Robson	8	Mr. Edward Bulman	1
Mr. George Bullerwell	7	Mr. John Meek	1
Mr. George Laycock	7	Mr. Joshua Greene	1

The Board of Guardians of the Gateshead Union, on Tuesday, March 10, unanimously adopted a congratulatory address to her Majesty, of which the following is a copy:—

May it please your Majesty,—We, your Majesty's loyal and attached subjects, the Guardians of the Gateshead Poor Law Union, in Board assembled, humbly tender to your Majesty our heartfelt congratulations upon the auspicious event of your Majesty's marriage with his Royal Highness the Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.

We hail this alliance with the greatest pleasure, because we cherish the persuasion, that while it is calculated to promote your domestic happiness, it is also adapted to promote the general interests of the mighty empire over which it has pleased Divine Providence to call you to rule.

We congratulate your Majesty that your Royal Consort is distinguished by a descent so illustrious, and by the possession of those intellectual and moral qualities which are so fitted to adorn his exalted station, and to command the respect and attention of your Majesty's faithful subjects.

That the Author of all Mercies may be graciously pleased to crown the royal union with his choicest blessings, and enable your Majesty to retain that place in the affections of your people which it has hitherto been your happiness to enjoy, and that, through the favour of Divine Providence, your Majesty's reign may be signalized in the annals of Great Britain by the triumph of those enlightened and liberal principles which will secure the happiness of your people, and cause your Majesty's name to descend to posterity with imperishable renown, is the sincere prayer of your affectionate and loyal subjects.

Signed and sealed in and on behalf of the Board, this 10th day of March, 1840. JOSEPH COWEN, Chairman.

Mr. Rowntree, the Clerk of the Gateshead Union, received a letter from the Marquis of Normanby, on Friday, March 20, stating that the congratulatory address of the Board had been graciously received by her Majesty.

THE GATESHEAD TOWN COUNCIL.

ALDERMEN.	W. H. BROCKETT, Esq. Mayor.	Graham, E.	Potts, John
Abbott, John	Cout, Joseph	Greene, Joshua	Price, Joseph
Barras, John	Cummins, T.	Hymers, Jas.	Robson, R.
Hall, Michael	Davidson, J.	Hymers, Wm.	Rowntree, W.
Pollock, Jas.	Davis, R.	Kenmir, W.	Wight, John
Wilson, T.	Fairbairn, J.	Lister, John	Wylam, R.
	Forster, S.	[Those marked p were present.]	

THE Council met on Thursday, Mar. 19. The TOWN CLERK read the minutes of the last two meetings, and reported the election of the Auditors and Assessors of the different wards, and of the deputies whom they had appointed. The Town Clerk also read a letter from the Countess of Durham, acknowledging the receipt of the Address to her Majesty, and stating that (Lord D. being unwell at the time) it had been forwarded to the Home Secretary for presentation; also a letter from Lord Normanby to Lord D., announcing the presentation to the Queen of the Address, and that it had been graciously received; and a letter to the Mayor, from Mr. G. E. Anson, Treasurer of Prince Albert's Household, to the effect that the Prince was extremely gratified by the expressions of congratulation conveyed to him by the Address of the Council. The several letters were ordered to be entered on the minutes of the Council, on the motion of Mr. ROWNTREE, seconded by Mr. FAIRBAIRN.

Certain orders of the Watch Committee, respecting the police force, and payments of accounts, were confirmed, on the motion of Mr. DAVIS, seconded by Mr. LISTER. It was then moved by Mr. POLLOCK, and seconded by Mr. WILSON, "That the Lighting Committee be authorized to settle the Gas Company's account, in such way as they think proper."

The TOWN CLERK reported, with reference to the south end of Tyne Bridge, that he had received a letter from Mr. Scruton, the Deputy Clerk of the Peace, dated Jan. 4, to the effect that he had mentioned the application of the Town Council to the Magistrates, on the subject of the repair of the third of Tyne Bridge; and that he had been directed to inform the Town Clerk, that as it was not a county-bridge, they could not interfere in the repair of it. The Town Clerk said, he then applied to the Agent of the Bishop of Durham (by whom the repairs were made prior to the alteration in the See), and he had received the following satisfactory answer from Mr. Davison:—

Durham, March 17, 1840.

DEAR SIR,—I have been favoured with your letter of yesterday, respecting the pavement on the south end of Tyne Bridge; and in answer beg to inform you, the Bishop of Durham will continue to repair the part of the bridge in question; and I will order the repair you mention to be done immediately. I am, dear Sir, yours truly, THOMAS DAVISON.

A letter from the Hon. Fox Maule was read. It requested returns of the amount of borough rates collected in certain years by the Council, and also a return of the assessment under the Street Act in certain years, (agreeably to Mr. Ingham's motion in the House of Commons, which was noticed some weeks ago in the *Observer*); and on the motion of Mr. WYLAM, seconded by Mr. POTTS, the Town Clerk was instructed to make the return accordingly.

The MAYOR said he had received a letter [which was read by the Town Clerk] from the Statistical Society of London, on a subject of great importance, viz. requesting the attention of the Council to an elaborate Statistical Report of the town of Leeds, prepared by the Council of that borough—detailing important particulars respecting the population and trade of the place. The Mayor thought it might be the best plan to present the Leeds Report to the Mechanics' Institute, and request the attention of that body thereto; and he thought the important subject would meet with more attention, probably, in that quarter, than the time of the Councillors would enable them to devote to it. On the motion of Mr. WILSON, seconded by Mr. POLLOCK, this suggestion was carried into effect.

The TOWN CLERK called the attention of the Council to a Bill now before Parliament, for establishing a new Company, to supply Gateshead and Newcastle with water.

Mr. ROWNTREE thought it extremely desirable that a committee should be formed, to watch the progress of the Bill, and report thereon to the Council; as it was of the greatest importance that the police should have access to the water-plugs, and be enabled, in cases of fire, to secure the necessary relief at the shortest possible notice.

The MAYOR thought the committee should also be empowered to oppose the Bill, should opposition be necessary to any of its clauses, or in case the requests of the committee should not be acceded to.

On the motion of Mr. ROWNTREE, seconded by Mr. CUMMINS, such committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Rowntree, Mr. Cummins, Mr. Wylam, Mr. Lister, and Mr. Potts; and it was understood, also, that they were to be at liberty to support the Bill, should they deem it to the benefit of the borough to do so.

The Pothouse-quay watering-place was then (for probably the fiftieth time,) again referred to; and the oft-told tale repeated, that the Carlisle Railway Company had not yet fulfilled their promise of restoring it to the public.

The TOWN CLERK said, he had not even received an answer to his last letter to the Chairman of the Directors.

The MAYOR thought the best way would be to remove the nuisance at once, by pulling down the erections on the site of the watering-place.

On the motion of Mr. FAIRBAIRN, seconded by Mr. WILSON, the Town Clerk was instructed to write again to the Directors of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Company, referring to his last letter respecting the watering-place, and requesting an immediate answer; and to intimate the determination of the Council to remove the nuisance, should a satisfactory answer not be received. The broken promises of the Brandling Railway Company were then spoken of; and Mr. ROWNTREE requested the Town Clerk to give his opinion, whether the Council would be justified in withdrawing their permission to the Railway Company to pass over the footpaths and streets, in case the conditions on which the permission was granted should not be fulfilled; to which the TOWN CLERK had no hesitation in answering in the affirmative. The Council then dissolved. The next quarterly meeting is on May 7th.

Joseph Cowen, Esq., was re-elected Chairman of the Board of Guardians of the Gateshead Union, and Mr. Samuel Hillaby Vice-Chairman, on the 31st Mar.—both unanimously. A code of bye-laws, recommended by Sir John Walsham, was adopted, with amendments, by the Board; and the several Committees required by the same were appointed—as was also a Building Committee for the ensuing year. A letter from the Secretary of the Statistical Society to Sir John Walsham, soliciting the co-operation of the Guardians in procuring statistical returns of the moral and physical condition of the population of Gateshead, was read, and a Committee appointed, to unite with the Town Council and Mechanics' Institute of the borough, for the purpose of devising the best means of carrying the Society's wishes into effect.

The following gentlemen have been duly nominated in the parish of Gateshead, and from this list will be chosen the ten Guardians of the ensuing year. Voting papers will be left, as usual, at the houses of the ratepayers.

Andrews, Nicholas, Low Bensham.
Brockett, William Henry, King James's-street.
Freeman, John, High-street.
Harrison, Henry, High-street.
Hedley, William, Church-street.
Hillaby, Samuel, Woodbine-terrace.
Hymers, James, Ellison-street.
Joyce, William, High-street.
Main, Peter James, High-street.
Potts, John, Windmill-hills.
Rippon, Charles Proctor, Bridge-street.
Robson, Jonathan, High-street.
Robson, Joseph, Backfield House.
Smith, James, Low Fell.
Wakefield, John, High-street.
Wardman, Thomas, Windmill-hills.
Watson, Joshua, Bensham.
Wilson, Robert Kirsop, High-street.

There will be no contest, we believe, in the other parishes of the Union. The following have been nominated:—

Allen, John, Low Felling, soda-manufacturer.	
Alder, W. C., Stonygate, farmer.	
Bramwell, Thomas, Saltwellside, colour-manufacturer.	
For Heworth.....	Coulthard, Thomas, Gateshead, bottle-manufacturer.
	Murray, George, Low Heworth, farmer.
	Wylam, Robert, High Heworth, farmer.
	Burnop, Thomas, Hollingdale, farmer.
For Whickham.....	Hall, Stephen, Marley Hill, farmer.
	Robson, Edward, Swalwell, iron-manufacturer.
	Tweedell, William, Dunston Hill, farmer.
For Stella.....	Laycock, Joseph, Winlaton, manufacturer.
For Ryton Woodside.....	March, John, Greenside, farmer.
For Chopwell.....	Embleton, Thomas, Armonside, farmer.
For Ryton.....	Dodd, Robert, Ryton-lane-head, farmer.
For Winlaton.....	Nomination not sent in.

The Gateshead petition for the repeal of the Corn Laws received 973 signatures in the publishing office of the *Observer*, and was, on the 17th Mar., transmitted to the Earl of Durham and Mr. Rippon, for presentation to the Houses of Lords and Commons. His Lordship, in a note from Putney, has intimated that he "will take the first opportunity of his attending the House of Lords, to present the petition." And Mr. Rippon states that he will present the petition to the Commons at such time as to render it most effective.

The Treasurer of the Gateshead Dispensary lately received 6s. 6d. from a cartman of the name of William Cranston, being a sum fraudulently obtained by him, by the sale of a cart of coals of a worthless description, under the false representation that the coal was from the Kibblesworth colliery. The Magistrates (at the request of the complaining party) allowed Chisman, who pleaded guilty, to atone for his offence, by the forfeiture of the money so obtained, together with the court-expenses. We trust the example thus made will put a stop to frauds of this kind, which have been practised to a great extent on both sides of the water.

On Friday, March 13, Elizabeth Errington, aged 60, was employed to carry a basket of candles from this borough to Bensham; and when she reached the Windmill-hills toll-bar, she was observed to place the basket upon a wall—stagger across the road—and fall to the ground. She was allowed to lie where she fell, for some time, it being thought that she was intoxicated—as was too commonly the case with the unfortunate woman. But she was at length removed to a shed, and subsequently to the house of Elizabeth Crossley, in Pipehouse-entry, Gateshead, where she had lodgings. She was there attended by Mr. Dixon, the surgeon; but medical aid was of no avail, and on Sunday morning she died. On Tuesday, an inquest was held on the body, before Michael Hall, Esq., and a verdict returned, to the effect that the deceased had died a natural death. What was the cause of death, we cannot state, the Coroner being of opinion that medical evidence was unnecessary. Perhaps the worthy gentleman was right—and we may not be far wrong in thinking, that an inquest was unnecessary also. If, in cases of death, an inquisition be desirable, we should think that evidence as to the cause of death was desirable also. But Coroners too often seem to be of opinion, that it is all very well for them to tax the ratepayers, but that it would be very unjust to burden them with the additional expense of medical evidence.

On Sunday, March 15, a hare, pursued by dogs from the South Shore, ran into the High-street, of this borough, through one of the narrow lanes near the railway-bridge; and poor puss, after a severe race, in which two greyhounds were engaged, was killed at the head of the Half-penny-lane.

The friends of the Presbyterian church, Gateshead, to the number of about 500, held a *Soiree* in the Turk's Head long-room, Newcastle, on the evening of Mar. 31. The sumptuous entertainment was generously furnished by the ladies of the congregation, whose excellent arrangements reflected on them the highest credit. After tea, excellent addresses were delivered by the Chairman, the Rev. Mr. Heron, of Blyth, the Rev. Mr. Trotter, Bavington, the Rev. Mr. Murray, Gateshead, the Rev. Mr. Brown, Morpeth, and the Rev. Mr. Douglas, Gateshead. Mr. Moore and his band performed several pieces of music in a very efficient manner. (We do not regret that our Presbyterian friends emigrated to Newcastle on this occasion. It will operate, we trust, as a stimulus to our tardy townsmen, and spur them on to the erection of a public building, in which meetings of this and other kinds may be conveniently and comfortably held.)

Mr. Grieve, of Wrekenton, surgeon, when returning homeward from Newcastle, on the night of March 28, about ten o'clock, was attacked by four men, near to the residence of Michael Hall, Esq., and robbed of 10s. and some books.

Miss Sarah Lowthian has received from the minister of St. John's church, Newcastle, and the Secretary and Ladies' Committee of the St. John's school for girls, an elegant Bible and Prayer Book, "in testimony of their approval of her assiduity in the discharge of her duties as schoolmistress, and her attention to the interests of the school."

Mr. Hedworth Lambton, on Friday, March 27, presented petitions against the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill, from Gateshead, Sunderland, Stockton, and Barnard Castle.

A meeting of the subscribers to the St. Edmund's Chapel School, in this borough, was held in the vestry of St. Mary's church, March 27, (the Rev. J. Davies in the chair,) when the present state of the school was considered, and an efficient committee, consisting of the clergy, the mayor, the churchwardens, and four other subscribers, appointed for the purpose of extending the subscription list, and attending, otherwise, to the interests of the school. We confess we are not a little surprised at the short list of subscribers to this school. Considering its usefulness, we cannot but think that its slender support is rather discreditable to the borough.

The result of the election in the Gateshead Poor Law Union, which took place this week, is as under:—

		ELECTED.	NOT ELECTED.
Gateshead	Mr. W. H. Brockett.	393	Mr. C. P. Rippon ... 278
	Mr. Joseph Robson.	374	Mr. Jonathan Robson 275
	Mr. James Hymers.	365	Mr. James Smith ... 235
	Mr. Joshua Watson.	334	Mr. John Wakefield. 229
	Mr. Samuel Hillaby.	314	Mr. P. J. Main 213
	Mr. John Freeman.	304	Mr. W. Hedley 182
	Mr. Henry Harrison	291	
	Mr. John Potts.	290	
	Mr. William Joyce.	283	
	Mr. N. Andrews.	280	
Heworth, ...	Mr. John Allen, chemical works.		
	Mr. Thomas Bramwell, colour-manufacturer.		
	Mr. Thomas Coulthard, bottle-manufacturer.		
	Mr. Robert Wylam, farmer.		
	Mr. George Murray, farmer.		
Whickham, ...	Mr. W. C. Alder, farmer.		
	Mr. Stephen Hall, farmer.		
	Mr. Thomas Burnop, farmer.		
	Mr. Edward Robson, iron-manufacturer.		
	Mr. William Tweddell, farmer.		
Winlaton	Mr. Joseph Cowen, Blaydon Burn.		
	Mr. Henry Sanderson, Shibden.		
	Mr. George Bullerwell, Blaydon Bank.		
	Mr. Joseph Gray, Thornley.		
	Mr. William Cochrane Carr, Blaydon.		
Ryton	Mr. Robert Dodd, Ryton-lane-head.		
Ryton Woodside ..	Mr. John March, Greenside.		
Stella	Mr. Joseph Laycock, Winlaton.		
Chopwell	Mr. Thomas Embleton, Armonslee.		
Crawcrook	No return.		

The parties whose contracts for the ensuing half-year have been accepted, in this Union, are:—Mr. Thomas Sisson, for meat; Mr. B. Matchitt, for groceries; Mr. Robert Brown, for bread; Mr. John Robertson, for flour, oatmeal, and barley; Mr. Joseph Jackson, for coals; Mr. Robert Oliver, for draperies; and the Gateshead Dispensary, for medical attendance.

The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge having applied to the Committee of the Gateshead Mechanics' Institute, requesting answers to certain queries, Mr. J. T. Angus and Mr. Thomas Hedley were appointed a sub-committee to prepare the required information—and we subjoin the result of their labours:—

Statistics of the Institute in the year ending Dec. 28, 1830, being the third of its existence.

Total number of members	265
Artisans, including persons employed in manufacture and handicraft trades	72
Shopkeepers and dealers, including shopmen	70
Clerks agents, bankers	51
Master-manufacturers	14
Clergymen and Dissenting ministers	5
Physicians and surgeons, including assistants	12
Solicitors	10
Schoolmasters and teachers	5
Farmers and Nurserymen	6
Brewer	1
Spirit merchants	6
Innkeepers	2
Sundries	11
Number of volumes in the library	1,730
Issues of volumes and magazines in the first quarter	899
In the second quarter	780
In the third quarter	949
In the fourth quarter	1,174
Total number of issues in the year	3,802
Number of lectures	9
Viz., 7 by Mr. Hugh Lee Pattinson, on Electro-Magnetism; and 2 by Professor Johnstone, on Organic Chemistry; both courses being gratuitously delivered, and the receipts nearly balancing the outlay.	
Annual subscription for ordinary members	10s.
For persons under 18, "reading members," and ladies, ...	8s.
The income and expenditure have been pretty nearly balanced.	

The annual bazaar and meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Gateshead Institution for Training Female Servants, took place on Thursday, April 9, at the Institution on Windmill-hills. The Rev. J. Davies presided, and a gratifying Report of the progress of the institution, and urging the propriety of more extensive premises for carrying out its object, was read, and resolutions confirmatory of it adopted and the thanks of the meeting voted to the Chairman. The attendance of ladies and gentlemen at the bazaar was highly respectable and numerous, and the articles exhibited reflected great credit upon the patrons and patronesses by whom they were contributed. We rejoice in the success of this institution, which is unquestionably one of the first importance to a large class of females whose success in life depends upon their abilities as domestic servants.

A meeting of the Boroughholders and Freemen of Gateshead was held in the Anchorage, on Thursday, April 9, "for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee appointed at the meeting of the 12th of February last." Mr. Kenmir, the Senior Steward, was in the chair. Mr. Swinburne read the Report of the Committee, which stated that they had considered the matter committed to them; that Mr. Brockett had proposed that a sum of money should be raised, by way of rent-charge on the borough-property, to be applied to public purposes, and that his motion was seconded by Mr. George Bell; that Mr. Easton had moved that the sum of £600 should be given to the Gateshead Dispensary, as soon as the deed of trust for the partition of the hills should be executed by every Boroughholder and Freeman; and that Mr. Easton's motion was carried, the only opponents thereof being Mr. Brockett and Mr. Bell. Mr. Thomas Robinson moved the adoption of the Report, which was seconded, and led to a rambling and irregular discussion upon the borough-property question—the Report, in the eagerness of the speakers, being entirely lost sight of. Mr. Brockett said, that he, of course, could only repeat what he said in the Committee, viz., that he thought the gentleman must be joking who could propose so insignificant a sum as £600, for the purpose of removing the claims of the public to the valuable property held by the Boroughholders. Mr. Swinburne thought it was an absurdity to offer any sum of money for the purpose of preventing litigation, in the absence of any offer from the adverse party to come to terms of amicable arrangement; and he therefore moved, that the consideration of the Report be deferred, which was seconded by Mr. Glaholm. The amendment having been put, was negatived. Mr. W. Hymers then moved, that the Report be received and confirmed, with the following alteration, viz., that the £600, instead of being given to the Dispensary, should be invested in the Aldermen of the Borough for the time being, and other persons to be hereafter named, as trustees, for the benefit of the public:—which was carried.

AT a MEETING of the RATEPAYERS of the PARISH of GATESHEAD, for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposition to be made to the Meeting, that the Ratepayers, keeping a Team or Teams of two or more Horses or Beasts of Draught, might divide among themselves, in proportion to the amount of rate to which they might respectively be assessed, the Carrying the Material which might be required by the Surveyors for the Repairs of the Highways within the said Parish, convened by the Surveyors, and held in the Vestry of St. Mary's Church, on Friday, April 10th, at twelve o'clock,

The MAYOR in the Chair,

Moved by Mr. Andrew,
Seconded by Mr. Joseph Robson,

That the 35th clause of 5 & 6 William IV., cap. 50, be carried into effect, by allowing the owners of teams of two or more horses to divide among themselves, in proportion to the amount of rate to which they may respectively be assessed, to carry the materials required by the surveyors for the repairs of the highways within the parish.

Amendment proposed by Mr. James Hymers,
Seconded by Mr. Thomas Revely,

That the leading of the material be let by tender, as was done last year.

Which amendment was carried by 13 to 5.

W. H. BROCKETT, Mayor.

THE GATESHEAD TOWN COUNCIL.

ALDERMEN. p W. H. BROCKERT, Esq. Mayor.
 COUNCILLORS. p Graham, E. p Potts, John
 Abbot, John p Cout, Joseph p Greene, Joshua p Price, Joseph
 p Barras, John p Cummins, T. p Hymers, Jas. p Robson, R.
 p Hall, Michael p Davidson, J. p Hymers, Wm. p Rowntree, W.
 p Pollock, Jas. p Davis, R. p Kenmir, Wm. p Wight, John
 p Wilson, Thos. p Fairbairn, J. p Lister, John p Wylam, Ralph
 p Forster, S. [Those marked p were present.]

A SPECIAL meeting of the Council was held on Tuesday, April 18th.—The MAYOR stated the cause of his convening the meeting. He wished the Council seriously to consider certain clauses of a bill brought into the House of Commons by the Government, for the amendment of the Constabulary Act of last session, by which the controul and dismissal of the Borough Police were intended to be placed entirely in the hands of the County Chief Constable; the only vestige of authority to be left to the Council of the Borough being the power of appointing constables to fill up vacancies caused by dismissals by that officer. The Magistrates also were to be deprived of the power of dismissing constables. Thus, both Magistrates and Council were to be stripped of the only checks upon abused authority. The Act also provided, that a police, equally strong as in counties, should be maintained by boroughs; and although boroughs were exempted from contributing to the county police-rate, it would save them nothing, because they were bound to pay a force equally strong, to be superintended by the County Chief Constable. He (the Mayor) thought the contemplated alterations were violations of the principle of the Municipal Reform Act, which expressly stated the object of Corporations to be to enable communities (by their representatives) to have their boroughs "quietly governed."

The TOWN CLERK having stated the substance of all the clauses, and read the whole of those to which the Mayor had referred,

Mr. ROWNTREE proposed a series of resolutions. (*See advertisement.*) He said that he viewed the proposed measure of Government with serious alarm. He thought it would have disgraced, not only a Tory Administration, but the worst one that ever presided over the Councils of a British Sovereign. It was fitted more for the meridian of Petersburg than London. It was not only unjust, but contrary to the practice as well as spirit of British justice. Hitherto, no individuals or communities had been disfranchised, except for some offence committed, of which they had been duly convicted; but here (said Mr. R.) a large number of municipal bodies were condemned, unheard, to a spoliation of their privileges, and those the most valuable they possessed. Nothing but the exigency of the case could justify the appointment of a Rural Police at all—still more so, a backward movement, like the present,—an abandonment of the liberal and just principle of representation united with taxation. He trusted a strong effort would be made, and that with the co-operation of other boroughs, which should be solicited, it would be successful.

Mr. GRAHAM having seconded the motion, the resolutions were carried unanimously, and the borough seal ordered to be attached to the memorial to the Home Secretary.

The Committee appointed to watch the proceedings of the Bill now before Parliament for incorporating the Newcastle and Gateshead Union Water Company, reported that they had come to the following resolutions:—

1. That clauses 80 and 81, relative to taking up the streets, should provide that the Company, within three hours of their having broken up the flagging or pavement in any of the streets, &c., in this borough, shall give notice of their proceedings to the Surveyor of the Commissioners of the Gateshead Street Act; and to insure the pavement being properly reinstated, it shall be done by or under the superintendence of the Surveyor, and the expense charged to the Company; and in case of dispute as to the amount, the expense to be settled by two of the justices of the borough. In default of giving such notice, the Company to be liable to a penalty of 20s. for every square foot of pavement removed.—The penalty to be recovered by distress and sale, and go to the borough fund.

2. That clauses 82 and 83, relative to the supply of water at fires, should provide that the Company shall fix and maintain fire-plugs at every 50 yards in the streets through which they shall have pipes; and that the mains shall be kept full at all times, and the water used at fires without charge.

3. That the proviso at the end of section 83, stipulating that the Company shall not be answerable for damage, by reason of deficiency of supply of water at fires, shall be expunged.

4. And that, generally, the language of the bill shall be formed so as to extend the provisions and regulations to this borough, and to all the rivers and aqueducts of the Company, whether already or hereafter to be won, and whether obtained by purchase or otherwise.

5. That the Town Clerk do instruct his agents in London to endeavour to procure the bill to be altered accordingly, and (in case it shall be necessary) to apply to Mr. Rippon, the Member for this borough, Mr. Hutt, Mr. Lambton, Mr. Ord, or to any neighbouring Member of Parliament, for assistance in the matter.

6. That the Town Clerk do direct the attention of the Newcastle and Gateshead Union Gas Company to the 88th section of the bill; it being, in the opinion of this Council, likely, as now formed, to be injurious to the interests of the Gas Company.

The Committee further reported, that Mr. Mitchell, the Secretary to the existing Water Company, had informed them, that the present supply of water to Gateshead was derived both from the river and Carr's Hill—(the lower part of the town being principally supplied from the river, and the higher from Carr's Hill); that the supply was at all times plentiful—(the pipes at the lower part are only partially filled, but as soon as the tap in High-street, at the Ship public house, was turned, the pressure would be so considerable that he believed it would rise, without the assistance of any engine, 30 to 40 feet in High-street, and as high as 50 to 60 feet in Bridge-street); that he was not acquainted with the number of fire plugs, but it was considerable, and Brown, the turncock, would show them; that he (Mr. M.) saw no objection to entrust the Superintendent of Police with a set of keys, to be used in cases of emergency, by himself alone; and that he would assist in trying the experiment, to ascertain the height the water would ascend without an engine. The Committee stated, that they had instructed the Superintendent to see the turncock, and carry the above matters into effect.

On the motion of Mr. POLLOCK, seconded by Mr. KENMIR, the Report was received and confirmed, and the Committee empowered to continue to act.

Thanks were voted to the Mayor, for his attention to the subject of the Constabulary Bill, and for convening the meeting; and the Council then separated.

Mr. Bertram and Mr. Young, West-street, Mr. Watson, Bottle-bank, and Mr. J. R. Wilson, of the Fell, have been elected overseers of the poor in Gateshead: Mr. Stanley, Bensham, Mr. Pearse and Mr. Main, High-street, and Mr. Sowerby, of the Fell, surveyors of the highways.

The Boroughholders and Freemen of Gateshead held a meeting on the 30th of April, in the Anchorage. Thirty-four were present—Mr. William Kenmir in the chair. Mr. Willis laid before the meeting a deed of conveyance, prepared with a view to the division of the Borough Property among the body; and the whole of the gentlemen present attached their signatures, with the exception of two or three, who declined.

On the evening of Monday, the 27th of April, a stack of wheat, the property of Mr. Joseph Robson, of Backfield House, in this borough, was discovered to be on fire. Three fire-engines (from Messrs. Hawks & Co.'s, and the North British and York and London Fire Offices,) were on the spot in a short time, and succeeded in preserving a considerable portion of the stack. The damage is estimated at about £40. The stack stood within a few yards of the Brandling Junction Railway.

The Ancient Vestry, or "Four and Twenty," of Gateshead, assembled, according to custom, on the 21st of April, when Mr. John Lister was appointed a member, in the place of Sir Robert Shafto Hawks, deceased; and Mrs. Reed was appointed Churchkeeper in the place of the late Mrs. Softly. The Churchwardens, Messrs. Willis, Cummins, Lister, and Andrews, were again re-elected—some of them, we understand, for the third or fourth time. On inquiry into this matter, we find that the frequent re-election of these gentlemen arises from the circumstance of a considerable sum, incurred for the repairs of the church, being yet unliquidated, and which the present Churchwardens are not disposed to leave as a burden to their successors. This conduct is praiseworthy; and we trust the supporters of the church will come forward as they ought to do on the occasion. It would be highly discreditable to the members of the Establishment to fall behind their Dissenting brethren in readiness to support and beautify the edifices in which they worship. And when we can further state that the church-rate question, by which so many neighbouring communities are vexed and divided, is kept quiet in Gateshead, through the desire of the Churchwardens and Rector to preserve the peace and good fellowship of the parish, we trust another year will not be allowed to elapse without entirely discharging the incumbrances on the church.

We have now before us the abstract prepared by Mr. Rowntree, the Clerk to the Guardians, of the receipts and expenditure of each parish and township in the Gateshead Union, from March 25, 1839, to March 25, 1840. We make the following extracts:—

	Receipts.	County Rate.
Chopwell	£136 10 0 ⁴	including £32 11 10 ⁴
Crawcrook	137 1 1	34 14 9 ⁴
Gateshead	4,022 7 6 ⁴	853 15 8 ⁴
Heworth	1,443 17 4 ⁴	166 3 0
Ryton	149 8 0 ⁴	27 14 5
Ryton Woodside ..	424 10 4	36 18 7 ⁴
Stella	164 19 1	10 10 7
Whickham	1,436 17 0 ⁴	164 4 4 ⁴
Winlaton	1,551 19 9	99 18 6

£10,057 19 3⁴ £1,406 11 11⁴

The total balance in hand, March, 1840, was £680 7s. 9⁴d., all the townships and parishes being in cash, with the exception of Heworth, which owed £47 11s. 2⁴d. to the overseers. The details of the expenditure in the past year were:—

Parishes, &c.	In Main-tenance.	Out Relief.	Law Charges, &c.	Establi-ment Charges.	Separate Parochial Exp.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Chopwell	0 0 0	65 3 8	0 11 0	9 18 2	0 9 9
Crawcrook	0 0 0	78 0 1	1 14 6	11 3 9 ⁴	3 7 9
Gateshead	471 7 1	1992 6 0	26 7 0	318 1 9 ⁴	203 2 7
Heworth	80 4 6	907 5 6	12 5 0	123 8 1	66 3 3
Ryton	10 12 1 ⁴	85 18 0	0 16 0	14 0 7 ⁴	2 3 6
Ryton Woodside ..	54 9 7 ⁴	204 6 1	1 12 0	33 16 6	25 13 0
Stella	1 4 10 ⁴	87 18 6	0 17 0	12 11 1	14 17 6
Whickham	136 8 11	836 0 0	19 16 10	133 4 9 ⁴	39 4 1 ⁴
Winlaton	157 1 4 ⁴	950 13 8	3 2 6	153 12 5 ⁴	51 7 3 ⁴
	911 8 6 ⁴	5207 11 6	67 1 10	807 17 3 ⁴	406 8 9

The law-charges (which includes also expenses before magistrates) are, it will be observed, extremely light.—Our third table, which we now proceed to give, exhibits the total expenditure in each parish, and in the Union, both of 1839-40 and 1838-39:—

Parishes, &c.	Total, 1839-40.	Total, 1838-9.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Chopwell	76 2 7	70 18 0	5 4 7	
Crawcrook	94 6 1 ⁴	84 7 5	9 18 8 ⁴	
Gateshead	3,011 4 5 ⁴	3,324 11 2		213 6 8 ⁴
Heworth	1,189 6 4	1,188 18 5 ⁴	0 7 10 ⁴	
Ryton	113 10 3 ⁴	115 4 3 ⁴		1 14 0 ⁴
Ryton Woodside ..	319 17 2 ⁴	330 13 11		0 16 8 ⁴
Stella	117 18 11 ⁴	107 12 6 ⁴	10 6 4 ⁴	
Whickham	1,183 14 8 ⁴	1,093 7 4 ⁴	70 7 3 ⁴	
Winlaton	1,314 17 3 ⁴	1,324 17 0 ⁴		9 19 8 ⁴
	7,400 17 11 ⁴	7,530 10 3 ⁴	96 4 10 ⁴	225 17 2
		7,400 17 11 ⁴		96 4 19 ⁴
		129 12 3 ⁴		129 12 3 ⁴

On Tuesday, May 26, the Gateshead and Tyne Shipping Company's new ship, *Lord Ravensworth*, upwards of 500 tons burthen, was towed round from Sunderland, to be fitted out in the Tyne for New York.

The Boroughholders and Freemen of Gateshead held a meeting at the Anchorage, on the 14th of May, Mr. W. Kenmir in the chair. About 30 gentlemen were present. The balance in hand was declared to be £300 14s. 6⁴d. Mr. Willis having inquired as to the manner in which the funds should be appropriated, Mr. R. Wylam proposed that the money be paid to Mr. H. Smith, on account of his mortgage on the borough property. Mr. Spencer seconded the motion. An amendment was then moved by Mr. T. Robinson, and seconded by Mr. J. Lister, sen., that a division be made of £2 each to the boroughholders, to be paid on Wednesday next. Mr. Willis expressed himself in favour of the original motion, but the amendment was carried by a large majority, there being only two votes to the contrary. Messrs Kenmir and Davie were re-appointed Stewards, and Mr. Willis Secretary. Mr. Willis produced the trust deed, which had received the signatures of upwards of 40 boroughholders and freemen. Mr. James Hymers inquired if any communication had been received from the Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to investigate the operation of the Municipal Act upon the property of Freemen—and was answered in the negative.

BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD.

At a Meeting of the Town Council of the Borough of Gateshead, specially convened by the Mayor, (for the purpose of considering the provisions of a Bill, recently introduced to the House of Commons by her Majesty's Ministers, on the subject of the Constabulary Force, and by which the rights of the municipal constituency of the borough seem to be materially affected,) and held in the Town-hall, on Tuesday, the 14th of April, 1840, the MAYOR in the Chair, it was resolved unanimously:—

That this Council views with astonishment and displeasure an attempt recently made by a Bill introduced into the House of Commons by her Majesty's Ministers, intitled, "A Bill to amend the Act for the Establishment of County and District Constables," to deprive this borough (in common with all boroughs not divided into wards, or divided into less than four wards,) of that exclusive and salutary control and management of its police force which the Council has hitherto possessed, by virtue of the Municipal Reform Act, and in which alone consists the means of effectually carrying out the intent and object of municipal corporations, as expressly stated in the preamble of that Act, viz., "that the towns and boroughs of England and Wales might for ever be and remain QUIETLY GOVERNED."

That a transfer of that control and management to the judiciary of the county, as contemplated by the Bill now referred to, would be justly displeasing to the rate-payers of this borough, who have hitherto cheerfully provided the necessary funds for the establishment and maintenance of an efficient police force, in consideration of the right which they have possessed, through their representatives in the Town Council, of regulating that force in the manner most conducive to the preservation of the public peace, and to the security of the lives and property of the inhabitants.

That the separate Commission of the Peace which was granted to this borough under the Municipal Reform Act, and from which considerable advantage has been derived, in the greater facilities which a resident borough magistracy affords for the dispensation of justice, would lose half of its value with the public, and nearly all its influence over the local police, were the present powers, vested in the borough justices and in the watch committee, of ordering and dismissing constables, to be taken away.

That this Council would not feel surprised, in short, were the justices of the borough and the members of the watch committee, who now devote a large proportion of their valuable time to the performance of their arduous duties, to resign an office, deprived of one of the principal prerogatives in which its efficiency consists.

That were the control of the rate-payers over the police, distinct and exempt from all interference whatever on the part of the county magistrates, taken away, the municipal corporation of Gateshead would be reduced to a valueless shadow of authority, would dwindle into disuse and disrepute, and become a burden rather than a benefit upon the inhabitants of the borough.

That the Town Clerk be instructed to prepare a memorial to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, embodying the objections of the Council to the Ministerial Bill, as far as Gateshead is affected by it, (stating, however, at the same time, the readiness of this borough to maintain a police force equally strong and effective as that of the county,) and adopt such measures as he may deem most expedient for the presentation and enforcement of the memorial upon the attention of Government; and that, if it should be found necessary to petition Parliament on the subject, which the Council trusts will not be the case, the Mayor do, at the request of the Town Clerk, convene a special meeting of the Council for the purpose.

That these resolutions be published, and a copy thereof sent to the mayor and parliamentary representative of every city or borough of England and Wales to which the objectionable clauses apply; and that the Town Clerk do request the co-operation of the said boroughs in resistance to the contemplated invasion of municipal rights.

W. H. BROCKETT, Mayor.

On Monday, May 25, an inquest was held in this borough, before Michael Hall, Esq., on the body of Maria Dexter, daughter of Jesse Dexter, of Hymers'-square. The deceased, a little girl, had fallen into a tub of boiling water on the previous Saturday, and was scalded to death. Verdict accordingly.

THE GATESHEAD TOWN COUNCIL.

ALDERMEN. p W. H. BROCKETT, Esq., Mayor.
 COUNCILLORS. Graham, E. p Potts, John
 Abbot, John Cout, Joseph Greene, Joshua Price, Joseph
 p Barras, John p Cummins, T. Hymers, Jas. Robson, R.
 Hall, Michael Davidson, J. p Hymers, Wm. Rowntree, W.
 p Pollock, J. p Davis, R. Kenmir, Wm. Wight, John
 Wilson, T. Fairbairn, J. Lister, John Wylam, R.
 Forster, S. [Those marked p were present.]

THE Council held a quarterly meeting on the 7th of May.—The TOWN CLERK reported, that he had made the required Returns as to the amount of borough-rates, number of borough-electors, and number of borough-justices. He had also replied to certain queries of a Committee of the House of Commons, respecting the operation of the Municipal Reform Bill on the property of freemen of cities and boroughs. He had stated, that the Boroughholders and Freemen of Gateshead had denied that they were a corporate body, and had refused to give up the books, papers, and documents required by the Municipal Act to be delivered by the old bodies corporate to the new, and that a legal decision had not yet been obtained on the subject.

A letter from Mr. Plummer, Chairman of the Carlisle Railway Company, dated 31st March, was read, stating that a misunderstanding between the Company and Mr. Sowerby prevented the Pothouse watering-place being restored—but that in a few days he hoped the difficulty would be removed.

The memorial against the clauses of the Constabulary Amendment Bill, which take away the controul of the Councils over borough-police, was read by the TOWN CLERK, who reported, that it had been presented by Mr. Hutt, and an interview requested thereon. Letters from the boroughs of Tewkesbury, Evesham, Bideford, Winchester, Newcastle-under-Lyne, and Richmond, were read, promising their cordial co-operation in resistance to the clauses.

The MAYOR reported, that although the Government, he understood, might be disposed to give way in this matter, yet the interference of the House of Commons might be necessary. He, therefore, recommended the Council to petition against the Act.

A petition was adopted, as suggested, on the motion of Mr. W. HYMERS, seconded by Mr. WILSON.

The MAYOR also called attention to a Bill for summary conviction of juvenile offenders, containing a clause which, although obscurely worded, seemed to sanction the imposition of a burden upon boroughs not having quarter sessions; and he recommended a petition also against such clause.

The TOWN CLERK having read the clause, a petition was adopted against it, and ordered to be sent to Mr. Lambton, for presentation to the House of Commons.

The MAYOR reported, that the borough-property question of Morpeth had been decided by the Courts at Westminster in favour of the Town Council, the Court declaring that there was not a shadow of pretence for continuing the property in the hands of the old body.

Mr. ROWNTREE gave notice, that he would move an instruction to the Town Clerk to apply for an injunction, should the Boroughholders of Gateshead proceed to any division of the borough-property.

The TOWN CLERK reported, that the Water Company Bill had been altered by the expungement of the objectionable clause respecting damage in consequence of a deficiency of water; and that the agents of the Bill had consented that all the alterations required should be made in some subsequent stage of the Bill.

Several orders of the Watch Committee were read and confirmed, on the motion of Mr. DAVIS, seconded by Mr. LISTER.

A lease to Mr. Walker, of the premises at the south end of Tyne Bridge, for 14 years, was ordered to be sealed; and certain proceedings of the Footpath and Market Committees were confirmed, including the purchase of a piece of ground in Hill-gate, from the Churchwardens, for a recess.—Adjourned to June 4.

Two sermons preached by the Rev. Mr. Davies, rector of Gateshead—the one, on his retirement from Chichester—and the other, on his entrance upon the duties of this parish—have been published, together with several other of the reverend gentleman's works. The discourses evince an anxious desire for the spiritual welfare of mankind, and must prove peculiarly acceptable to the respective Christian communities to which they were addressed.

The churchwardens of St. Mary's, Gateshead, and their friends, sat down, on Tuesday, April 21, to an excellent dinner, at the house of Mr. Petch, the Earl Grey inn—Joseph Willis, Esq., in the chair, and Mr. Cummins, vice; and the company, which included the Mayor, the Rector, Justices Barras and Pollock, the Rev. Mr. Speck, &c. &c., spent a very pleasant evening. The churchwardens of Gateshead Fell, and their friends, also enjoyed themselves, on Monday, under the auspices of the worthy host of the Gateshead Arms, Mr. Hetherington.

The annual examination of the girls of the "Chapel School," St. Edmund's, in this borough, took place on Wednesday, May 27, in the presence of the Rev. Mr. Davies, the rector, and the Rev. Messrs. Anderson and Speck, curates of the parish. The Rev. H. K. Collinson, Mr. Andrew, Mrs. Davies, the Misses Collinson, Misses Potts, and several other ladies and gentlemen, were also present; and great satisfaction was expressed at the condition of the school, under the tuition of Miss Clifford. The number of children on the books is from 170 to 180, and the average attendance about 150. Great good, therefore, must result to society from such a school, superintended by a competent mistress; and those who have the means should use them, for the efficient maintenance of so valuable an institution.

The Magistrates of Gateshead have this week (May 23) sent the following petition to the House of Commons, for the remedy of an evil which seriously interferes with the administration of justice; and we should be glad to see the example, thus praiseworthy set by our Borough Justices, followed by the other boroughs and the counties of the kingdom:—

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.
 The Petition of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Borough of Gateshead,

Humbly sheweth,—That your petitioners experience considerable difficulty in the execution of their commission, from the want of a power to compel the attendance of witnesses, whose evidence is represented as indispensable to a due investigation of many of the cases which are brought before your petitioners.

That the frequent consequences of this want of power are the escape of guilty persons from punishment, and the infliction of expense and loss of time upon parties laudably desirous of carrying out the ends of justice.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray, that your Honourable House will be pleased to remedy the defect in the law of which your petitioners complain.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

On Monday, April 20, an inquest was held in the Nag's Head, Gateshead, before Michael Hall, Esq., coroner, on the body of a child, named Jane Burnip, aged 4 years, the daughter of John Burnip, of Swan-street, conductor of the Brandling-Railway omnibus. In the afternoon of the previous Friday, the deceased had set fire to herself by accident, and died of her injuries within a few hours. Verdict, "Accidental death."—A second inquest was held, also on Monday, at the Carlisle and Brandling Junction Railway Hotel, near the Redheugh station, on the body of Barbara Forster, aged 26, who was found by two women, severely burnt, and dead, in the lane leading from the Windmill-hills to Redheugh, on Sunday morning, between 5 and 6 o'clock. From her position, it is presumed that she must have died in great torment. The deceased, it would appear, had been sleeping near a brick-kiln by the road-side, and had there received the injuries of which she perished—several half-burnt fragments of dress having been found between the kiln and the spot at which she was discovered. She was a woman of weak intellect—and had no mother. Her father, Stephen Forster, of Wylam, pitman, it was stated, had repeatedly refused her a home, and compelled her to lead a destitute, vagabond life. Much indignation was expressed by the coroner and jury, on hearing of his unnatural conduct; and when the inquiry was closed, a verdict was returned in accordance with the evidence, accompanied by a strong expression of disapprobation of the father's alleged cruelty to his idiot child. The parties by whom the body was found describe it as the most appalling sight that ever they have witnessed. The clothes of the poor creature were wholly burnt, and had dropped from her person as she rushed from the kiln, on awakening to a sense of her awful situation; so that she was in a state of complete nudity, and blackened and charred from the crown of her head to the sole of her foot. Her hands were raised in a posture of supplication, and her legs drawn up towards her body, indicating the agony of her death.

On Sunday, May 24, discourses were delivered in St. Mary's church, and Trinity and St. Edmund's chapels, Gateshead, in aid of the Sunday schools, when the sum of £17 12s. 1½d. was collected:—St. Mary's, £13 16s. 7½d.; Trinity, £2 12s. 6d.; and St. Edmund's, £1 3s.

Mr. Cuthbert Rippon has favoured us with the following letter, in explanation of his absence from the Division on Lord Stanley's Irish Registration Bill:—

SIR,—Permit me, through the medium of your journal, to explain the reasons of my not voting on the second reading, and on the motion for committal of Lord Stanley's Bill.

Having supported the various measures heretofore brought forward by Her Majesty's present Government "for registering the voters in Ireland," I had thereby approved the principle, and admitted the propriety of such proposition.

I hold it to be the duty of a representative fairly to consider the merits of a measure, without reference to its parentage—and to amend its details in committee, by extracting venom, by infusing vitality, by making the bill wholesome in its provisions, clear in its objects, and efficient in its powers. With these views in regard to my own proper course, I could not join the Liberal party in their premature opposition; and I would not vote with the Tories, whose real and ulterior objects differed from mine, as light from darkness.

It is my intention to support every amendment which may secure to the Irish people an ample and unimpaired franchise, with a facile and unfettered exercise of its forms.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

The Editor of the *Gateshead Observer*. CUTHBERT RIPPON.
We forbear to comment on this letter. We leave it to the unbiased consideration of our fellow-townsmen.

The success of the Brandling Junction Railway bears ample testimony to the judgment and foresight of the gentlemen by whom it was projected, (and it is particularly gratifying to our feelings, the undertaking having received our humble approbation and support from the commencement of the *Observer's* existence.) The revenue of the railway has gone on steadily increasing, until it has nearly doubled—a fact which will be seen from the following table:—

	Passengers.	Goods.	Coal.	Total.
Feb. 2.	2332 3 9	266 4 8	250 17 8	2442 5 10
" 8.	339 8 0	70 9 7	104 18 4	514 15 11
" 16.	391 19 6	65 12 7	153 3 3	610 15 4
" 23.	334 10 0	80 4 6	171 12 6	586 7 0
Mar. 1.	349 16 3	90 5 1	199 17 0	639 8 4
" 8.	338 15 0	70 2 3	120 4 9	529 2 0
" 15.	391 12 3	81 3 9	166 4 1	546 0 0
" 22.	335 11 9	81 2 9	164 18 6	581 10 0
" 29.	327 17 3	74 11 5	113 16 5	516 5 1
Apr. 5.	369 6 0	79 3 1	204 5 5	652 14 6
" 12.	341 16 6	72 19 11	153 17 9	568 14 2
" 19.	469 6 7	78 5 11	204 1 9	781 14 3
" 26.	533 14 3	68 8 4	173 5 11	763 8 6

When such has already been the result, what may we not expect when the resources of the line, and of the district through which it passes, are brought more fully into play. The winning of two or three collieries, whose produce is to pass along the Brandling Railway, will be completed in a few weeks; and many other springs of prosperity will pour their tributary streams in the direction of this great channel of communication. We are entitled, therefore, to anticipate a largely-growing increase in the revenue of the line; and we heartily congratulate its Directors on the triumphant issue of their spirited enterprise.

On Friday, May 29th, a case, which excited some interest amongst the corn-merchants in this neighbourhood, was brought before the magistrates of Gateshead. Jonathan Brown, Robert Jackson, and Thomas Mason, corn-meters, were charged with stealing a quantity of rye from the corn-loft of Christian Allhusen & Co., of Hillgate; and John Woolston, a shopkeeper in Hillgate, was charged with receiving it, knowing it to be stolen. In order to ascertain the weight per boll, it seems to be the custom, in measuring or turning corn in the lofts, occasionally to weigh a bushel, and, from the average weight of the corn weighed, to estimate the weight of the whole; but it seems, in many instances, the corn-merchants neglect to provide weights and scales in the granaries; and a very improper custom prevails, with the knowledge of the corn-merchants, to take the bushel of corn to the shop of some neighbouring shopkeeper to be weighed; and the shopkeeper is allowed to take a scoopful of the corn as his toll for weighing. Such a practice has, as might be expected, led to abuses. Shopkeepers, in order to induce the meters to come to their shops, have been in the practice of giving them, now and then a shilling or more to drink. The expectation of the shilling, has induced the meters to go much more frequently to have

corn weighed than there was occasion, and has induced them also to *wink* at the shopkeeper helping himself to a *most liberal toll*. Circumstances had led Mr. Allhusen to suspect the honesty of the parties implicated in the present case; and he, very properly, has had it investigated. The evidence, however, adduced, failed to establish the case, though the quantity of corn in Mr. Woolston's possession (upwards of 80 stone) was a circumstance of strong suspicion; and it seemed to the magistrates a quantity much beyond what could reasonably be expected to have been collected in scoopfuls. They, however, dismissed the case, and, at the same time, expressed their strong disapprobation of the practice sanctioned by the merchants, of permitting corn to be weighed off their premises. Several corn-merchants were in attendance during the proceedings; and it is hoped they will prevent the possibility of such frauds in future, by providing the means of weighing their corn in their own granaries.

The Gateshead Florists' Society held their second annual meeting on Monday, June 1, for the show of tulips, at the house of Mr. James Scott, Half Moon, Gateshead, when the prizes were awarded to the following gentlemen:—Mr. Isaac Scott, first, with *Triumph Royal*; second, with *Lacantique*; and fourth, with *Triumph de Lisle*. Mr. Andrew Buglas, third, with *Incomparable Favourite*; and fifth, with *Grand Alexander*.

About 400 of the children belonging the Church of England Sunday schools of this borough, met in St. Edmund's chapel, on Whit-Tuesday, where they were regaled with cake and tea; after which, a very appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. J. Davies, rector.

Jane Donaldson, of Pipewellgate, in this borough, a dealer in old clothes, died on the 5th of June, in a state of extreme wretchedness. On the following day, an inquest was held by Michael Hall, Esq., when it was deposed, that the deceased was addicted to excessive drinking, and that from "Carlin Saturday" to the day of her death, (that is, from a fortnight before Easter Sunday to the 5th of June,) she had never been sober! The jury returned a verdict of "Died from excessive drinking."

The season of the Gateshead Borough Cricket Club commenced on the 8th June, on their new ground at "The Flats." It was intended that a match should be played between the Benedicts and the Bachelors; but the former did not muster in sufficient strength, and two "elevens" were therefore respectively chosen by Messrs. Dunn and Hutton. The result was, a well-contested match, in which Mr. Dunn's party were the conquerors by 17 notches. The following is the score:—

Mr. D.'s Party.		First Innings.	Second.	
Mr. Walker, c. by Mann.....	2	a. by Mason.....	7	
Mr. Brown, b. by W. Wilson.....	2	leg before wicket.....	0	
Mr. Dunn, b. by Hutton.....	1	b. by Hutton.....	12	
Mr. Chisman, b. by Hutton.....	3	b. by Mann.....	26	
Mr. R. Smith, run out.....	3	st. by Parratt.....	16	
Mr. John Wilson, c. by W. Wilson.....	1	st. by Mann.....	10	
Mr. Greener, b. by W. Wilson.....	1	b. by Mann.....	0	
Mr. Hudson, st. by W. Wilson.....	9	b. by Hutton.....	4	
Mr. Hymers, b. by W. Wilson.....	0	b. by Mann.....	1	
Mr. Mickle, not out.....	1	not out.....	0	
Mr. Thirkell, c. by W. Smith.....	0	b. by Parratt.....	0	
Wide balls.....	2	Byes.....	4	
		Wide balls.....	4	
		No balls.....	2	

25		86	
Mr. H.'s Party.	First Innings.		Second.
Mr. Parratt, run out.....	7	o. by Chisman.....	1
Mr. Allbutt, c. by Chisman.....	1	b. by Chisman.....	28
Mr. Hutton, b. by R. Smith.....	0	b. by Brown.....	3
Mr. W. Wilson, b. by R. Smith.....	6	b. by Dunn.....	18
Mr. Jer. Wilson, b. by Dunn.....	10	c. by J. Wilson.....	4
Mr. W. Smith, b. by Walker.....	0	c. by Greener.....	0
Mr. Greene, b. by R. Smith.....	0	b. by Dunn.....	1
Mr. Robson, b. by Dunn.....	0	b. by Dunn.....	0
Mr. Mann, b. by R. Smith.....	3	b. by Dunn.....	0
Mr. Peacock, c. by Walker.....	0	b. by Brown.....	2
Mr. Mason, not out.....	3	not out.....	0
Byes.....	2	Byes.....	6

From the field, the players repaired to their club-house, (Mr. W. Mould's, Turk's Head, Gateshead,) and partook of an excellent dinner, provided for the occasion; and "we have authority to state," that, in this part of the match, "Mr. Hutton's party" proved themselves not a whit behind "Mr. Dunn's."

THE GATESHEAD TOWN COUNCIL.

W. H. BROCKETT, Esq. Mayor.

ALDERMEN.	COUNCILLORS.	Graham, E.	Potts, John
Abbot, John	Count, Joseph	Greene, Joshua	Price, Joseph
Barras, John	Cummins, T.	Hymers, Jas.	Robson, R.
Hall, Michael	Davidson, J.	Hymers, Wm.	Rowntree, W.
Pollock, Jas.	Davis, R.	Kenmir, Wm.	Wight, John
Wilson, Thos.	Fairbairn, J.	Lister, John	Wylam, Ralph
	Forster, S.	(Those marked p were present.)	

THIS Council held an adjourned quarterly meeting on Wednesday, June 3; at which—(the Mayor being absent through indisposition)—Mr. Alderman BARRAS was, on the motion of Mr. Alderman POLLOCK, seconded by Councillor RALPH WYLAM, called to the chair.

The TOWN CLERK having read the minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting, he reported that all the clauses required by the Committee appointed to watch the progress of the Bill for supplying Newcastle and Gateshead with water, had been inserted in the Committee of the Lords; and in answer to the inquiry as to the purport of those clauses, he stated, that the terms of breaking up the pavement in the streets had been extended to Gateshead, and breaches of those terms were cognizable by the Borough Justices, the penalties being payable to the Borough Fund; that the existing fire-plugs in Gateshead, 26 in number, were to be maintained—and on new pipes being laid down, fire-plugs were to be placed therein, at an average distance not exceeding 70 yards; that keys of the fire-plugs were to be deposited at the engine-houses and at the police-stations, and the mains kept full at night; and that the objectionable clauses, exempting the Company from liability for damage, in case of an insufficient supply of water at fires, had been expunged.

The TOWN CLERK next laid upon the table a copy of the County Constabulary Amendment Bill, as altered in Committee, in which the objectionable clauses had been expunged.

Councillor WILLIAM ROWNTREE observed, that the two reports just made afforded a complete answer to those who denied the utility of Municipal Corporations. The want of water at fires had been recently felt in more than one neighbouring town. At South Shields, the subject of a supply of water at fires had been under the consideration of the Commissioners of the Town Improvement Act, who were about to place fire-plugs at an expense of upwards of £100. Here, we would not only have fire-plugs, but keys to them at all the police-stations. With regard to the Constabulary Bill, in consequence, it might be fairly said, of the opposition given by this Council, the borough authorities would retain the controul of their police: and the clause was withdrawn which required us to keep up as numerous a police as the county constabulary; while the Bill gave the County Justices power to increase the force to one man in 1,000 of the population.

The proceedings of the Watch Committee were read and confirmed. The accounts of the Treasurer of the Commissioners of the Gateshead Street Act for the last year were audited and allowed. They showed that £501 11s. 4d. had been expended in lighting and furnishing new lamps, and £346 2s. 10d. in repairs to the footpaths during the year; and that a balance of £421 9s. 3d. was due to the Treasurer.—Mr. Walker was re-appointed Treasurer, and Mr. Usher Surveyor of the Commissioners, for the ensuing year.

A discussion arose as to the comparative value of the Heworth Burn and the Scotch flags for the footpaths, in which Mr. W. HYMERS, Mr. ROWNTREE, and others took part.—When it was about to close, Mr. PRICE entered the Council-room, and desired that the Scotch flags only might be used.

The TOWN CLERK read a letter from Mr. Plummer, stating that the Directors of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Company regretted that the matter in dispute with Mr. Sowerby had not been settled, and which was the only reason that the watering-place at Pothouse-quay was not finished: the desire of the Railway Company was that it might be done without delay.

On the motion of Mr. Alderman POLLOCK, seconded by Councillor WILLIAM KENMIR, the Railway Committee were instructed to direct their immediate attention to the state of Kelly's wells, and the wells and springs on the bank-top, and to take such measures for their repair and restoration as might appear expedient.

It was stated that the want of a good supply of water was much felt in many parts of the town, the usual sources of supply having been obstructed by the Brandling Junction Railway, Mr. Easton's Colliery, and other causes.

Mr. PRICE moved that the Brandling Railway Company should be compelled to make the road leading from Oakwell-gate to the quay, at the east end of Hillgate, as promised when this Council assisted them to procure their present line of quay. Seconded by Mr. ROWNTREE, and carried.

On the motion of Mr. Alderman POLLOCK, the Town Clerk was instructed to write to Mr. Davison, the agent of the Bishop of Durham, and after referring him to the terms of his letter of the 17th of March last, promising immediately to order repairs of the Bishop's portion of the roadway of Tyne bridge, to state that no repairs had been made, and that serious complaints had been made of the dangerous state of the road, several accidents having happened there.

THE GATESHEAD TOWN COUNCIL.

W. H. BROCKETT, Esq. Mayor.

ALDERMEN.	COUNCILLORS.	Graham, E.	Potts, John
Abbot, John	Count, Joseph	Greene, Joshua	Price, Joseph
Barras, John	Cummins, T.	Hymers, Jas.	Robson, R.
Hall, Michael	Davidson, J.	Hymers, Wm.	Rowntree, W.
Pollock, Jas.	Davis, R.	Kenmir, Wm.	Wight, John
Wilson, Thos.	Fairbairn, J.	Lister, John	Wylam, Ralph
	Forster, S.	(Those marked p were present.)	

A SPECIAL meeting of the Council of Gateshead, convened by the Mayor without the customary three days' notice, was held on Tuesday morning, June 16, at 11 o'clock, to address the Queen and Prince Albert on their escape from assassination.

Mr. POLLOCK moved the adoption of the address to her Majesty, which was in these words:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please your Majesty.—We, your Majesty's loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Borough of Gateshead, in special Council assembled, indignant and horror-struck at the recent atrocious attempt upon your Majesty's valuable life, approach your Majesty with our sincere and heartfelt congratulations on your Majesty's providential escape from the aim of the assassin.

We assure your Majesty, that it gives us pain to think, that amongst the millions of your subjects, one such miscreant should be found; and we humbly offer our supplications to that kind Providence by whose almighty hand your Majesty's life has been preserved, to guard your Majesty from danger, and to grant that your Majesty may reign long and gloriously the beloved Sovereign of a faithful people.

Given under the corporate common seal of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Gateshead, in Council specially convened for the purpose, this sixteenth day of June, 1840.

W. H. BROCKETT, Mayor.

Mr. WILSON having seconded the address, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. HALL then moved the address to Prince Albert, which was seconded by Mr. BARRAS:—

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS FRANCIS ALBERT AUGUSTUS CHARLES EMANUEL, DUKE OF Saxe, PRINCE OF Saxe COBURG AND GOTHA, &c.

May it please your Royal Highness.—We, her Majesty's loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Borough of Gateshead, in special Council assembled, respectfully offer to your Royal Highness our sincere and heartfelt congratulations on the providential and happy escape of our beloved Sovereign, and your Royal Highness, from the late atrocious attempt upon your valuable lives; and we assure your Royal Highness of our fervent prayers for the preservation of her Majesty and your Royal Highness, and for the long life, happiness, and glory of you both.

Given under the corporate common seal of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Gateshead, in Council specially convened for the purpose, this sixteenth day of June, 1840.

W. H. BROCKETT, Mayor.

This address having been unanimously adopted, Mr. DAVIS moved, that the corporate seal and the Mayor's signature be affixed to each of the addresses, and that the Duke of Cleveland be requested to present them to her Majesty and the Prince.

Mr. ROWNTREE seconded the motion, and it was passed *nem. con.*—The meeting then ended.

The teetotallers of Gateshead held a festival, in commemoration of the opening of the *New Temperance Hall* in the Barn Close, on Race Thursday, (Mr. Joshua Watson, President of the Society, in the chair). Animated addresses were delivered by the Rev. P. Penson, rector of St. Oswald's, Durham, the Rev. Mr. Beaumont, and Messrs. Rewcastle, Jackson (late a common brewer), Bormond, Pratt, Haggie, &c. Thanks were voted to the ladies; to the strangers who had honoured the meeting with their presence; and to the Chairman, for his conduct in the chair; after which, the meeting broke up, highly delighted with the rational and instructive manner in which the evening was spent.

AT a MEETING of the INHABITANTS of the BOROUGH of GATESHEAD, held in the Town Hall, on Friday, the 19th June, 1840, in pursuance of a Requisition, addressed to the Mayor of the Borough, for the purpose of expressing, by an Address to Her Majesty, their abhorrence of the late atrocious attempt upon her life, and their gratitude for her providential preservation,

The MAYOR in the chair,
It was unanimously resolved, on the motion of the Rev. JOHN DAVIES, seconded by Mr. FRANCIS BENNETT, that the following address be presented to Her Majesty:—

"We, your Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects, the inhabitants of the borough of Gateshead, in public meeting assembled, humbly desire to express to your Majesty, that we have heard, with an indignant thrill of horror, of the infamous and atrocious attack upon your Majesty's life, and that of your Royal Consort, and to assure your Majesty, that it is with difficulty we can believe it possible that the United Kingdom contained one individual, of sane mind, so wicked and debased as to harbour a thought against the sacred life of your Majesty, or that of your illustrious Consort.

"We most cordially congratulate your Majesty upon your providential preservation, and humbly pray unto Him, by whom 'monarchs reign and princes decree justice,' that in mercy to your Majesty's faithful subjects, he will be graciously pleased to shield you from every harm, and grant you very long and happily to reign, secure in the affections of a brave and loyal people."

Resolved unanimously, on the motion of Mr. JAMES CHARLTON, seconded by Mr. WILLIAM L. HARLE, "That the above Address be engrossed by the Town Clerk, signed by the Mayor on behalf of the meeting, and transmitted to the Marquis of Normanby for presentation to her Majesty."

On the motion of Mr. JOSHUA WATSON, and carried by acclamation, the thanks of the meeting were voted to the Mayor, for his readiness in calling the meeting, and for his conduct in the chair.

STATE OF THE DURHAM TURNPIKE ROAD.

FOR the information of the Inhabitants of Gateshead, the Mayor takes this opportunity of laying before them the following letters, conveying the reply of the Trustees of the Road to the Memorial of the Public Meeting held on the 21st of January last:—

Gateshead, June 6th, 1840.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to hand to you, as Chairman of the Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of this Borough, held on the 21st of January last, at which it was resolved to memorialize the Trustees of the Durham Road, the Reply of the Trustees to the Memorial, and the Letter of Mr. Willis enclosing it to me.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

The Mayor of Gateshead.

WILLIAM KELL.

Gateshead, June 5, 1840.

DEAR SIR,—The enclosed ought to have been (and I expected it had been) sent to you long ago. I have to apologize that, through inadvertence, it should have been so long delayed.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

JOE WILLIS.

To William Kell, Esq., Town Clerk, Gateshead.

March 18, 1840.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Durham and Tyne Bridge Turnpike Road, a memorial of the inhabitants of the borough of Gateshead, emanating from a public meeting, and signed by the Mayor on behalf of the meeting—complaining of the unsatisfactory state of the horse-road and footpath of such part of the new line of the said road as is within the said borough, and the insufficient quality of the materials with which the main road is repaired, and praying that the Trustees would adopt such measures as would remedy the inconveniences complained of, by the application of more durable materials for the repair of the main road, either by the total abolition of the horse-road, or its removal to the eastern side of the turnpike, and by improving the footpath, so as to render it at least equal to those provided for the public in other quarters—being laid before and taken into consideration by this meeting, and the Surveyors being examined touching the matters complained of, it is ordered, that the horse-road and footpath be continued in their present position, and that the Surveyors do attend to their being kept in a proper state; but this meeting is convinced, that much of the cause of the memorialists' complaint as to their state arose from the long continued unfavourable state of the weather; and as to the complaint of the memorialists with respect to the materials used for the repair of the main road, the meeting is of opinion, from the report of the Surveyors,

that the materials at present used are of a more durable quality than any other that can be procured, without endangering the securities of the mortgagees of the tolls of the said road, and that it would have been impossible to have got a sufficient quantity of other materials to support the road, during the late unparalleled state of the weather, and that it was solely owing to the ample and ready supply of scoria-materials that the road was kept up; and that under these circumstances, and having a due and necessary regard as well to the interest of the mortgagees as to the public generally, this meeting has adopted the estimate for the repair of the road for the current year, made on the basis of the same materials being used; and therefore it is ordered, that the prayer of the memorialists with respect to the application of other materials be not complied with; and it is ordered that the Clerk to the Trustees communicate to the Town Clerk of the borough the determination of the meeting on the memorial.

THE LOW-FELL QUARRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GATESHEAD OBSERVER.

SIR,—According to promise, I hand you the extract of the award, and a correct plan of the Low Fell quarry. I hope all the freeholders will at once see the necessity and propriety of availing themselves of a copy of this, for the satisfaction of their families, and those who come after them. I have no doubt but it will form a companion to the "deeds" of most of the properties on Gateshead Fell. The letters sent you last week, signed "John" and "Matthew," seem to have done much good. There is a "movement" at the quarry; and (as if by magic) the landmarks and stakes, thanks to the "alarm-bell," have all stood up! This argues well—and I do most heartily congratulate the parties who have done it, as it will prevent that litigation and bad feeling which was likely to arise out of this very proper inquiry. I, therefore, hope, after the reading of the extract, that the gate, which was taken away about four years ago, will be immediately restored, by the same parties, to its proper place, which will at once bring us to our original position, and allow a free access to the working of the stone which all freeholders on Gateshead Fell have an equal right to.

I am, Sir, yours with respect,

Barracks, Gateshead Fell, June 17.

IZZARD.

EXTRACT OF THE GENERAL AWARD FOR THE DIVISION OF GATESHEAD FELL, EXECUTED BY WILLIAM TODD, THOMAS BELL, AND MATTHEW WHEATLEY, COMMISSIONERS.

LOW FELL COMMON QUARRY.

We do hereby assign, set out, and appoint, as and for one other common quarry, two roods and fourteen perches of land, also part and parcel of the said tract of common or waste ground, as the same is now staked and set out, bounding on the Lamesley road, on or towards the east—on the tenth allotment hereinafter set out and awarded to the representatives of Joseph Henderson, and a garth hereinafter awarded to Samuel Barras, schoolmaster, on or towards the west—on the said tenth allotment, hereinafter set out and awarded to the representatives of Joseph Henderson, on or towards the north—and on the eleventh allotment, hereinafter set out and awarded to the said representatives, on or towards the south.

LOW FELL COMMON QUARRY ROAD.

And we do hereby also set out and appoint, for the use and enjoyment of the said last mentioned quarry, a private carriage-road, twelve feet in breadth, as the same is now by stakes and land marks staked and set out, beginning at the said Lamesley road, near the south-east corner of the said eleventh allotment, hereinafter set out and awarded to the representatives of the said Joseph Henderson, and leading over the same allotment, northwards, to the same quarry.

USE OF THE COMMON QUARRIES.

And we do hereby award, order, and direct, that the said several common quarries be so set out and appointed for the use of the several allotments, and parts of allotments, which are hereinafter set out and awarded by virtue of the said heretofore recited Act, and that it shall be lawful for the owners and occupiers of the same allotments, or parts of allotments, to win, work, and get stone, in and out of the same quarries, for the use of the lands to be allotted and awarded to them respectively, but not for the purpose of sale, or for any other purpose whatsoever.

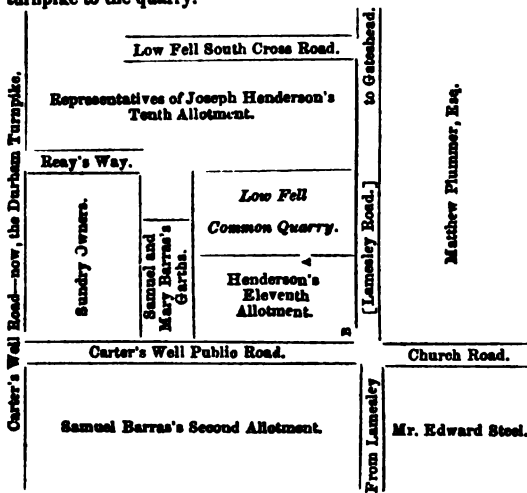
WORKING OF THE COMMON QUARRIES.

And we do hereby award, order, and direct, that the said common quarries, so set out and appointed as aforesaid, shall be wrought in a fair, even, equal, and orderly manner; and that the rubbish and refuse stones arising by the working of the same quarries shall be taken and removed from off the edge of the said quarries, so as to leave a space of at least nine feet between the face of the said quarries and the said rubbish and refuse; and that all persons who shall or may respectively have a right to win, work, and get any stones in and from the same quarries, shall do and occasion as little delay, inconvenience, and damage to each other, in the winning, working, and getting thereof respectively, as may be.

HERBAGE OF THE QUARRIES.

And we do hereby award, order, and direct, that the herbage of the said Low Fell common quarry shall belong to the owners and occupiers for the time being of the tenth and eleventh allotments hereinafter set out and awarded to the representatives of Joseph Henderson; the said representatives, and the said owners and occupiers of the said allotments respectively, making, erecting, and forever hereafter upholding and maintaining good and sufficient fences between the said common quarry and the public carriage road adjoining the same, and also good and sufficient carriage-gates in the most convenient part of such fences and of the fences of the said respective allotments, for the convenience of persons having occasion to make use of the said quarry.

Our correspondent's communication is accompanied by a plan, which could only be given correctly by an engraving. But the following approximation to accuracy, executed with the aid of our ordinary printing-office resources, will enable the good folks of Gateshead Fell to ascertain the situation of the quarry in question, notwithstanding that crooked lanes are made straight, and irregular-sided allotments are rendered as square and even as a chess-board. The letters A and B point out the road laid down on the plan, leading from the Lamesley turnpike to the quarry.



GATESHEAD LOW FELL DAHLIA SHOW.—We are much gratified to hear, that the Dahlia Show, this year, is likely to be one of surpassing extent and splendour. A committee has been formed, and its members are promised the warm support of the florists of the district. A large and commodious tent is to be erected, under the direction of Mr. T. Liddell, in a field adjoining Victoria-place, where the exhibition of flowers will be held. It will take place in September, when another gay and festive day is anticipated by the "Fell folks," and their friends of the borough.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE PARISH OF GATESHEAD.

THE Repairs and other Extensive Alterations which St. Mary's Church, in this Parish, has, for some time, been undergoing, being now completed, and the expence thereby incurred ascertained, the Churchwardens take the earliest opportunity of thus laying before the inhabitants a Statement of such Expence, and of the Funds hitherto obtained, and the amount still required to liquidate that expence.

It may be necessary, however, in the first place, to state the circumstances under which so large an expence has been incurred, as it exceeds, very considerably, the amount of the estimates that were procured for the intended reparations, which had become necessary, to a considerable extent, from the visible effects of the dry rot on the wood-work of the interior of the church; but when the visibly affected parts were removed, for the purpose of proceeding with the intended reparations, it was found that the disease was much more extensive than was anticipated, or could be ascertained, from an external or superficial examination, for it had insinuated itself even into the walls of the fabric. Thus, instead of a partial renovation, as had been contemplated, a general one became indis-

pensable; and in order effectually to eradicate the cause, and prevent the recurrence of the destructive effect of the dry rot, it was necessary not only to make drains around the church, on the outside, but also to construct several longitudinal and lateral drains in the inside—and also, in order to preserve as much of the old oaken materials of the pews as possible, it was necessary that all the sound parts thereof should be Kyanized; and as unforeseen and unexpected causes of additional expence were daily presenting themselves, the means that were best adapted, or most proper for effecting the necessary reparations, depended on circumstances that could not be foreseen or anticipated; consequently the former estimates formed no criterion, nor could an accurate estimate of the expence be made.—To proceed in the work, therefore, was the only alternative.—The Churchwardens, consequently, with the assistance of the late worthy Rector and under the advice of an able Architect and Builder, adopted that course, which, under the circumstances, appeared best calculated to promote the convenience and comfort of the parishioners, and to provide the greatest possible number of free sittings for the accommodation of the poorer inhabitants, and to render the church, in all respects, worthy of so large, so populous, and so rich a parish.

The Churchwardens hope that they have succeeded in attaining these very desirable objects, and that the result of their endeavours, which were alone prompted by the considerations stated, has given satisfaction to the inhabitants of the parish at large.

As the levying of Church Rates in this parish has been discontinued for the last six years, and there being at present no available funds to defray the expence incurred in the before-mentioned work, the only mode by which the means of defraying such expence can be raised is by SUBSCRIPTION—a course which the Churchwardens have, to a certain extent, already adopted, and which they purpose to pursue, in the hope of being thereby enabled to liquidate the balance, which, by the subjoined statement, appears to be still remaining due.

The Churchwardens are the more sanguine in their expectations, from the circumstance before adverted to, of the inhabitants not being now burthened with the payment of Church Rates; and their expectations are further encouraged by the circumstance, that of the sum already obtained towards defraying the expence incurred, the parish, populous and rich as it is, has hitherto only subscribed £318 8s. 6d.—The Churchwardens, indeed, in making this appeal to the liberality of the inhabitants, feel confident that they will not be disappointed in their expectations.

JOSEPH WILLIS,
THOMAS CUMMINS,
NICHOLAS ANDREWS,
JOHN LISTER,

Churchwardens.

Gateshead, May, 1840.

THE STATEMENT ABOVE REFERRED TO.

To amount of contractors' accounts and other bills	£2,006 11 3
By amount of grants, donations, and subscriptions, (see below)	985 10 2

Balance deficient, ...

GRANTS.	
The Incorporated Society for building and repairing Churches and Chapels	£200 0 0
Ditto, second grant	50 0 0
Diocesan Church Building Society	50 0 0
The Committee of St. Edmund's Girls' School	50 0 0
	£350 0 0

DONATIONS.	
The Lord Bishop of Durham	£52 10 0
The Right Hon. Lord Ravensworth	20 0 0
Mrs. Lawrence	30 0 0
Adam Askew, Esq.	20 0 0
The Rev. Dr. Prosser	20 0 0
Mr. Garnett	10 0 0
Rev. Mr. Shadwell	4 0 0
The Rev. Henry Dodd	3 0 0
The Rev. William Dodd	2 0 0
The Rev. W. Hawks	1 1 0
The Rev. G. A. Selwyn	1 0 0
The Rev. Mr. Wood	1 0 0
Collected in St. Mary's Church, January 20, 1839, after a sermon by the Bishop of Durham	65 10 8
Ditto, September 1, 1839, after a sermon by the Lord Bishop of Durham	27 0 0
	£357 1 8

SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
The Rev. J. Collinson.....	20	0	0
John Barras, Esq.....	20	0	0
Messrs. Hawks, Stanley & Co.....	20	0	0
The Rev. R. H. William- son, jun.....	15	0	0
Mr. Cummins.....	20	0	0
Messrs. John Abbot & Co.....	10	0	0
Mr. Abbot.....	5	0	0
Mr. John Abbot, jun.....	5	0	0
Mrs. Abbot.....	1	0	0
Charles Bulmer, Esq.....	10	0	0
Mr. Akenhead.....	8	0	0
Mr. Willis.....	5	0	0
Mr. Pollock.....	5	0	0
Mr. H. Smith.....	5	0	0
Mr. Greene.....	5	0	0
Mr. John Greene.....	5	0	0
Mrs. Collinson.....	5	0	0
Mr. Phillips.....	5	0	0
Mr. Wylam.....	5	0	0
Mr. William Wylam.....	5	0	0
Mr. Thomas Robson.....	5	0	0
Mr. J. V. Storey.....	5	0	0
Mr. Graham.....	5	0	0
Mr. Fairbairn.....	5	0	0
Miss Barras.....	5	0	0
Mr. Chas. Attwood & Co.....	5	0	0
Tyne Glass Company.....	5	0	0
Mr. Nicholas Andrews.....	5	0	0
Mr. Bertram.....	3	0	0
Mr. Kell.....	3	0	0
Mr. R. N. Featherston.....	3	0	0
Mr. John Lister, sen.....	3	0	0
Miss Thomas.....	5	0	0
Mr. Forster Walker.....	5	0	0
Mr. John Lister, jun.....	5	0	0
Rev. F. W. Bewsher.....	5	0	0
Messrs. W. Hymers & Co.....	5	0	0
Mr. Colman.....	2	2	0
			£318 8 6
Several gentlemen of the parish, to whom the accounts have been submitted, have formed themselves into a Committee to assist the Churchwardens in collecting subscriptions, and intend waiting on the inhabitants for the purpose, in the course of a few days after this address shall have been published.—The following additional sums have already been subscribed:—			
The Rev. J. Davies, Rector.....	21	0	0
W. H. Brockett, Esq., Mayor of Gateshead, second subscription.....	10	0	0
Charles Bulmer, Esq., ditto.....	20	0	0
John Barras, Esq., ditto.....	10	0	0
James Pollock, Esq., ditto.....	5	0	0
The Rev. Thomas Speck.....	1	1	0
The Rev. William Bennett.....	1	1	0
Mr. Edmund Graham, second subscription.....	10	0	0
Mr. Joshua Greene, ditto.....	5	0	0
Rev. Philip Anderson.....	2	0	0
Mr. John Lister, second subscription.....	2	0	0
Mr. Joseph Willis, ditto.....	5	0	0
Mr. Charles Bertram, ditto.....	2	2	0
Mr. John Abbot, ditto.....	10	0	0
Mr. John Fairbairn, ditto.....	5	0	0
Miss James.....	10	0	0
Mr. Phillips, second subscription.....	5	0	0
Mr. John Greene, ditto.....	10	0	0
Mr. Swinburne.....	5	0	0

The Gateshead Dispensary has received £4 3s., the proceeds of a sermon preached at St. John's church, Gateshead Fell, by the Rector, the Rev. W. Atkinson, on Saturday last, at the request of the Loyal Lambton Lodge of Odd Fellows.

On Tuesday, June 30, the Guardians of the Gateshead Union, on the motion of Mr. Jos. Robson, seconded by Mr. John Freeman, unanimously adopted a congratulatory address to the Queen, which was signed by Mr. Joseph Cowen, the Chairman, on behalf of the Board, and transmitted to the Marquis of Normanby for presentation to her Majesty.

The number of passengers conveyed upon the Newcastle and North Shields Railway, and upon the Brandling Junction Railway, has been, within the last few days, immense. We give the exact numbers that travelled by the former line in six days:—

Saturday, June 27	3,335	Tuesday, June 30	3,008
Sunday, June 28	3,287	Wednesday, July 1	2,019
Monday, June 29	5,536	Thursday, July 2	7,008

The total number in the six days was 23,140, or 3,356 per day! 6,743 passengers were conveyed on the Brandling Railway, on Race Thursday!

On Friday, June 19, a public meeting of the inhabitants of this borough, (convened by the Mayor, in compliance with a requisition numerously and respectfully signed,) was held in the town-hall, for the purpose of congratulating the Queen on the failure of the recent attempt to assassinate her Majesty and Prince Albert. (For resolutions, see advertisement.) An addition to the address, proposed by Mr. Cook, pointing out the distress and deficient representation of the people, was withdrawn for the sake of unanimity.

The Mayor of Gateshead has received a letter from the Home Secretary, of which the following is a copy:—

Whitehall, June 25th, 1840.

SIR,—I have had the honour to lay before the Queen the loyal and dutiful address from the inhabitants of the borough of Gateshead; and I have it in command to assure you, that her Majesty is deeply sensible of the loyalty and affection of her faithful subjects.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

The Mayor of Gateshead.

NORMANBY.

The Newcastle Exhibition re-opened on Monday evening, June 13, with a *Soirée*.—The following table gives a complete statement of the numbers who attended the rooms during the first season:—

April 6-11		{ Present at the Opening Soirée (2s. 6d.):	572
		{ Admitted by Season Ticket (2s. 6d.):	8,300
		{ Single Admissions (6d.):	3,047
			11,970
April 13-18		{ Season Tickets	15,507
		{ Single Admissions	5,589
			21,096
April 20-25		{ Season Tickets	11,788
		{ Single Admissions	8,431
		{ Second Soirée (2s. 6d.)	210
			20,399
Ap. 27 to May 2		{ Season Tickets	11,180
		{ Single Admissions	5,155
			16,335
May 4-9		{ Season Tickets	8,323
		{ Single Admissions	4,247
			12,570
May 11-16		{ Season Tickets	7,494
		{ Single Admissions	3,121
		{ Third Soirée (1s.)	529
			11,144
May 18-23		{ Season Tickets	10,800
		{ Single Admissions	5,664
			16,464
May 25-30		{ Season Tickets	9,139
		{ Single Admissions	5,487
			14,626
June 1-6		{ Season Tickets	7,003
		{ Single Admissions	4,368
		{ Fourth Soirée (1s.)	769
			12,140
June 8-13		{ Season Tickets	7,366
		{ Single Admissions	7,740
			15,106
June 15-20		{ Season Tickets	6,164
		{ Single Admissions	5,162
		{ Fifth Soirée (1s.)	644
			11,970
June 22-27		{ Season Tickets	7,212
		{ Single Admissions	5,339
			12,551
June 29 to Jy. 4		{ Season Tickets	7,399
		{ Single Admissions	8,937
			16,336

Total Number of Admissions 193,019
The number of Season Tickets sold was 8,268; and the sum realized by this and other means has been as follows:—

By Season Tickets, 2s. 6d. each	£1,033 10 0
By Single Admissions at 6d.	1,806 18 6
By two Half-Crown Soirées	97 15 0
By three Shilling Soirées	97 2 0

£3,035 5 6

Some addition will require to be made, arising from other sources of revenue than the admission of visitors. The expenditure, of course, has been very great, but we anticipate that a fair surplus will remain for the three institutions interested.

A "British School" will shortly be established in the commodious room beneath the Primitive Methodist chapel, in this borough. The British and Foreign School Society have made a grant of the requisite *material* for commencing the school, and will send down a properly-qualified master. The doors will be open to all, without distinction of sect or party; and we trust that the institution will receive the support of the inhabitants.

On Saturday, June 27, in the afternoon, George Bulcraig, aged 12 years, son of Mr. G. Bulcraig, of this borough, was angling in the river Tyne, opposite to the Curds and Cream House; and while he was in the act of catching at his line, he unfortunately lost his balance, and fell into the water. Two brothers, cousins of young Bulcraig, were present at the time; and the elder of the two, James Farrall, aged 14, was about to enter the river, to attempt a rescue. A bystander, however, who saw that the effort must be useless, and would probably prove fatal, restrained him from his purpose. At low water, the body of the lad who perished was found in an upright position, firmly imbedded in the mud.

The pavement of the south end (the Bishop's third) of Tyne Bridge, is now being repaired in an efficient manner—a lesson which we trust will be useful to our corporate neighbours of Newcastle, who can plead no good cause of delay in the repairs of the two-thirds of the bridge entrusted to their care.

A former inhabitant of this borough, writing from Adelaide, New Holland, says—"This is a beautiful country. At present, (September), the mountains are delightful to look upon—like gentlemen's parks, yet still more lovely. This town is improving fast. There are about 2,000 houses, and 10,000 inhabitants. Many of the settlers are drunken men, but religion increases. We have several chapels, which are well filled. I have plenty of employment at present. Labouring men are scarce. Living is very expensive, so many persons arriving every week, and no provisions growing in the country. But we hope, in the course of another year, there will be some corn. The natives are very quiet. They live close beside us—about a hundred yards distant. They are very ignorant beings. At this moment they are engaged in some sort of worship, to keep away the evil spirit from them. The women and children sit on the ground, and sing, and clap their hands upon the bags in which they collect their food. The men stand near with two pieces of iron, about eighteen inches long; and they strike upon them, and keep time to the song of the women. They wear nothing but a shirt or blanket, and the children go entirely naked."

The Mayor of Gateshead has received the following communication from his Grace the Duke of Cleveland:—

Cleveland House, July 6, 1840.
SIR,—Her Majesty was graciously pleased with the loyal address from Gateshead, and I now enclose the reply of H. R. H. Prince Albert.
I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

CLEVELAND,
Lord Lieutenant of the County of Durham.
The Mayor of Gateshead.

Buckingham Palace, June 4, 1840.
SIR,—I have this day had the honour to lay before His Royal Highness Prince Albert the congratulatory address from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Borough of Gateshead, upon her Majesty's and His Royal Highness's recent most providential escape; and I am commanded by the Prince to convey to you, and all those who are named in this address, the expression of his Royal Highness's sincere thanks for the gratifying sentiments it contained.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,
W. H. BROCKETT, Esq., Mayor, &c. R. GOSVENER.

On the afternoon of Saturday, June 27, the brethren of the Loyal Lambton Lodge of Independent Odd Fellows, Gateshead Low Fell, walked in procession (preceded by the Sheriff Hill Colliery band of music) from their lodge-room, Gateshead Arms inn, to the parish church; where an excellent and most appropriate sermon was preached by the respected rector, the Rev. W. Atkinson, M.A., and £4 2s. 9d. collected in aid of the Gateshead Dispensary. After perambulating Sheriff Hill, Wrekenton, and the adjoining villages, they returned to their lodge, where a plentiful supply of substantial eatables awaited them. Upwards of eighty brethren and friends joined at the festive board, and spent the evening in that friendly and harmonious manner which characterizes the meetings of this numerous and respectable order.

Matthew Plummer, Esq., of Sheriff Hill House, was elected, on Tuesday, July 14, Auditor of this borough, in the place of Mr. James Charlton, deceased; but we hear that Mr. P. has claimed exemption from the office, as being above age.

The foundation-stone of a school for boys and girls was laid at Wingate Grange Colliery, near Castle Eden, on Saturday, July 14. The *Gateshead Observer*, and the other newspapers of the county of Durham, together with several coins, were deposited in the usual manner; and Mr. Anderson delivered an appropriate address to the persons assembled.

GATESHEAD AND ALNWICK CRICKET MATCH.—On Monday, June 20, the Gateshead Borough Club played a match at Alnwick with the cricketers of that place, which was attended with the following result:—

ALNWICK.			
First Innings.		Second.	
Mr. Stamp, run out.....	2	a. by J. Smith.....	1
Mr. Forster, b. by R. Smith.....	3	b. by Dunn.....	0
Mr. Carter, b. by Dunn.....	1	b. by R. Smith.....	2
Mr. R. Ferguson, c. by Dunn.....	0	run out.....	11
Mr. Etherington, leg before wicket.....	2	b. by Dunn.....	6
Mr. Smith, st. by Chisman.....	1	b. by R. Smith.....	1
Mr. Phelan, b. by R. Smith.....	0	b. by Dunn.....	2
Mr. Mennim, run out.....	1	b. by Dunn.....	0
Mr. Burnett, b. by R. Smith.....	5	c. by W. Wilson.....	3
Mr. W. Ferguson, not out.....	9	c. by Goulden.....	0
Mr. Patison, b. by Dunn.....	2	not out.....	0
Byes.....	4	Byes.....	7
	30		33

GATESHEAD.—FIRST INNINGS.	
Mr. R. Chisman, run out.....	6
Mr. John Wilson, c. by Ferguson.....	2
Mr. Aisbitt, b. by Etherington.....	1
Mr. Dunn, b. by Etherington.....	20
Mr. J. Smith, b. by Etherington.....	9
Mr. Goulden, c. by Etherington.....	3
Mr. Parrat, b. by Ferguson.....	17
Mr. R. Smith, c. by Phelan.....	15
Mr. Hutton, c. by Forster.....	4
Mr. W. Wilson, b. by Ferguson.....	0
Mr. Naylor, not out.....	1
Byes.....	6
	80

The weather was delightful; and this being the first match played by the Alnwick Club with "strangers," it caused a great sensation in that ancient town. Upwards of 3,000 spectators were on the ground, of whom at least one-half were of that sex which lends a grace to every scene. The "Gatesiders" experienced a frank and cordial welcome from their manly antagonists; and when the contest was decided, a procession was formed, the Alnwick band (which had enlivened the sports of the day) preceding the victors, and playing "See the conquering heroes come!" When the town had been perambulated, the combatants sat down to an excellent repast, which had been hospitably provided for the occasion by the warm-hearted Northumbrians. The usual loyal toasts, and others appropriate to the day, were proposed and drunk; and encomiums were passed upon the excellent batting of Messrs. R. & W. Ferguson, Etherington, Dunn, Parrat, and J. & R. Smith, and the fielding of Messrs. Aisbitt, Chisman, and Goulden. The Alnwick players, though defeated by one innings, are nothing daunted, but, with true Border "pluck," intend to play our neighbours another match, which will be decided in this borough on the 24th of August.

THE COAL TRADE COMBINATION.—The largest meeting of coalowners, probably, that was ever held, took place in Newcastle on the 16th of July, to consider whether the "combination" should be continued or abandoned. There were present the representatives of 98 collieries out of 101 (the total number); and after what we are bound to presume was *due* deliberation, a determination was come to *unanimously*, to continue the present suicidal system. What the effects of that system are, even upon the coal-owners themselves, may be judged of by the fact, that in 1834 there were only 64 collieries in operation in this district—whilst now there are 101. But we have not space to-day to descant upon this unwise, if not fatal measure.

Tickets are now issuing for the second season of the Polytechnic Exhibition, Newcastle, at 1s. 6d. each, the Committee having yielded to the wishes of numerous applicants. The season will endure, from the present time, not less than one month—probably five weeks.—The objects removed, contrary to an impression that has gone abroad, are very few—so few that their absence might almost pass unobserved; while several novelties have been added, including Mr. Tiffin's ingenious machine for making whips—the amusing whispering reflectors, by means of which a conversation may be carried on by two persons standing several yards apart, though others who are placed between the parties cannot hear a word that is uttered—the moving panorama of Edinburgh—and also the centrifugal railway, showing how a waggon may travel round the circle of a hoop set on edge. Every evening, the rooms are enlivened either by brilliant experiments, or by vocal and instrumental music. Children are admitted at half-price.

THE BRANDLING RAILWAY—OPENING OF A NEW COLLIERY.

MONDAY, June 20, being the day appointed for conveying the first cargo of coals from the *Andrew House Colliery*, along the Brandling Junction Railway, a number of ladies and gentlemen, with the Whickham band, met by appointment at the Company's station in Greene's Field, at 10 o'clock, where the *Brandling* engine, and several passenger-carriages, with upwards of 40 waggons of coal from the new colliery, were ready to receive them, the whole decorated with a variety of flags, &c.

At about a quarter past 10, the train started, amid the cheers of the spectators, and reached Shields a little before 11 o'clock, where the schooner *Lochiel*, of Inverness, was stationed under the drop, ready to receive her cargo. Everything being arranged, the first waggon was let down amid the firing of cannon, and her loading (upwards of 4 keels) was completed in about an hour! "Success to the Andrew House Colliery" having been drunk by the captain of the *Lochiel*, and "A speedy Passage to the *Lochiel*" by the company in return, the former proceeded to Newcastle by the 2 o'clock train, for the Custom House—cleared his vessel—and proceeded to sea by the evening tide. Thus, the coal which had left the pit-mouth in the morning, was conveyed 14 miles along the railway—shipped—and taken to sea on the same day!

At 2 o'clock, the company returned with perhaps the largest train that ever passed along the line, consisting of upwards of 70 waggons and carriages, extending considerably more than a quarter of a mile.

On their arrival at Gateshead, the party partook of an excellent dinner, which had been provided at the Earl Grey inn, and did great credit to the worthy landlord, Mr. Petch. The chair was ably filled by Mr. Turner, the viewer of the new colliery, and the vice-chair by Mr. Rewcastle, the principal agent of the Brandling Junction Railway Company. After the usual toasts had been given and responded to,

Mr. Rewcastle, in an excellent speech, proposed "The Northern Coal Company," passing a high eulogium on Mr. Turner, for his able management of the Company's affairs—(especially the winning of the colliery, whose success had that day brought them together)—and announcing the unparalleled fact, that scarcely fourteen weeks had elapsed since the sinking of Andrew House Colliery had commenced.

Mr. Turner returned thanks. He felt proud of the honour paid to him, and had no doubt that the coal they had this day seen so speedily shipped, would, when the colliery was fairly brought into operation, be found second to none in the district. He hoped the Northern Coal Company would be as successful in all their undertakings as they had been in the present one. He felt certain they would be carried on with equal spirit, and he had little doubt of their permanent prosperity.

The Chairman next proposed "The Brandling Junction Railway Company." He needed but to point out what they had this day seen, to impress upon every one the value of this great undertaking. When they considered that the coal which left the pit-mouth that morning, was very likely, while he was speaking, at sea, he thought that this circumstance was sufficient to convince every one of the benefits which the railway must confer upon this neighbourhood, in addition to the facilities of communication afforded to the inhabitants of Sunderland, Shields, Durham, Stockton, &c. In fact, he felt convinced that the Brandling Junction Railway must shortly become one of the first speculations of the kind, for immensity of traffic, and for remuneration to the shareholders.

Mr. Rewcastle returned thanks.

Mr. Laycock proposed "The health of Mr. Turner," and paid a well-merited compliment to the ability and industry of that gentleman. He felt glad that his talents were fully appreciated by the spirited company which had the good fortune to secure his valuable services.

"The health of Mr. Coulthard, resident engineer, and thanks to him for the excellent arrangements upon the line," was next proposed. After which, "The healths of R. W. Brandling, Esq., Managing Director," "The Mayor and Corporation of Gateshead," "T. C. Gibson, Esq.," &c., were given; and we have to thank the company for drinking "Success to the Gateshead Observer."

The party separated highly delighted with the proceedings of the day—a day which will be long remembered by the gratified witnesses of the scene, and one from which it needs not the gift of prophecy to foretell that results will hereafter be dated of the most important kind, not only to the railway company and

the coal-owners of the district, but to the great mass of the surrounding population. We have always hailed the establishment of the Brandling Railway as one of the greatest thoroughfares to prosperity which could possibly be opened to the people of Gateshead—we have called upon the commercial as well as agricultural public to support it—we have pointed out to our townsmen that their interests and those of the Company are identified and inseparable—and we rejoice to find every day's experience confirming our good opinion, and affording the happiest presages of the fulfilment of our most sanguine expectations.

A Petition, of which the following is a copy, now lies for signature at the *Observer's Office*; and as it will be forwarded to London in time for presentation on Tuesday next, July 28, our friends are requested to attach their signatures immediately.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.
The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Gateshead, in the County of Durham,

Sheweth,—That your petitioners are convinced of the necessity of such a reformation of the House of Commons as will bring it into greater unison with public feeling, and render it, practically, what, according to the Constitution of this country, it is held to be theoretically.

That your petitioners are of opinion that this end will be promoted by the adoption of the following measures:—

The extension of the elective franchise to householders.

The taking of the votes at elections by ballot.

The dissolution of Parliament at the end of every three years.

The giving of Representatives to all towns and districts in proportion to population.

Your petitioners therefore pray your Honourable House to pass these measures into a law, persuaded that you will thereby conduce to the peace, happiness, and good government of the kingdom.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

THE LATE MR. JAMES CHARLTON.—It is with feelings of pain and regret that we record in our obituary the demise of Mr. James Charlton, a gentleman who honourably and creditably discharged, for a great number of years, the arduous duties of Master of the Anchorage School in this borough. Mr. Charlton, though deprived of life at a comparatively early age, had been, nevertheless, an enthusiastic labourer in the cause of education, private and public, for a period of not less than forty years, during which exemplary employment of his time and talent, he still contrived to render other services to his fellow-countrymen of no common order. Not only as the author of various elementary works, which rank deservedly high in the public schools, and as a teacher, has Mr. Charlton secured a place in the affections of his neighbours, but his name will long be associated with other and equally pleasing recollections. He descends to the grave, the founder of the Gateshead Dispensary, one of the greatest blessings which the hand of man could confer upon the poor. He will be remembered also by many a sorrowing survivor, as the able and indefatigable vestry-clerk of this parish—as one of the most active officers of the Schoolmasters' Association—as an intelligent and useful member of the Literary and Philosophical Society's Committee—as the valuable auditor of the Corporation and Poor Law Union of Gateshead—and as one of the foremost promoters and supporters of every good and generous work. In politics, Mr. Charlton was an active, inflexible, and consistent Whig—but a politician ever as ready to respect the adverse, if honest, opinions of others, as to maintain and defend his own. He succeeded the Rev. John Tyson, as Master of the Anchorage School, on the 14th of December, 1814, and resigned the situation not many months ago, in consequence of declining health. His pupils presented him with a silver snuff-box, in testimony of their esteem, on the 21st December, 1837; and on the 8th of June, in the same year, he received an elegant silver ink-stand, together with a purse of gold, from several of his fellow-parishioners, to mark their sense of the efficient performance of his various public duties; and, in addition to these compliments, his portrait was painted by an eminent artist (Mr. Ramsay), at the expense of the Member for this borough, for the purpose of presentation to the Town Council. Until his very death-stroke (the bursting of a blood-vessel), he was employed in the compilation of a work of public usefulness—a "companion" to the several railways in this immediate district. Mr. Charlton expired at his residence in Ellison-street, in this borough, on the 8th instant, in the 60th year of his age—leaving a memory behind him, to which the most laudatory may safely pay the tribute of a tear.

We learn with pleasure that a subscription has been commenced, amongst the friends of the late Mr. James Charlton, for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory in Gateshead church. Mr. George Watson, in Gateshead, and Mr. Charley, in Newcastle, we understand, have kindly consented to receive subscriptions for this truly praiseworthy purpose.

The Dunston Total Abstinence Society had their festival on Monday, July 6, ("Hopping Monday,") when they had a procession of Teetotallers and Rechabites through the village, bearing banners suitable to the occasion. Messrs. G. Charlton, F. Hawks, Kelsoe, and Anthony Brown, from Carlisle, delivered addresses in different parts of the village, which had a good effect; and afterwards about 170 took tea in the commodious school-room, which was tastefully decorated with laurels and flowers. After tea, a public meeting was held—Mr. Wigham, from Hawks's works, South Shore, in the chair. Messrs. Benson, W. K. Robson, Brown, and Kelsoe, most ably advocated the cause, and gave great satisfaction to a large audience. Eleven signed the pledge.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Guardians of the Gateshead Union, on Tuesday, July 14, (Joseph Cowen, Esq., in the chair,) Mr. Joseph Robson, of Backfield House, was elected Vice President, in the place of Mr. Hillaby, resigned—Mr. Nicholas Andrews resigned his office as Guardian—and Mr. Robson postponed his motion respecting the appointment of a person to perform the duties of assistant overseer, as well as collector of rates, for Gateshead, Mr. Hudson (the present collector) not having resigned. The Chairman announced that he had received a letter from the Marquis of Normanby, communicating Her Majesty's gracious reception of the address from the Board. He also announced the vacancy in the auditorship caused by the lamented death of Mr. James Charlton; and Mr. Robson gave notice of a motion for the appointment of a successor on the 28th inst. It was arranged that the Clerk should recommend the Commissioners to order the election of new Guardians, in the place of Mr. Hillaby and Mr. Andrews, on the same day, to save expense. A vote of thanks was also passed to Mr. Hillaby, for his able conduct as Vice Chairman.

There is now a project on foot for lighting Newcastle and Gateshead—the Newcastle and Shields Railway—and the towns of North and South Shields, Sunderland and the Wearmouths—by means of the natural supply of gas at Wallsend! This gas, as all persons in these parts are well aware, has long been burnt at the pit-mouth. Man having wastefully refused to profit by the boon of which Nature made him the offer. Some time ago, however, Mr. Douglas (the writer of a letter in last week's *Observer*) took out a patent for the useful application of these natural supplies of gas; and, more recently, he obtained a lease of the copious (we believe we may say inexhaustible) supply at Wallsend. His proposal to apply this gas to public purposes has for some months been under the consideration of many influential and enterprising gentlemen in Newcastle, who seem to be sanguine in their expectations of success and profit in this singular speculation. The gas, except that it is diluted with about ten per cent. of atmospheric air, (an evil which is not without a remedy,) is remarkably pure—much purer, we are assured, than the gas now consumed in Newcastle and Gateshead, being free from the offensive admixture which occasionally makes itself too familiar with one of the five senses. The facilities afforded by the railways which line the Tyne on both its banks, for the laying down of pipes to convey the gas to the towns at the *termini*, will be at once obvious to every one; while it will be seen with what readiness the railways themselves may be lighted. We speak of the facility with which the gas may be conveyed from Wallsend to Newcastle, (Gateshead, Shields, &c. Who will say that it may not be carried to *London*! Strange as, even in this Age of Marvels, it may appear, some folks venture to consider within themselves whether gas may not be made to travel to the metropolis, illuminating our great lines of railway as it proceeds! If the "inexhaustible" natural supply should belie the epithet applied to it, they think that an additional quantity of gas may be manufactured in the North a *little* cheaper than in London—and that it is, indeed, rather absurd to send the gas-making material, instead of the gas itself, when the effect of such a course is to render the cost of the article unnecessarily high. "Visionary nonsense!" exclaims Mr. Matter-of-Fact. Perhaps so, John: but many "visionary" speculations have been realized.—*July 26.*

The Rev. J. Davies, Rector of Gateshead, has accepted the office of vice president, and become an annual subscriber of two guineas to the Royal Victoria Asylum for the Blind.

Mr. Matthew Plummer, who was lately elected to the office of Borough Auditor in Gateshead, having claimed exemption on the ground of being above the age specified in the Act of Parliament, there was a new election on the 24th of July, which terminated in the appointment of Mr. Charles Bertram.

The Rev. Joseph Angus, M.A., formerly of this borough, has been appointed one of the Secretaries of the Baptist Missionary Society.

The Report of the Committee on the Operation of the Municipal Corporations Act on the Property of Freemen of Cities and Boroughs, has been completed, but is not yet printed. Until its appearance, we shall refrain from comment, as the extracts published by Mr. Hinde's oracle on Saturday last—(by what means obtained, Mr. H. may probably be able to explain)—although entirely confirmatory of our predictions, are by no means so full as justice to the question requires.

THE COAL TRADE.—Whilst the great collieries of the Tyne are now working less coal than they did some years ago, what is the case in other and more distant quarters?—Gentlemen of the "Square" and of the "Quay," listen! No less than *one thousand pitmen* have been advertised for within the last few days, for the Monmouthshire sale-coal collieries. Ays, and good wages, too, are offered!

BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD.

ELECTION OF AN AUDITOR.

I, WILLIAM HENRY BROCKETT, Esq., Mayor of the said Borough, do hereby give Notice, that I have appointed Tuesday, the 14th day of July instant, at the Justice Room in the Town Hall, in Oakwellgate, in the said borough, for the Election of an Auditor for the said borough in the room and place of Mr. JAMES CHARLTON, who died on Wednesday, the 8th inst.; and that the Voting will commence at nine of the clock in the morning, and will finally close at four in the afternoon of the same day; but the presiding officer is authorized to close the poll at any time before four o'clock, if one hour shall have elapsed during which no vote shall have been tendered for any candidate.

Each Burgess in the said borough is entitled to vote, by delivering to the presiding officers a voting paper, containing the Christian name and surname of the person for whom he votes, with his place of abode and description; such paper being previously signed by the name of the Burgess voting, and with the name of the street, lane, or other place in which the property for which he appears to be rated on the Burgess Roll is situated.

The person to be elected Auditor must be upon the Burgess Roll, and must have the qualification of a Councillor; but no Burgess is eligible to be elected an auditor who shall be of the Council, or the Town Clerk, or the Treasurer of the Borough.

W. H. BROCKETT, Mayor.

Gateshead, 10th July, 1840.

NEWCASTLE INFIRMARY.

THE Committee for collecting donations, and soliciting subscriptions in aid of the funds of this institution, beg to return their warmest thanks to the people of Newcastle, its Vicinity, and also of North and South Shields, for the liberal manner in which they have responded to the call of humanity, thereby enabling the Infirmary to extend its blessings to a much greater portion of the population, than under other circumstances, it could possibly have done. The Committee beg to state that the total amount collected by them, is £1000 5s. 10d., of which sum, £372 has been subscribed by the workmen in the various manufactories of Newcastle and its neighbourhood, who have, by this noble proof of their philanthropy, considerably furthered the views of the institution, and those exertions on behalf of which, deserves the warmest commendations. The annual income in subscriptions, the Committee are happy to state, has been increased £149. The Committee beg to return their best thanks to their collectors, for the strenuous exertions made by them in forwarding this benevolent cause.

THOMAS LIDDELL, Secretary.

NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD UNION WATER COMPANY. REPORT OF THE ENGINEER.

Arade, Newcastle upon Tyne, July 27, 1840.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been requested by your Chairman to report to you my opinion whether any of the provisions contained in your Act of Parliament will interfere with the original intentions of your Company, I beg to state that, having attentively considered the clauses relating to the mode of obtaining water, and the works generally proposed to be adopted, I am quite satisfied they contain no restrictions which are at all calculated to affect the means of supply originally contemplated by me, from being fully carried into effect; and I see no reason to doubt that the important object you have in view, of providing for Newcastle and the neighbourhood an abundant supply of good soft water, will be most effectually attained.

As to the clause which limits the taking of water from the Carr, when below a certain level, I am of opinion it would not be advisable, under any circumstances, for the water to be taken at one much lower, for when the Carr water is at or about the level determined upon, it partakes more largely of the qualities of the Pont, and other similar streams and springs which flow into the Carr; and it is at such times that the capacious Reservoirs to be formed, in accordance with the plans already submitted to you, will be filled; the only difference being, that the Reservoirs will have to be made larger than was at first intended. But even with this addition to the estimate contained in the first Report, the mode now proposed of supplying the town with water will be less costly than any other which has yet been suggested. This clause, therefore, can not be looked upon as a restriction, so far as your operations are concerned; and you will bear in mind, that the valuable springs in and about Mason Dinnington, and elsewhere throughout the line, will at all times be available for the unrestricted use of the Company.

I have likewise had my attention directed to the present state of supply, and can fully bear out that nothing can be more objectionable; and, in corroboration, I have only to advert to the fact, that many persons have discontinued taking the water, and numerous others are waiting under the expectation of being better supplied by your Company at no distant period. Among other circumstances, I might instance the great admixture of salt water, which, during the late dry season, has been pumped up from the river for the supply of the town, if it were not already too notorious; and, altogether, it is abundantly evident, that, in every respect, the present supply is as impure as ever, and in no way susceptible of improvement. I would further observe, in connection with this part of the subject, that the quantity and means of supply have not kept place with the demand necessarily created by the rapid increase of buildings and population in the district, which is proved by the fact that for a considerable period no additional main pipes have been laid down, and there is no reason to doubt that, under a proper system, and attention to the wants of the consumers, their number may be largely increased; and while the accommodation of the public is duly provided for, the promoters of the Company will be benefitted, such having been the case in most other large towns, where water-works may be referred to as highly profitable undertakings; and particularly where there has been so great and daily increasing a demand as in the towns of Newcastle, Gateshead, and the neighbourhood. Before concluding my Report, I beg to acquaint you that, although fully satisfied myself as to the excellent qualities of the water intended to be supplied by your Company, I have thought it advisable to submit it to analysis by an experienced Chemist, Thomas Richardson, Esq., the substance of whose letter to me on that subject I now present to you:—

Having finished the examination of the various samples of waters which you sent me a short time since, I have great pleasure in handing you the result. They are not distinguished from the ordinary well or spring water, and do not contain so large a proportion of solid matter in solution as we might naturally have expected, with the exception of the water in the bottle marked D. It does not, however, (even in the latter-named amount, as you will observe on reading the analyses, to so much as 1.1700th part. They are very soft waters, as may easily be determined by the taste alone, which is also proved from the amount of matter in solution—a hard water being generally considered to contain about 60 grains to the imperial gallon. I could not detect the presence of iron. A considerable portion of the vegetable matter which has been dissolved from the contact of the water with vegetable earth, &c., will be separated by a good filtration. A portion of the earthy and sa-

line ingredients will also be deposited by allowing the water to remain exposed to the action of the atmosphere. The following analysis of the water in the four bottles, according to your letters, will be sufficient, I think, for all your purposes. They contain in the imperial gallon—

	A.	B.	C.	D.
Vegetable matter and carbonic acid.....	2.48	6.40	5.82	4.00
Saline ingredients.....	18.56	13.12	11.92	34.08

Grains, 21.04 19.52 17.74 38.08

The proportion of solid matter is not greater than usually occurs, and is much less than in some very fine waters; and it may be as well, here to explain, that the amounts under the title of vegetable matter and carbonic acids, are chiefly carbonic acid.

In explanation of the above, it must be observed that the water referred to as letter B was taken from the outlet of the Carr near its junction with the River Pont, and the letter C from one of the large pools in the Carr opposite the Boat-House, and that it was taken at a time when the water was in its worst state, and below the level at which it is to be taken into your Reservoirs—in short, that the water at the time it should be taken will be even much better than that described; and as it has been ascertained that what trifling vegetable matter exists is more suspended than in solution, it is evident that the water will be much better by being allowed to settle in a Reservoir, and from its softness it is peculiarly fitted for domestic purposes. The waters marked A and D were taken from springs, one on the Carr north of the Parsonage House, and the other so well-known at Mason Dinnington, the whole of which the Company have unlimited power over.

I beg leave to conclude by confirming my previous observation Report, that there is no reason to doubt the excellent quality of the water, or that it will be obtained in sufficiently ample quantities.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
JOHN BLACKMORE.

To the Directors of the Newcastle and Gateshead
Union Water Company.

On the 27th July, the members of the Gateshead and Durham Benevolent Lodge of the Independent United Order of Mechanics, walked in procession, bearing with them their ancient paraphernalia, from their lodge-room, the Coach and Horses, Gateshead, up to the high toll-gate, where they were met by a band of music, which accompanied them to the house of Mr. John Patterson, the Wheat Sheaf, Sheriff Hill. There, the Royal Crown Lodge of the above Order was opened, and several members initiated. The evening was spent in the greatest harmony.

The Wesleyan Conference will on Monday and Tuesday evenings next, in Brunswick-place chapel, hold the examination of candidates for the ministry; and on Wednesday evening, the ordination will take place. The "charge" will be given by Dr. Hannah on Thursday evening. The President will preach in the above-named chapel in the forenoon of to-morrow, and Dr. Bunting in the evening. The Rev. Mr. Dixon is to preach the "Conference Sermon," on Monday morning. The Rev. Robert Newton has been elected President, and the Rev. Dr. Hannah Secretary of the Conference. The increase of members during the past year is, in Great Britain, 16,110; in Ireland, 684; and on Foreign Stations, about 5,000; besides nearly 16,000 on trial.—August 1.

The election of two Physicians (in the place of Drs. Headlam and Smith, resigned.) for the Newcastle Infirmary, took place on the 31st July, in the Hall of that noble institution. The Mayor of Newcastle was in the chair, and the spacious apartment was crowded with Governors. Dr. Wightman was proposed by J. H. Hinde, Esq., M.P., seconded by Joseph Lamb, Esq.; Dr. Cargill, by Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P., seconded by William Boyd, Esq.; Dr. Bates, by Col. Coulson, seconded by J. B. Coulson, jun., Esq.; Dr. George Fife, by the Rev. A. B. King, seconded by M. Longridge, Esq.; Dr. Charlton, by C. W. Bigge, Esq., seconded by John Buddle, Esq.; Dr. Lynch, by H. L. Pattinson, Esq., seconded by W. H. Brockett, Esq.; Dr. Embleton, by M. Bell, Esq., M.P., seconded by M. Plues, Esq.; and Dr. Knott, by the Rev. William Turner, seconded by James Loah, Esq. The polling and scrutiny, which occupied several hours, having been concluded, the following was found to be the result:—

Dr. Cargill	240	Dr. Lynch	48
Dr. Bates	226	Dr. Embleton	39
Dr. Charlton	196	Dr. Knott	6
Dr. Wightman	145	Dr. De Mey	3
Dr. Fife	57	Dr. Elliot	2

COUNTY RATES.

A TABLE, showing the AMOUNT of COUNTY INCOME and EXPENDITURE, from 1792 to 1838 inclusive, in CUMBERLAND, DURHAM, NORTHUMBERLAND, and WESTMORELAND, and in ENGLAND AND WALES; also, the POPULATION of the same.

[Compiled for the *Gateshead Observer* from Official Sources.]

THE Parliamentary Returns of County Rates do not commence till 1792, nor are they perfect from that date. When, in 1825, the House of Commons called for a Return, it was found that in many counties the information could not be furnished to the extent required, many of the accounts and vouchers having been destroyed. This defect, where it occurs

in particular counties, has been supplied by assumptions, based on satisfactory grounds; by which means, an estimate of the entire expenditure of County Rates in England and Wales, in the defective years, became practicable. In 1833, and in 1839, further Returns were called for, of which we have availed ourselves in the following table.

Year.	CUMBERLAND.			DURHAM.			NORTHUMBERLAND.			WESTMORELAND.			ENGLAND AND WALES		
	Inc.	Exp.	Popula- tion.	Inc.	Exp.	Popula- tion.	Inc.	Exp.	Popula- tion.	Inc.	Exp.	Popula- tion.	Income.	Expen.	Popula- tion.
1792	..	..	..	..	..	..	£5,019	£5,041	..	..	..	..	£218,185	£222,262	..
1793	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,714	4,139	..	..	..	..	212,066	217,043	..
1794	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,194	3,784	..	..	..	..	198,196	209,830	..
1795	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,025	2,534	..	..	..	..	216,924	224,501	..
1796	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,440	2,404	..	..	..	..	229,390	237,428	..
1797	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,441	2,903	..	..	..	..	247,009	275,037	..
1798	£1,689	£1,578	..	£3,321	£3,017	..	3,051	2,876	..	..	..	..	268,666	244,857	..
1799	2,085	1,851	..	6,090	5,337	..	3,609	3,152	..	..	..	..	289,231	267,428	..
1800	2,409	2,238	..	5,782	4,041	..	3,025	3,463	..	..	..	..	292,280	208,003	..
1801	2,679	2,468	117,330	5,068	4,450	160,361	3,626	3,116	157,101	..	..	41,617	326,130	348,377	8,872,980
1802	2,674	2,334	..	6,174	4,859	..	4,185	4,071	..	..	..	..	317,977	298,804	..
1803	2,280	1,890	..	5,568	4,349	..	4,194	3,786	..	..	..	..	286,055	273,490	..
1804	2,430	2,536	..	7,607	8,842	..	2,440	3,096	..	..	..	..	291,349	271,284	..
1805	2,636	1,903	..	7,216	11,384	..	2,454	3,243	..	..	..	..	325,098	327,016	..
1806	3,251	2,704	..	8,893	7,063	..	4,195	3,982	..	..	..	..	338,685	331,568	..
1807	3,375	3,385	..	8,589	6,417	..	5,267	5,121	..	..	..	..	366,564	338,546	..
1808	6,166	5,485	..	7,895	7,264	..	5,619	4,293	..	..	..	..	350,128	363,045	..
1809	8,268	7,694	..	6,732	8,352	..	3,025	3,100	..	..	..	..	393,322	411,323	..
1810	7,755	6,590	133,744	8,072	8,531	177,625	2,440	5,948	172,161	..	..	45,921	436,447	435,686	10,150,615
1811	13,672	13,276	..	8,575	8,040	..	7,363	5,857	..	..	..	..	497,027	473,842	..
1812	12,661	11,690	..	7,300	7,189	..	7,223	4,297	..	..	..	..	502,223	500,997	..
1813	13,844	12,944	..	8,549	7,637	..	6,116	5,748	..	..	..	..	548,174	547,042	..
1814	13,055	10,978	..	8,092	10,989	..	6,687	5,491	..	..	..	..	573,504	524,689	..
1815	15,706	15,030	..	10,481	8,159	..	4,851	4,387	..	£812	£1,868	..	541,690	572,544	..
1816	13,978	13,507	..	5,764	5,791	..	6,009	6,993	..	3,066	3,066	..	557,963	559,090	..
1817	13,087	13,010	..	6,365	6,659	..	6,658	6,404	..	3,102	2,890	..	566,529	590,080	..
1818	12,758	12,754	..	6,056	5,398	..	5,529	6,498	..	2,604	2,316	..	646,468	637,776	..
1819	12,852	12,661	..	6,242	7,834	..	8,179	7,378	..	4,122	3,197	..	658,456	663,555	..
1820	12,654	13,131	..	11,983	12,860	..	7,701	6,950	..	4,142	4,344	..	698,968	678,723	..
1821	12,855	12,811	156,124	12,077	9,713	207,673	14,066	13,922	196,965	4,592	4,403	51,369	672,054	652,816	11,976,875
1822	12,756	12,950	..	9,254	9,482	..	14,945	12,556	..	5,247	3,537	..	615,298	595,316	..
1823	16,547	16,579	..	8,770	7,938	..	12,881	12,303	..	3,975	2,982	..	577,446	579,096	..
1824	19,919	18,613	..	10,597	9,163	..	14,178	12,303	..	3,730	1,895	..	568,536	569,395	..
1825	14,486	12,978	..	12,796	14,165	..	13,492	11,612	..	6,433	5,201	..	673,393	663,644	..
1826	13,807	16,136	..	12,325	11,407	..	13,855	12,724	..	4,910	2,565	..	736,099	743,111	..
1827	16,675	15,741	..	11,911	11,087	..	12,807	12,803	..	3,651	3,108	..	731,772	762,187	..
1828	13,432	14,372	..	11,451	10,217	..	11,704	11,647	..	4,474	3,318	..	723,197	721,308	..
1829	14,027	12,787	..	7,604	8,964	..	12,920	12,964	..	3,976	3,138	..	691,266	714,308	..
1830	13,437	14,569	..	9,315	8,099	..	13,172	14,075	..	3,299	2,624	..	708,007	726,800	..
1831	13,430	14,235	169,681	9,233	9,422	253,827	16,174	16,199	222,192	3,444	2,364	55,041	754,196	772,966	13,594,574
1832	6,196	5,948	..	13,082	14,049	..	16,244	16,146	..	2,530	2,849	..	761,901	799,414	..
1833	10,172	11,161	..	11,496	11,980	..	12,635	12,603	..	2,957	2,842	..	759,354	745,270	..
1834	12,422	11,457	..	9,911	9,911	..	9,066	9,066	..	3,375	2,835	..	723,741	691,546	..
1835	8,336	9,394	..	8,195	8,304	..	8,293	9,066	..	3,263	2,907	..	671,082	648,506	..
1836	8,745	8,282	..	10,309	9,179	..	8,285	7,899	..	4,007	3,293	..	705,248	639,441	..
1837	7,474	6,908	..	8,447	9,139	..	8,812	7,540	..	4,302	3,281	..	639,047	652,447	..
1838	6,788	6,764	..	8,049	10,151	..	8,740	8,031	..	4,683	3,262	..	683,865	700,365	..

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Periods.	Total Income.	Total Expenditure.	Bridges.	Gaols.	Prisoners' Maintenance.	Prosecutions.	Constables and Vagrants.
From 1792 to 1799 inclusive	£1,879,607	£1,898,752	£327,317	£322,359	£293,048	£65,332	£96,728
From 1800 to 1809 inclusive	3,294,892	3,258,262	625,116	475,329	694,431	181,007	154,670
From 1810 to 1819 inclusive	5,528,679	5,524,404	1,088,317	996,295	1,111,183	434,836	309,327
From 1820 to 1829 inclusive	6,687,929	6,709,814	811,093	1,168,321	1,872,153	1,035,097	305,527
From 1830 to 1838 inclusive	6,406,241	6,376,757	594,205	620,467	1,647,206	1,275,189	273,965
	23,797,348	23,767,989	3,346,048	3,583,371	5,518,022	2,991,461	1,140,259

NEWSPAPER STATISTICS.—The readers of the *Observer* may feel interested in the following particulars, as shown by the latest official return of newspaper stamps. There are in London 112, and in Dublin 25 newspapers. Of provincial papers, there are—English 212, Welsh 11, Scotch 71, and Irish 65; of which 170 English, 10 Welsh, 59 Scotch, and 58 Irish, are of a circulation inferior to that of the *Gateshead Observer*. As to Tory papers, it may gratify the friends of Reform to know that a dreadful reaction appears to have occurred in the fortunes of the *Newcastle Journal*—a paper which, at one

time, boasted of a very extensive circulation. In the six months ending the 30th of June, 1839, our Tory neighbour received the immense number of 90,500 stamps, whilst, during the half-year ending 30th of June, 1840, he has only felt it necessary to apply for 41,000—a decrease of more than 50 per cent.; a falling-off from upwards of 3000 to about 1500 per week—a very strong confirmation, in short, of that opinion, as to the estimation in which our contemporary is held, even by his own party, to which we have more than once alluded.

"The health of Sir John Walsham, Bart.," was proposed from the chair at a recent meeting in Presteign of the Reformers of Radnorshire, and received with loud cheers. The Chairman (Arthur Henry Wall, Esq.) spoke of our neighbour as "a gentleman of great talent and ability;" and said, that "he was quite sure, in such a company, it needed no lengthy observations of his to cause the toast to meet with hearty approbation, for those who knew Sir John Walsham most, appreciated him best." Of the late Mr. De Winton, M.P., affectionate and regretful mention was made at the same meeting Mr. T. L. Townsend described him as "strictly honest and true-hearted—an honourable friend to the cause of Liberty and Reform;" and Mr. Reynolds spoke of the deceased as "the lamented De Winton—one loved as universally as he was known—a man whose soul was formed for every finer feeling—one who had a friendly and princely heart." Mrs. De Winton, (daughter of our late parish-pastor, the Rev. John Collinson, now rector of Boldon,) was also named on the occasion—the Rev. Walter de Winton alluding to the widow as "an amiable, conscientious, and good woman—a most affectionate mother—and most warmly interested in the welfare of her children." These particulars, which will interest several of our readers, we gather from the columns of our worthy fellow-labourer in the good cause, the *Hereford Times*.

The Ashantee Princes have been in Newcastle during the last few days. They were introduced to the Central Exchange by Mr. Justice Plummer.

The body of the late Earl of Durham was removed from his residence at Cowes, and put on board his lordship's yacht, which sailed on Thursday se'ennight for Sunderland. A special steamer, the Lord Beresford, brought Lady Durham and family to Southampton, where three carriages and four were waiting to convey Lady Durham, the present earl and his sisters, with Earl Grey, to London by the turnpike-road. The servants, horses, and other carriages, proceeded to town via railroad. The yacht entered the Wear on Monday, and the remains of the departed nobleman were conveyed privately in a small steamer, up the Wear, to Lambton. The greatest sorrow pervaded the town of Sunderland—almost every shop had its shutters half closed, and the ships in the river also exhibited their ensigns of mourning, in honour of the deceased, in whom so many a survivor has lost a friend.—*Aug. 1.*

The Polytechnic Exhibition, Newcastle, during its second season, has, up to the present time, had considerably more than 20,000 visitors.

NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD READING ROOM SOCIETY.—An important meeting was held on the 7th Aug., at the Temperance Hotel, Nuns'-gate, Newcastle, to take into consideration the establishment of reading-rooms and libraries for the people in various parts of the town. There were gentlemen of various religious and political opinions present, including the Rev. Joseph M'Alister, Rev. E. D. Rendell, T. M. Greenhow, Esq., Capt. Weatherley, W. Coxwell, Esq., W. L. Harle, Esq., Mr. G. H. Hardy, and Mr. Hoggins. Mr. Greenhow was called to the chair. Mr. Rendell stated that the object of the meeting was, to bring education home to all classes. Mechanics' institutions had failed in one of their great objects, and a large class, for whose advantage they were chiefly designed, were only indirectly benefitted by them. This society would be instituted for the inhabitants of such localities as Sandgate and the Head of the Side. Mr. Rendell read from a statement published in Leeds, advocating the formation of a similar society, various extracts, to show the practicability of the scheme. The details are too long for us to enter into at this late hour, but the object is one deserving of public support, and we shall have much pleasure in recurring to it at our earliest opportunity. The whole of the gentlemen present expressed themselves highly in favour of the object, and a provisional working committee was formed, to draw up a report, to be laid before the next meeting, viz.:—Messrs. W. L. Harle, G. H. Hardy, and J. Clephan, Capt. Weatherley, the Rev. J. M'Alister, the Rev. E. D. Rendell, and Mr. James Hoggins, (Secretary). A provisional general committee was also appointed, consisting of the Mayor of Newcastle, Dr. White, Dr. Lynch, Dr. Macgregor, Capt. J. D. Weatherley, the Rev. Messrs. Rendell and M'Alister, and Messrs. George Burnett, G. S. Coxwell, W. Cargill, J. Clephan, Armorer Donkin, T. M. Greenhow, Thomas Gray, James Hoggins, G. H. Hardy, W. L. Harle, John Lee, W. A. Mitchell, and Joseph Watson.

Two decorations of G. C. B. are now vacant—Sir A. Paget's and the Earl of Durham's.

The good example set by the Bishop of Durham, in so efficiently repairing his portion of Tyne Bridge, has had an admirable effect. The remaining two-thirds of the bridge are now being repaired, in the same style, by the Corporation of Newcastle—much to the satisfaction and safety of the public.

An *Assize Soiree* will be held at the Polytechnic Exhibition, Newcastle, this evening, under the patronage of the worthy High Sheriff of Northumberland.—*Aug. 1.*

A House of Refuge for the reception and reformation of juvenile offenders, after the expiration of their punishment, is, we rejoice to learn, in contemplation by several benevolent individuals. The Magistrates of Newcastle and Gateshead, we understand, have taken the lead in this truly benevolent design, and we doubt not the Town Councils and inhabitants of both towns will zealously co-operate with the authorities for carrying it into effect, in a manner worthy of this populous and wealthy district.

We were a little in error, we find, last week, respecting the pavement of the northern portion of Tyne Bridge. The stones immediately adjoining the improved Gateshead end of the bridge, were being replaced in the same excellent manner, and we concluded that it was intended to do the whole, but the work seems to be suspended. We understand, however, that this necessary measure for the protection of the lives of Her Majesty's subjects will be fully carried into effect ere long.

The new mail-coach from Leeds, which we referred to a few weeks ago, is, we understand, to be brought into operation on Monday, August 24. Thus, the London evening papers will reach Gateshead and Newcastle within 24 hours of their publication, and the transmission of letters will be equally expedited. The new mail will reach this borough about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and will enable us to supply our subscribers with later information than at present. The old Edinburgh mail will be continued.

"CHURCH-ACCOMMODATION" DEFICIENCY.—It is worthy of notice (observes the *Bolton Free Press*), that all this deficiency of "church-accommodation," about which we hear so much, has only become apparent since the Reformation. Still more remarkable is it, that in the days of Popery no attempt was ever made to burden the poor with new taxes for the building of additional churches. In those dark ages the aristocracy were not mere sham professors of religion, subscribing a pitiful fraction of the enormous wealth they had amassed by starving the poor, for the purpose of building churches, in which the starving multitudes might be taught humility, contentment and resignation. With all their faults, our Popish ancestors were in earnest about religion, as any one may see by looking at the number of churches, abbeys, &c. erected and endowed by voluntary subscriptions, previous to the reign of Henry VIII. The following table, drawn from the most authentic sources, will give some idea of the liberality of the men of old compared with their wealthier but more heartless and niggardly successors. This list contains the number of abbeys founded by private individuals in the several reigns from the Conquest to the Reformation:—

William I.	29	Edward III.	74
William II.	29	Edward IV.	23
Henry I.	143	Richard II.	23
Stephen	138	Henry IV.	6
Henry II.	165	Henry V.	3
Richard I.	59	Henry VI.	31
John	71	Edward IV.	15
Henry III.	211	Henry VII.	6
Edward I.	106	Henry VIII., previous to the	
Edward II.	44	plunder	8

Making in all, 1,182.

THE TIPLING TONSOR: OR, A BULLETIN EXTRA-ORDINARY!—A boozing barber, who scrapes chins in a certain "canny" town on the Tyne, has this week been celebrating the birth of an heir to the family estates—(wigs, wig-blocks, and wash-basins); and the auspicious event having lifted his soul far above sordid considerations of penny-shaving, he has cut "the shop," (as his manner is,) leaving the illegals to frequent the Quayside with beards unscraped, "grey-beards" alone experiencing his present attention. On Thursday morning, one of his constant customers, whose shaggy chin had for some days been a stranger to the razor, paid a visit to the shop-door to see if the *Poleish Exile* had "cast up," when the following bulletin, bearing the signature of Dr. M—m, and of half-a-dozen other Doctors, claimed his perusal:—"The barber has passed a wet night, and continues dry this morning!"

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BENEFICES.—The total net income of the benefices of England and Wales is £3,055,451, calculating the 178 benefices not returned upon the average of those which have been returned. Of these benefices, 297 are under £50 per annum; 1629 betwixt £50 and £100; 1602 from £100 to £150; making 3528 livings under £150. Of the other benefices, 1354 are £150 and under £200; 1979 from £200 to £300; 1328 from £300 to £400; 830 from £400 to £500; 954 range betwixt £500 and £750; 323 betwixt the latter sum and £1000; 134 are from £1000 to £1500; 93 are betwixt £1500 and £2000; and 18 upwards of £2000. In the latter class, one is the rectory of Stanhope, in the county of Durham, of the net annual value of £4813; and another is the rectory of Doddington, in the county of Cambridge, of the net yearly value of £7306. The annual average income of each benefice, as appears from the table, is £289; but as many as 8972, or considerably more than four-fifths of the whole, do actually range betwixt £50 and £500 a-year, the average being a little more than £200. Deducting £424,540 for 5227 curates, at the rate of £81, it will reduce the average income of all the incumbents to £224 per annum for each. And it should not be forgotten that the income of the clergy, the aggregate of which is £3,055,451, is not derived from tithes merely, but includes all their receipts and emoluments, both voluntary and legal. The whole amount of tithes paid to the clergy during a-year, when wheat was £3 18s. 3d. per quarter, was £1,426,527 18s. 0½d.

THE GATESHEAD TOWN COUNCIL.

ALDERMEN. p W. H. BROCKETT, Esq., Mayor.
COUNCILLORS. Graham, E. p Potts, John
 Abbot, John p Coats, Joseph Greene, Joshua p Price, Joseph
 p Barras, John p Cummins, T. Hymers, Jas. Robson, E.
 Hall, Michael Davidson, J. p Hymers, Wm. Rowntree, W.
 p Pollock, J. p Davis, R. p Kenmir, Wm. Wight, John
 p Wilson, T. p Fairbairn, J. p Lister, John p Wylam, E.
 p Forster, S. (Those marked p were present.)

THE Council met on the 6th Aug.—Letters from the Duke of Cleveland and Lord Robert Grosvenor, announcing the presentation of addresses to the Queen and Prince Albert, were read; and various orders of the Watch Committee, including permission to Mr. Davidson to make an archway under the church-steps, to Mr. Grahamsley to erect a new house in High-street, in a straight line with the adjoining properties, and to Mr. Pearson to reduce the level of quays, were confirmed, on the motion of Mr. DAVIS, seconded by Mr. BARRAS.

A borough-rate of a halfpenny per pound, recommended by the Finance Committee, was ordered.

A letter from Mr. Matthew Plummer was read, announcing that the Pothouse-quay watering-place would be restored forthwith; also a letter from the Brandling Company, promising attention to the "wells."

Mr. PRICE and Mr. KENMIR complained of the Brandling Company still neglecting to fulfil their various and repeated promises to the Council, and suggested that the waggons should not be allowed to pass over the street, until the conditions on which permission was originally granted should be complied with; but it was thought advisable to give the Company another opportunity, and no more, before proceeding against them.

The Market Committee were empowered to negotiate for the procuring of any property desirable for the public interest of the borough; and the TOWN CLERK, in reply to Mr. POTTS, having stated that no satisfactory answer had been received from Mr. Falkous respecting the restoration of the Barn Close footpath, which had been required by the Council, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. POTTS, seconded by Mr. PRICE, that the Town Clerk do prefer a bill of indictment against Mr. Falkous at the ensuing sessions.

The Council then adjourned to the 17th of September.

ASSIZE SOIREE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE HIGH SHERIFF OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

A SOIREE will be held in the Rooms of the Polytechnic Exhibition, in Blackett-street, on Saturday Evening, the 1st of August, when the whole of the Machinery will be in action, and many beautiful experiments will be performed.

T. BURNET, } Hon. Secs.
 H. BRADY, }

Newcastle, 30th July, 1840.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS received in Aid of the REPAIRS and ALTERATIONS of ST. MARY'S CHURCH, GATESHEAD.

Mr. Kell (second subscrip- tion).....	£ s. d.	Miss Ormston	£ s. d.
Mr. Thos. Balraig	5 5 0	Mr. Robert Scott	0 5 0
Rev. H. Barrett	2 2 0	Mrs. Wakefield	1 0 0
Mr. Wylam (second)	5 0 0	Mr. Sison	0 5 0
Mr. Wm. Wylam (second)	5 0 0	Mr. John Hopper	1 0 0
Mr. Edward Walker	1 1 0	Mr. B. C. Wilson	0 10 0
Mr. B. Matchitt (second)	2 2 0	Messrs. Davies & Co.	1 0 0
Mrs. Thomas Watson	0 5 0	Mr. William Joyce	0 10 0
Mr. Atcheson	1 0 0	Mr. S. E. Pearce	0 10 0
Miss Harrison	0 5 0	Mr. P. J. Main	0 10 0
Mr. Robert Lister (second)	0 5 0	Mr. Apedalle	0 10 0
Mrs. James Scott	0 10 0	Mr. Fairweather	1 0 0
Mr. Thomas Atkinson	1 0 0	Mr. Wilson	0 10 0
Miss Berry	0 5 0	Mr. Mould	0 5 0
Mrs. Hardy	0 5 0	Mr. Tindle	0 5 0
Mr. H. Davison	0 10 0	Mrs. Piper	1 0 0
Mr. Wm. Hutchinson	0 10 0	Mr. William Taylor	0 5 0
Mr. Robert Taylor	0 5 0	Mr. Wm. Taylor, jun.	0 5 0
Mr. Bennett	1 0 0	Mr. Joseph Taylor	0 10 0
Mr. Thomas Bevely	1 0 0	Mr. Robert Brown	0 10 0
Mr. John Robson	0 10 0	Mr. Selby Brown	0 10 0
Mr. Redshaw	0 5 0	Mr. Marshall	0 5 0
Mr. H. Harrison (second)	0 10 0	Mr. Lumley	0 5 0
Mr. Perkins	0 5 0	Mr. Wilson	0 10 0
Mrs. Hopper	0 5 0	Mr. Tinniswood	0 5 0
Mr. Foreman	0 10 0	Mrs. Atkinson	0 5 0
Mr. Thomas Sill	0 10 0	Mr. Feargrieve	0 5 0
Mr. Crimmon	0 10 0	Mr. William Bowlit	0 10 0
Mr. John Freeman	1 0 0	Sums under 5s.	2 17 0
Mr. Hewitt	0 5 0		

EMERSON CHARNLEY'S New Catalogue of TWENTY THOUSAND VOLUMES; the largest and cheapest Collection of Old and New Books ever offered for Sale in Newcastle, and in the finest possible condition; and many of them enriched with splendid Morocco, Russia, Velum, and Calf Bindings; are offered at the unparalleled low prices affixed to each article, for ready money. The entire Collection is now arranged, and ready for public inspection.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, PRICE 2s. 6d.,

(Allowed to purchasers to the amount of 30s.)

A CATALOGUE of an extensive and truly valuable COLLECTION of BOOKS, for 1840; consisting principally of History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Dictionaries, Divinity, Ecclesiastical History, Sermons, Mathematics, Arts, Sciences, Natural History, Heraldry, &c. &c., and extremely rich in the WORKS OF THE CELEBRATED THOMAS BEWICK, Works on the Collieries and Coal Trade, Steam Engines and Railroads, Carlisle Canal Reports, Mines and Minerals, TOPOGRAPHY AND LOCAL HISTORY,

Splendid Botanical and Horticultural Works; Parliamentary Reports, Acts, and Papers; Local Acts of Parliament; Angling, the Field, the Horse, the Gun, and the Chase;

GREEK AND ROMAN CLASSICS;

Curious and Extraordinary Trials, Privately Printed Works; Glossaries, Dictionaries, Lexicons, and Cyclopedias; Rare Works on Coins and Medals; Poetry and Romances; Ancient Dramatic Literature;

HISTORIES OF THE REBELLIONS IN

1715 and 1745.

Mathematical Works of Emerson, Simpson, and Hutton Ladies' and Gentlemen's Diaries, Heraldry, Poll Books, and Freemasonry;

LOCAL PORTRAITS, PRINTS, MAPS, AND PLANS, &c. &c. &c.,

Principally selected from the following private Libraries, viz.—Sir David William Smith, Bart., Alnwick; Cuthbert Rippon, Esq., M.P.; General Terrot; Robert Surtees, Esq., Mainsforth; Charles Attwood, Esq., Whickham; Nathaniel John Winch, Esq., Newcastle; Rev. John Hollingsworth, Rector of Boldon; Rev. Robert Clarke, Hexham; Rev. Luke Ripley, Durham; Rev. Henry Brown, Houghton-le Spring; John Rawling Wilson, Esq., Newcastle; Edward Heilmayr, Esq., Newcastle; and Mr. John Sykes,

N.B. Literary Societies, Mechanics' Societies, Book Clubs, Village Libraries, Schools, &c. &c., supplied with New and Old Books, on very advantageous terms.

Libraries Bought or Exchanged. Books Catalogued arranged, or valued.

Newcastle, July 30, 1840.

County of Durham Newspapers.

EXTRACT OF THE LATEST STAMP RETURNS,
Showing the Numbers supplied in the first Six Months of the year 1840.

	1st Quarter.	2d Quarter.	Total.
THE GATESHEAD OBSERVER	27,000	27,000	54,000
The Northern Times	15,000	15,000	30,000
The Durham Chronicle	12,500	8,000	20,500
The Sunderland Herald	10,000	10,000	20,000
The Durham Advertiser	10,000	10,000	20,000
Sunderland Mirror	4,000	3,300	7,300

A RETURN has been printed, stating the NUMBER OF STAMPS issued to, and the AMOUNT OF ADVERTISEMENT DUTY paid by each Newspaper in England and Wales, during the year ending Jan. 5, 1839. The following is an extract:—

	Stamps.	Advt. Duty.
GATESHEAD OBSERVER	99,332	£355 6 6
Supplements	4,420	..
Sunderland Herald	68,419	.. 264 9 0
Durham Chronicle	47,922	.. 278 0 6
Sunderland Beacon	41,000	.. 160 17 6
Durham Advertiser	35,900	.. 192 0 0
Supplements	2,300	..

POLYTECHNIC EXHIBITION.

A SOIREE will be held in the Rooms of the Polytechnic Exhibition, in Blackett-street, on Friday Evening, the 14th of August, when the whole of the Machinery will be in action, and many beautiful Experiments will be performed.

HENRY BRADY,
THOMAS BURNET, } Secretaries.

The CHILDREN of all SCHOOLS supported by Public Subscription, may now be admitted at *twopence* each, between the hours of 10 and 4, if accompanied by the Master or Mistress.

BRANDLING JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the next General Half Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders of the Brandling Junction Railway Company will be held at the Office of the said Company, in Oakwellgate, in the parish of Gateshead, in the county of Durham, on Friday the 21st day of August instant, at twelve o'clock at noon, in Pursuance of the Act of Parliament. Dated this 6th day of August, 1840.

JOHN WM. WILLIAMSON,
Chairman.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS, Theatre Royal, Newcastle upon Tyne.—The Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general of Newcastle and Vicinities, are respectfully informed, that the Theatre will OPEN on Monday, the 17th inst., for the purpose of giving a limited number of PROMENADE CONCERTS, *a la Musard*, on a scale similar to those in London, which nightly attract crowded houses.

The Band will consist of upwards of 40 Performers. *Leader, Mr. C. Miller.*

The Theatre will be fitted up in a novel and splendid style or the occasion.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees acting under an Assignment for the Benefit of the Creditors of William Falla, late of Gateshead, in the county of Durham, Nursery and Seedsman, trading under the Firm of Wm. Falla & Co., will be prepared to pay, on the first of September next, to all the Creditors who have executed the said Indenture of Assignment, a SECOND DIVIDEND of six shillings in the pound, which may be received on or after the said first of September, by application to Thomas Ferguson, at the Northumberland and Durham District Bank, Grey-street, Newcastle. All such Creditors of the said William Falla who have not executed the said Assignment, may do so previously to the said first September, on application to the said Thomas Ferguson, otherwise they will be excluded the benefit of the provisions thereby made, and the said Dividends.—Dated August 4, 1840.

FURTHER NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The Trustees acting under the above Assignment, request that all claims *due against them* may be sent in to the said Thomas Ferguson, addressed as above, that the same may be examined and discharged.

BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD.

WE, the undersigned, Mayor and Assessors of the Borough of Gateshead, having examined the voting-papers delivered at the ELECTION of an AUDITOR for the said Borough—to supply the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Matthew Plummer (who was elected on the fourteenth day of July instant, in the room and place of Mr. James Charlton, deceased,) having failed to make the declaration of acceptance of the office within the time prescribed by law—held on the twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty, *do hereby declare*, that CHARLES BERTRAM, of West-street, Merchant, has been duly elected an Auditor for the said Borough, in the room and place of the said Mr. Matthew Plummer.—As witness our hands, this twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

W. H. BBOCKETT, Mayor and Presiding Officer.

JOHN NIXON,
THOMAS ROBSON, } Assessors.
Deputy of WILLIAM JOYCE,

FO PETER PUTRIGHT.

"Wot are you arter, you silly old man?"

YOU, Sir, have, in the last week's *Tyne Mercury*, very ignorantly and incautiously, and evidently without the slightest forethought, ventured to write upon the subject of spontaneous gas. Alas! simple Peter! you say, if Mr. Buddle is aware of the project of bringing gas from Wallsend Colliery, he ought to discountenance the undertaking. Why, simple Peter, or Peter Simple, if you had ever seen or heard of the Parliamentary Report on Accidents in Coal Mines, you would there have found Mr. Buddle's evidence as to the permanency of the supply—and not only *his* ideas, but the ideas of others, upon the whole matter. But why introduce Mr. Buddle's name in your lucubrations? Would it not have been better to have let such a highly respectable gentleman repose on his pillow, quietly, and not have his sleep haunted with the thoughts of Peter Simple, (I beg pardon, Putright). Take a word of advice, Peter. Do not meddle with things you know nothing about, but stick to muck-middens, quays, &c. &c. Do you know, Peter, that there are 7 to 9 acres of gas, 6 feet high, walled off from the working part of the pit at Wallsend? and that as the pillars are worked out, the tenants will lay many acres more to that space, (which space I shall in future call the gasometer)? Are you aware, Peter, that the Bensham Seam at Wallsend is immensely charged with pure gas, and that it is nearly all discharged into the gasometer. Are you aware that the spontaneous gas may be burnt in a room with the most delicately-coloured ceiling; and that if the spontaneous gas is burnt, day and night, for 50 years, there will not be the slightest soil on that ceiling from the gas? Are you aware that there is no offensive smell arising from the spontaneous gas? Are you aware that from its great purity it does not clog the pipes? Are you aware that in using the spontaneous gas, there are no coals, no retorts to buy, no purifying apparatus required, and none other of the multitudinous items of expenditure and disbursement made in the manufacture of the distilled gas used by the present Company? Are you aware that the present Company have had the spontaneous gas offered to them upon liberal terms, and have refused it, and therefore ought not to complain of opposition or competition? As to the permanency of the supply, are you aware that the supply would be immensely increased, if the colliery was given up to-morrow? and that by means of the present steam-engine, the water, in case of need, could be pumped out, and the supply kept steady? Are you aware that it is the opinion of the most eminent men—men immeasurably superior to you—that the supply must be interminable, (except from a great revolution of nature)? But, Peter Simple, are you aware, that if the pit was full of water, as far as the highest level to which it can rise, the gas would still exude in the same quantity, and escape by the shaft only, and force its way through the water; and by so doing, if there could possibly be any impurity, get freed from these impurities by passing through the water? But, above all, simple Peter, have you taken into consideration, that there is another pit, close at hand, out of which to obtain a supply? and that to obviate all your foolish and blundering objections about the town being left in darkness, the new Company would lay pipes, in the first instance, from that pit, as well as the other, so that if an accident or failure of supply happened in one, the other would be ready? Besides, Peter Simple, where

can distilled gas, such as the present Company use, be made cheaper than at Wallsend, where small coals may be had for a mere nothing? Suppose, simple Peter, from a revolution in nature, there could be no coals got in the Newcastle district, could the present Company light Newcastle, or would there not be that glorious darkness in the town with which you console the old Company?—The cutting off of the supply of spontaneous gas, and the destruction of the coal, are likely to happen, the one equally as the other.

The above, although put to you as questions, are true statements of facts.

Now, Peter Simple, let us see how the old Company stands. They paid the following small items:—

To the former Company.....	£42,000
To Richard Grainger, Esq., for the liberty of lighting his new town— (with a saving clause, that if any Company supplied gas at a cheaper rate, the tenants of the new town should be at liberty to use the cheaper gas).....	20,000
To the Gateshead Gas Company.....	5,500

£67,500

Now, simple Peter, here we have a capital of £67,500, (and how much more I know not,) spent by the present Company; the town lighted with more impure gas, and at a greater price than any other town I know of in the United Kingdom; and the Company only paying a dividend of 7½ per cent. Look, simple Peter, at the ceilings of the shops using the present Company's gas, and see how like they are to ceilings washed with a mixture of soot and water! Besides, simple Peter, in Edinburgh, and more generally in New York, (the latter a long way off, certainly,) cooking is carried on to a great extent, and very economically, by pure gas. Could that be properly done by the gas manufactured by the present Company? No, Peter Simple—I say it could not. The present Company look too much to their coke and coal tar. Some other Companies, in certain towns, get a pretty pure gas, by making it from coals which yield neither coke nor tar. Here we have the natural coal-gas, without smell, sulphur, or smoke—in fact, free from all impurities—which may be used for all purposes, (particularly by the poor, for cooking, at a much less cost than they can purchase coal for, and in summer time without a tithe of the heat in their houses)—and that at less than one half the price charged by the present Company.

I suspect, simple Peter, that the present Company are aware that the Spontaneous Gas Company will take away a large portion of their profit—if not drive them out of the field altogether—(a pretty catastrophe with such a capital)—and that they are making use of you as a silly tool, for their selfish purposes.

To conclude:—Simple Peter, do not puzzle your brains, or those of the public, as to the permanency of the supply; for when the gas has been thoroughly tested, men of ability, integrity, and sagacity, and in whom the public have more confidence than in you, will come forward to give their opinions upon the point.

A word at parting:—Your plan of getting "light from the moon in bad weather," is new, and a rich one. Could you not get up a Company to effect that object? Your simple twaddle about the "orifices, or jets, or blowers, from which the gas comes," &c. &c., to any man acquainted with the subject, will blow you into "thin air."—Wishing you may "live a 1,000 years,"

I am, Peter, your loving Friend,
Newcastle, 31st July, 1840. ANTI-HUMBUG.

P.S. Perhaps, next week, you may attack the purity of the gas. If so, as a particular friend, I shall give you the best reference to enable you to do so,—viz. the Newcastle Natural History Society's Transactions, volume 2, p. 2, Dr. Turner's analysis.

TO PETER PUTRIGHT.

IN your first letter about Spontaneous Gas, you say:—"I understand Mr. Buddle calculated, some years ago, that there was about the quantity of gas from the pit, that was employed by the Newcastle Company, if not more;" and "I am not aware that Mr. Buddle knows anything of this projected Company; but if he does, he would be the very first man to discountenance it, for no one knows so much as he does, the uncertain nature of coal-mine gas."

In your letter in this week's *Mercury*, you affirm:—"All the information I (Peter Putright) have received on the subject, came from Mr. Buddle himself; so that either the projected

Company are great fools, or Mr. Buddle is a pretty considerable hypocrite."

Upon which horn of this dilemma, Peter, do you intend to hang yourself?

As to Mr. Buddle's knowledge of coal gas, I perfectly agree with you; consequently what Mr. Buddle said before the Committee of the House of Commons in 1835 may be relied upon.

My advice to you, to leave Mr. Buddle to sleep in peace, has been thrown away. Can you imagine, Peter, that the greatest simpleton that ever lived, will believe that so eminent a man as Mr. Buddle would hold any communication with such a simpleton as Peter Putright? *Proh pudor.*

Ne sutor ultra crepidam. Stick to your LAST, Peter!

Yours,
ANTI-HUMBUG.

12th August, 1840.

LECTURES ON POPULAR AND SCIENTIFIC SUBJECTS.

MR. LIDDELL begs to inform the Proprietors of Public Works, and the Working Classes in general, that he will be glad to enter into arrangements for giving a COURSE OF LECTURES on Popular and Scientific Subjects, accompanied by Experiments, &c., during the Winter, at Factories and Collieries. The Lectures could be delivered weekly, or once a fortnight. Admission to each Lecture, One Penny.

It may scarcely be deemed necessary, on the present occasion, to point out the utility of such a mode of imparting useful information to the working classes, as it has been extensively adopted in other places with the most beneficial results, and cannot fail to recommend itself to every one who is desirous of raising the working classes in the scale of intelligence and respectability, and contributing, in this way, to the comfort, happiness, and prosperity of the nation.

Carlisle-street, Newcastle, Aug. 1, 1840.

The progressive prosperity of the Brandling Junction Railway, to which we have before adverted, is further attested by the following table of traffic:—

Week ending,	Passengers.	Coal.	Goods.	Total.
May 10th.....	£365 12 3	£143 17 10	£62 12 0	£571 11 0
17th.....	376 13 3	204 0 1	66 19 11	647 13 3
24th.....	417 6 3	24 12 1	66 13 3	508 11 7
31st.....	439 6 6	215 8 2	92 8 10	740 3 3
June 7th.....	453 6 6	216 11 11	63 14 10	733 13 7
14th.....	576 4 3	187 14 4	67 8 0	831 6 5
21st.....	484 5 6	219 9 11	78 4 0	781 19 6
28th.....	446 12 6	195 10 5	77 2 2	719 5 1
July 5th.....	741 17 9	196 17 3	61 16 1	1000 11 1
12th.....	439 4 0	188 6 4	79 10 4	694 0 8
19th.....	470 5 9	189 7 7	54 16 1	714 9 5
26th.....	461 17 6	237 17 3	68 17 6	768 12 3
Aug. 2nd.....	543 16 0	208 1 5	56 4 3	808 1 8
9th.....	642 5 0	215 4 3	50 0 0	907 9 3

The fourth annual general meeting of the Newcastle Commercial Banking Company, was held on Aug. 14, in the bank, when a Report (with balance-sheet, &c.) of a most satisfactory nature was read; and a dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent., was declared, which left upwards of £2,000 to be added to the guarantee fund. It appears that the number of shareholders of the Commercial Banking Company is 209, and the paid-up capital £67,500; that its business and prosperity have progressed hand in hand since its commencement; and that the cautious management of its affairs has enabled the Company to keep clear of bad debts, only one of small amount having occurred during the four years of its existence; whilst, at the same time, all the expenses attendant on its formation have been cleared off; and dividends gradually rising from 4 per cent. for the first year, and 5 per cent. for the second and third years, to 6 per cent. for the fourth year, have been made. An arrangement of a very satisfactory nature appears to have been concluded, by which the notes of the Bank of England are henceforth to be circulated by the Commercial Bank, in the place of its own notes; and the determination to continue the allowance of 3½ per cent. interest to depositors, cannot but be satisfactory to that numerous class. The thanks of the meeting were voted to the Managing Director, &c.; and resolutions in accordance with the report were unanimously adopted.

DEATH OF LORD DURHAM.

THE melancholy duty devolves upon us of announcing to our readers the death of the Earl of Durham. That amiable, talented, distinguished, and much-beloved nobleman, expired on Monday last, at Cowes, whither he had repaired for the benefit of his health, and where appearances had flattered himself and his friends into the belief that his recovery was at hand. His medical adviser, indeed, had not been with his Lordship for some days prior to his decease; and it was not until the morning of Monday, that a decided change for the worse, which was perceived by his affectionate and ever-watchful Countess, induced her Ladyship to request the instant attendance of a physician—whose art, alas, though able to foretell, could not avert the heavy affliction which awaited her. This change was only perceived at five o'clock—at ten minutes after nine, his Lordship died.

Lord Durham's career as a public man is too well known and appreciated, to require detail or eulogy at our hands. The county of Durham, in particular, will remember him as the assertor of its independence—as the friend, the constant, inflexible, and zealous friend, who, in all emergencies, and under every difficulty, responded to its call. Firm in his friendships—generous in all his dealings, public and private—munificent in his charities and in his patronage of the Arts—exemplary in domestic life—he converted the name of Lambton into a household word, more honourable, even, to its possessor, than the unsullied escutcheon which he bore.

As a statesman—as the ever ready and able servant of his Sovereign—few men have acquired a more enviable reputation. O'er his tomb, two worlds will weep. The champion of Reform at home—the re-establisher of constitutional freedom in the Canadas—has raised his own monument in his works—and needs no nobler epitaph than the sighs of those for whose liberties he laboured, and to whose cause, it is to be feared, he, to a certain extent, has sacrificed his life.

Towards this borough, the Noble Earl always entertained the most kindly feelings. His powerful advocacy of the claims of Gateshead to the right of Parliamentary representation, secured its retention in the schedule of the Reform Bill; and his acceptance of the invitation to a public dinner in this borough, in the autumn of 1833—the first of a series of popular compliments paid him on his secession from the Administration of the day—showed, at once, a preference and an attachment not less honourable to our town than to the distinguished neighbour by whom they were evinced.

The name of Lambton is one of the oldest, as well as most honourable, in the kingdom. With the exception of the Lumleys, Earls of Scarborough, the Lambtons are the only family in this county who still retain the seat from whence they derive their name. The Earl of Durham's father represented the city of Durham during three Parliaments, and died at the early age of 33. Lord Durham was born on the 12th of April, 1792, and entered upon public life, as Member for the county of Durham, in 1813, having then but just attained his majority. He served the county in four Par-

liaments. His first appearance in the Senate was as the friend of the oppressed. He seconded a motion for an address to the Regent in favour of the people of Norway, to whom the alternative of slavery or famine had been presented by a band of tyrants. From that period until his death, his conduct was consistent and unchanged. He died, the successful restorer of that liberty in America, which, in his outset of life, he demanded for the Norwegians.

Of enemies, on private grounds, he had none; but to political hostility, of the most relentless kind, he was long and incessantly exposed. Yet his very censors were amongst the first to confess his virtues; and, we doubt not, their puny vengeance will be allowed to perish on his grave.

The eulogy of an eminent historian on the father of the deceased, may with truth be applied to the son:—"On subjects of high political importance, on which variety of opinion has always existed, and ever will exist, he differed with many wise and good men; and from the ablest of his opponents he received the tribute of respect due to talent and unblemished integrity. The praises due to his private life are still less disputable. In every domestic relation, in the spring and in the noon of life, moving in the highest ranks of British society, he stood untainted by the contagion of vice or folly—blameless and pure—and such was his renown."—He has left to his descendants the memory of his many virtues—a mirror to reflect their honour or their disgrace—an inheritance purer and richer than the long-traced blood or the ample possessions of their ancient line."

These words—the sentiments of an impartial recorder of departed worth—well apply to the lamented Lord; and, we fully believe, will be sincerely re-echoed by all—even by those who whilst he lived, were the most embittered of his detractors.

The Barony of Durham was conferred upon the deceased in 1828, and the Earldom in 1833. His Lordship was twice married.—His first wife, Miss Cholmondeley, died on the 11th of July, 1815; and on the 9th of December, 1816, his Lordship was united to the present Countess, Louisa Elizabeth, second daughter of Earl Grey. His Lordship's title and estates devolve upon his son, George Frederick D'Arcy, Viscount Lambton, who was born on the 5th of September, 1828.

The remains of the deceased are to be brought to Lambton Castle for interment.

The statement in the *Sun*, being probably the most perfect, and the foundation of others, should be given:—

COWES, JULY 28.—From the hour of his Lordship's arrival at Cowes, there appeared no hopes of his recovery, and he has been daily getting weaker; but his medical attendants considered he was not in immediate danger—that the acute disease had been changed into the chronic; indeed he had had no medical man in attendance for some days, and his amiable lady and family had been lulled into a false security.

His Lordship had not eaten anything for a week past, excepting a little fruit, and had taken only beef-tea. On Sunday and Monday he did not rise even to have his bed made: his lady was his sole and constant attendant night and day; no one else even went into his room. His Lordship had taken a great fancy to the town, and to the last was very anxious to purchase or take on a lease of fourteen or twenty years a large house for his family; and Mr. Moore had applied to the Earl of Belfast, Sir Thomas Tancred, Mrs. Goodwin, and others, for that purpose; his Lordship considering himself better, and that he would recover. At five o'clock this

morning, he was taken worse, and Mr. C. Day was for the first time called in: he attended immediately, and pronounced him dying—that he could not live five hours. At ten minutes past nine his Lordship expired. It was a terrible and unexpected blow to his lady and children; for if ever a husband was doted on by an amiable and affectionate wife, it was John George Lambton, Earl of Durham. Lord Lambton was sent for to his father a few minutes before he died. His Lordship's daughters were also with Lady Durham. The whole family are in the greatest distress.

And the opinion of our contemporary, the *Colonial Gazette*, is important:—

We boast continually of the extent and grandeur of our colonial empire, and yet there is not in this country one public man of eminence to whom colonial policy is a subject of deep interest—for Lord Durham is no more. These days have seen but one; and we essay in vain to name the man who may fill the void occasioned by Lord Durham's death. He was a colonial statesman on principle and by inclination. "Go forth and multiply, and subdue the earth," he used to say; "for we want room at home, and so let England be everywhere." Notwithstanding aristocratic prejudices and habits derived from his birth, he delighted in the conversation of merchants, shipowners, and colonizers. In order to excite him at any time, it was only requisite to touch the chord of the greatness and glory of England; and then he would descend on "ships, colonies, and commerce," with that combination of wisdom and fire which distinguished the great men of Elizabeth's day, when the English race began to spread over the world. In another respect the spirit of the great English colonizers was manifest in Lord Durham: he believed, with the framers of the old charters of local self-government which conveyed free institutions from England to America, that distant colonies should be allowed to manage their own affairs in their own way. This liberty he deemed the one thing needful to maintain the Imperial connection; and thus, while he revived the ancient doctrine of "Responsible Government for Colonies," which had slumbered since England took to colonizing with convicts, he was the first British statesman to use the word "perpetual" in speaking of the connection between the colonies and their mother-country. Lord Durham's Canadian mission will be his monument. In every colony of England his "Report on the Affairs of British North America" has been reprinted and circulated, and we had almost said, got by heart. But it is in Canada especially that his death will be mourned. His widow remains, struck dumb with grief. The people of Canada will surely adopt some means of enabling her to prove to her son that the memory of the husband and father lives in their hearts.

"So much talent, and energy, and excellence of every kind," observes a sorrowing correspondent, "departs with Lord Durham. Who will not grieve for him? Even the malignity that hunted him to his early grave, must feel some remorse at the work that has now been consummated. Far beyond the circle of private friends and kindred—beyond that of political allies and admirers—will the tidings of his premature death be felt as a deep calamity; but those only who have been admitted into the precincts of his private life, can tell how much he deserved to be loved, honoured, and lamented."—*Gateshead Observer*, Aug. 1, 1840.

THE LATE EARL OF DURHAM.

THE remains of this lamented nobleman reached Sunderland, in his lordship's yacht, on Monday last, and were conveyed, privately, in a small steamer to Lambton Castle the same evening. They will be interred in the family vault, in the church of Chester-le-Street, on Monday next—and the sighs and blessings of thousands will be the flowers strewn upon the patriot's grave.

It is creditable to Englishmen of every rank and party, that the national regret created by the Earl of Durham's death, has been unbroken, save by the most "disreputable" of the Press—by a brace of heartless outcasts, metropolitan and provincial, whose political infamy long ago blunted the dagger and destroyed the poison with which they work. Whilst the talented, the candid, the virtuous of his lordship's political opponents, have borne testimony to the integrity and noblemindedness of their once powerful antagonist, the execrable notoriety of departing from this rule of honourable impartiality, has been reserved at this end

of the island for a mendacious mercenary, by whom, during life, his lordship was most relentlessly and perseveringly defamed. This remorseless renegade, and he alone, has dared, blasphemously dared, to talk of forgiveness of "wrongs and injuries" which he pretends to have suffered at his lordship's hands!—a complaint, gracious heaven! from an "assassin's tongue"—from an apostate desperado, who was drawn from his obscure and loathsome lurking place, to do the bidding of malignity—tempted with the "price of blood" by the miscreants by whom he was suborned—by a couple of political copartners, whose dunghill ignorance trembled at the very sight of the departed Earl, and whose only celebrity consists in their connection with that "infernal machine," through whose agency they endeavoured to drown the echoes of his lordship's fame.

We have reason to know, however, that the frightful ruffianism with which the tool of Northumberland Ultra-Toryism has endeavoured to insult the memory of Lord Durham, and to increase, if it were possible, the sorrows of his surviving friends, has not only surprised, but disgusted, the more respectable of the Tory party—who, although virtually countenancing, by their silence, have nevertheless often and deeply regretted the course of calumnious assaillment to which his lordship was exposed, during life, in the columns of their mendicant Swiss.

That the success of his lordship's political exploits in the county of Durham, should create a deeply-seated dislike and dread of him, in Tory quarters, was what might naturally be expected. How well did the departed peer himself describe the position in which this county stood on his first entrance into public life. In alluding to the glorious triumph of his earlier days—to the time when, single-handed, he had to contend against a greater power and influence than was ever exerted against one individual—how truly did he say, (in addressing his friends at Sunderland, in 1833,) "I had against me and against you—for we were all fighting for one common cause—the influence of the Crown, the Bishop, the Dean and Chapter, the Bench, and the greater proportion of the gentry, who were Tories—and every resource of that powerful combination was brought into the field, without the slightest scruple or delicacy whatever." Previous to that time there had been no popular feeling of any description—"all public meetings were held at the gates of the Bishop's palace, and the reverend prelate generally attended—instructions were given to the tenants how they were to vote, and their hands were held up according to the inclination, and in obedience to the bidding of their landlords!" Such was the state of the county of Durham when his lordship first contested in the battle-field with the enemies of its independence. "We fought together," said the earl, "and triumphed; and I trust the result of that victory has been to place on an imperishable basis, the independence of this great and populous county. The part I took in those transactions, has been constantly a source of the greatest gratification to me. The recollection of them has been an incentive to great and laborious exertion; and also, let me tell you, a consolation in hours of despair and sorrow." How well and truly did he speak! Amidst all his sufferings, mental and bodily,—his bereavements, of which more than the average allotment of mortality was visited upon him,—amidst all the slan-

ders, the falsehoods, the false-witnessings heaped upon his head, the recollection of his successful advocacy of his county's rights, and the pleasing perception of its fruits, became at once his solace and his pride.

To the formal biographer we may safely leave the detail of the Earl of Durham's public services—of his honours on the one hand of power—of his ill-treatment on the other. To the people of Great Britain,—to all the nations that owe allegiance to its crown, such a remembrancer is unnecessary. Torpid and callous must be the heart of that freeman who has not watched and gloried in his lordship's high career—who has not felt with pride as well as pain, that the busy and anxious years of Lord Durham's brief existence were but a series of noble sacrifices to the cause of freedom. A thousand allurements—a thousand arguments in favour of an unbusied and unexciting life, weighed but as a feather against his high and inextinguishable sense of duty. Even those most terrible monitors of mortality—his father's and his children's early graves—availed not. For eight hundred years his ancestors had preserved, unsullied, a reputation for public as well as private virtue, and he determined that, through him, at least, their example should be honourably transmitted. And his dearest wish was, that his son might inherit the principles of his fathers. "If I live," said his lordship at Sunderland, in 1833, "to have superintendence over that portion of my family which may be interested in the further preservation of your rights, I shall bring them up in the principles, the assertion of which recommended their ancestors to your notice:"—words of promise which, under present circumstances, are as beautiful as they are melancholy and affecting.

Such is the man whom the "familiar" of low, besotted Toryism, hunted through life with a malignity unparalleled, and whose grave the same infuriate fiend would fain forbid to close in peace. Shame! we say, upon the employers—the paymasters of such a worm; and the tongues of innumerable millions will answer—*"Shame!"*—*Aug. 8.*

FUNERAL OF LORD DURHAM.

THE funeral of the Earl of Durham took place on Monday, August 10th. It was truly a day of mourning and of tears.

Newcastle, Gateshead, Sunderland, Shields, Durham, and all the villages around, exhibited signs of that sorrowful respect to which the deceased was so well entitled. In the rivers Tyne and the Wear the ensigns of mourning floated from every mast—the flag of the castle of Newcastle was hoisted half-mast high—the bells of the churches tolled the knell of death—and the shops in Gateshead, South Shields, Durham, and Sunderland, (in the latter town closed in pursuance of a numerously signed requisition, addressed to the Mayor,) told a tale of affection and respect which the tongue could not have uttered half so truly or so well.

We mentioned, last week, that it was the intention of several of the friends and admirers of the lamented nobleman to pay the last sad tribute of respect and affection to his memory, by following his remains to the grave. And the mournful gathering was worthy both of the living and the dead; for it was the bewailment, not of a circle of friends alone, but of a whole public, and for a loss which, by common consent, was allowed to be irreparable.

Amongst the assemblage it was gratifying to find members of every shade of party—persons to whom, on public grounds, the deceased Lord, during life, was steadily opposed, having eagerly adopted the means, which this sad day afforded them, of testifying their respect for his integrity, his talents, and above all, his spotless virtue.

It may, perhaps, appear a little out of rule, to mention names; but the part taken by the Marquis of Londonderry

cannot be passed over in silence. The Marquis came down from London purposely to attend the funeral of his departed friend; and no one, we venture to say, shed a more honest tear, (and that more frequently, too,) on this mournful day, than the Noble Peer, to whom Lord Durham was always, as a politician, decidedly opposed.

The Freemasons (who had wished to attend with their insignia—a ceremony which was dispensed with, we understand, in deference to the feelings of the family,) attended to the number of upwards of three hundred, for the purpose of following their respected dignitary, on foot, to the grave. Many of the principal officers of the district will be found among the names below—although of the representatives of so many lodges, (those of Durham County and Northern Counties, Newcastle, North Shields, Gateshead, &c.,) it is next to certain that we must have made some omissions.

The large and splendid saloon, drawing-room, library, &c., of the Castle, were opened for the reception of the company, and for the purposes of refreshment; and the body of the Noble Earl lay in state in the dining-room—a place in which many of the persons present must have seen their departed friend in the full pride and exercise of those splendid faculties which he so generously devoted to the service of his country.

The coffin was of the most costly description—its outer covering was composed of the richest Genoa crimson velvet, with gold ornaments; and on its lid were engraved the name and titles of the deceased, as follows:—

JOHN GEORGE LAMBTON, Earl of Durham,
Viscount Lambton, Baron Durham,
G.C.B.

Born April 12th, 1792.

Died July 28th, 1840.

It was covered, partially, with a pall of corresponding grandeur, and guarded by mutes standing on each side of it. The coronet was placed upon the coffin, at its head; and tall wax tapers stood around it, just sufficient to render the objects within the chamber of death visible to the beholder—a sad and melancholy, as well as imposing scene.

Mourning was given to the company, in the entrance hall—scarfs to the connections of the family—silk hat-bands and gloves to all who entered the castle—and crape and gloves to their servants. The funeral was furnished by Messrs. Shield & Son, of Durham.

The mournful cortege commenced leaving Lambton Castle in the following order:—

Mute.—[At the door.]—Mute.

Mute. Mute.

Tenants, Colliery Agents, Clerks, &c., on Horseback,
140 in number, two and two.

The Undertaker.

Mute. Mute.

The Plume of Black Feathers.

THE EARL'S CORONET,

Led by { On a Crimson Velvet Cushion, borne by the Groom
of the Chambers on Horseback: the Horse
caparisoned with a Sumpter Cloth, (containing
the Heraldic Bearings of the Noble Earl,) } a Groom.
Plumes of Feathers, &c.

THE HEARSE,

Drawn by Six Horses, with Two Postillions, &c.

Four Mourning Coaches, containing:—

1. Mr. Hedworth Lambton, M.P.

Mr. William Henry Lambton.

Mr. Henry William Lambton.

2.

Lord Hewick, M.P.

The Hon. J. Ponsonby.

The Hon. Capt. Grey, R.N.

The Hon. Capt. George Grey, R.N.

3.

The Hon. Col. Cavendish.

The Hon. F. Heward, M.P.

The Hon. W. Grey.

4.

— Stephenson, Esq.

Henry Morton, Esq.

The Carriage of the late Earl, drawn by Four Horses,
with Postillion, and Two Footmen behind.

The House Steward on Horseback.

The Freemasons, (in number about 300,) walking in
procession.

Carriages of the Relations and Friends of
the Deceased,

175 in number, (145 Carriages, and

30 Gigs, Phaetons, &c.,)

those of the Chief Mourners, and a few others only,
being empty.

It is impossible to give the names of all, or anything approaching to all, the gentlemen who composed this mournful procession, (and it may interest some to know, that the Bishop of Durham was only prevented attending by indisposition); but the following list may, we hope, be acceptable:—

Amongst the empty carriages were those of:—

Ralph John Lambton, Esq.
William Henry Lambton, Esq.
Hedworth Lambton Esq., M.P.
Earl Grey, (two).
Lord Howick, M.P.
The Hon. Col. Cavendish
The Hon. — Howard, M.P.
The Hon J. Ponsonby, M.P.
The Duke of Cleveland.
Sir John Fife.
Mrs. Robinson.

Amongst the company in the occupied carriages were:—

The Marquis of Londonderry.
Lord Ravensworth.
Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., High Sheriff of the County.
Sir William Chaytor, Bart., of Croft.
Sir Cuthbert Sharp, Sunderland.
Sir W. Braszon, M.P.
Joseph Pease, jun., Esq., M.P., Southend.
William Hunt, Esq., M.P., Gilsdale.
Andrew White, Esq., M.P., Frederick Lodge, Sunderland.
John William Williamson, Esq., Chairman of the County.
Rev. E. S. Thurlow, Rector of Houghton-le-Spring.
Mr. Prebendary Townsend, Durham.
Rev. T. R. Shipperdon, ditto.
The Mayor of Newcastle.
The Mayor of Durham.
The Mayor of Sunderland.
The Mayor of Gateshead.
The Town Clerk of Gateshead.
Dr. Headlam, Newcastle.
H. T. M. Witham, Esq., Lartington.
Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto, Esq., Whitworth.
Charles William Bigge, Esq., Linden.
Charles John Bigge, Esq., Dunston Hill.
W. T. Salvin, Esq., Croxdale.
Robert William Brandling, Esq., Gosforth.
Col. Tower, Elmore Hall.
Col. Beckwith, Silkeborough.
H. J. Spearman, Esq., Newton Hall.
Thomas Fenwick, Esq., Southhill.
R. S. Surtees, Esq., Hamsterley.
T. C. Granger, Esq., Durham.
John Grey, Esq., Dilsdon.
Thomas Cookson, Esq., Hermitage.
John Fawcett, Esq., Durham.
John Cookson, Esq., Whitehill.
George Heppel Ramsay, Esq., Derwent Villa.
George Hawks, Esq., Gateshead.
Joshua Johnson, Esq., Redheugh.
Joseph Price, Esq., Gateshead.
John Jobling, Esq., Newcastle.
Addison Fenwick, Esq., Sunderland.
Robert Fenwick, Esq., ditto.
Henry Stobart, Esq., Etherley.
William Bell, Esq., Ford.
W. Lamine, Esq., Newcastle.
Benjamin Ord, Esq., Sedgfield.
William Walker, Esq., Gateshead.
R. W. Ord, Esq., Sedgfield.
Col. Mills, Willington.
John Buddle, Esq., Wallsend.
John Trotter Brockett, Esq., Newcastle.
Armorer Donkin, Esq., ditto.
Ralph Park Philipson, Esq., ditto.
Henry Metcalfe, Esq., Killingworth.
Henry Dale, Esq., North Shields.
John Dale, Esq., ditto.
T. R. Batson, Esq., Newcastle.
Emerson Charnley, Esq., ditto.
Addison Laughton Potter, Esq., ditto.
Edward Johnson, Esq., Deanery.
Joseph Cowen, Esq., Blaydon Burn.
Rev. E. J. Midgley, Medomsley.
W. L. Prattman, Esq., Copley Lodge.
James Vint, Esq., Sunderland.
Rev. P. Penson, Durham.
William Brignall, Esq., ditto.
A. Storey, Esq., ditto.
Thomas Davison, Esq., ditto.
Rev. H. Blane, Chester-le-Street.
Rev. I. Forster, ditto.
Alderman Hodgson, Newcastle.
M. L. Jobling, Esq., ditto.
John Ridley, jun., Esq., ditto.
William Kirk, jun., Esq., Sunderland.
George Sowerby, Esq., Gateshead.
Thomas Wylam, Esq., Crowhall.

Hugh Lee Pattinson, Esq., Gateshead.
Captain Croudace, Pelton.
Dr. Embistson, Newcastle.
Matthew Pluss, Esq., ditto.
John Rayne, Esq., ditto.
Francis Radford, Esq., ditto.
Joseph Crawhall, Esq., ditto.
James Finley, Esq., ditto.
Captain J. D. Weatherley, ditto.
Rev. J. Kirke, Ushaw College.
Rev. Mr. Tate, ditto.
Rev. Mr. Witham, ditto.
Edward Young, Esq., Newcastle.
James Hymers, Esq., Gateshead.
James Archbold, Esq., Newcastle.
Richard White, Esq., Sunderland.
R. Spoor, Esq., ditto.
Anthony John Moore, Esq., ditto.
Edward Backhouse, Esq., ditto.
Joseph Simpson, Esq., Beck Lodge.
Russell Bowlby, Esq., South Shields.
M. H. Chaytor, Esq., Sunderland.
Walker Featherstonhaugh, Esq., ditto.
W. Featherstonhaugh, jun., Esq., ditto.
Hugh Pantom, Esq., ditto.
D. Jonasohn, Esq., ditto.
William Wylam, Esq., Gateshead.
Francis Bennett, Esq., ditto.
J. P. Kildson, Esq., Sunderland.
William Williamson, Esq., Whitburn.
James Loeb, Esq., Newcastle.
George Straker, Esq., ditto.
Rev. W. Mark, North Shields.
R. Shortridge, Esq., South Shields.
William Lockey Harle, Esq., Gateshead.
Dr. Morrison, Pelaw.
— Perkins, Esq., Birtley.
James Allison, Esq., Monkwearmouth.
R. Gregory, Esq., Sunderland.
Jacob Husdell, Esq., ditto.
Thomas Taylor, Esq., ditto.
J. C. Carr, Esq., ditto.
William Carr, Esq., ditto.
John Ness, Esq., ditto.
George Harrison, Esq., ditto.
Benjamin Leavens White, Esq., ditto.
J. P. Legge, Esq., Houghton-le-Spring.
Stephen Lowrey, Esq., Newcastle.
Anthony Nichol, Esq., ditto.
Charles Bayne, Esq., ditto.
William Coxwell, Esq., ditto.
Rev. Mr. Brown, Hylton.
Joseph Watson, Esq., Newcastle.
H. B. Cay, Esq., Sunderland.
John Hutchinson, Esq., ditto.
William Croudace, Esq., ditto.
Caleb Richardson, Esq., ditto.

Also, Messrs. R. French, W. French, W. Burlinson, J. Burlinson, H. Blech, W. Dixon, George Swan, Thomas Hardy, W. Allison, George Booth, G. Harcastle, J. B. Muschamp, W. B. Walker, W. Coxon, Thomas Swan, J. Bowron, jun., J. Andrew, R. Danson, G. Harrison, jun., W. Gardner, E. Muschamp, T. Pattison, T. Thompson, — Byers, W. Satchell, Henry Armstrong, Thomas Reed, G. G. Spraggon, W. Spence, Thomas Burn, jun., James Pantom, Thomas White, J. French, John Turner, — Scorer, R. Peacock, J. Peacock, jun., J. Grimshaw, Thomas Spoor, Thomas Robson, J. Joplin, J. Carr, W. Hutcheson, C. Dobing, J. Parkinson, — Hemsley, J. Oates, Thomas Pratt, J. R. Tuer, Thomas Jobling, and Thomas Foster, of Sunderland; J. H. Veitch, Durham; J. R. Bowlby, jun., J. Jackson, &c., South Shields; W. Call, William Brown, Robert Wallace, James Wallace, John Gibson, A. Sterling, and Thomas Burnet, Newcastle; Messrs. Laycock, Winlaton; John Potts, T. Proctor, J. Freeman, T. Douglas, W. Douglas, Thomas Revely, Anthony Parker, Jonathan Robson, B. Matchitt, S. Pilling, Thomas Robinson, Robert Robinson, and J. Botcherby, Gateshead.

The number of persons in carriages would probably be about 450; and there were hundreds who walked the whole way alongside. The distance between Lambton Castle and Chester-le-Street is 2½ miles; and some idea of the length of the procession may be formed from the fact, that the tenantry on horseback had reached Chester, before the last of the carriages had left the Castle. The whole length of the road, on each side, was thronged with persons; and the street, windows, house-tops—wherever, in short, a coign of vantage could be found—was covered with spectators. Black flags were hung out from the beautiful spire of the church, and from several of the private houses; and the number of persons gathered in the town and immediate neighbourhood has been estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000.

At five minutes before four, the hearse reached the church. The coffin was borne by four underbearers on each side; and

the pall-bearers in this sad ceremony were:—

The Marquis of Londonderry.	Lord Ravensworth.
Sir H. Williamson, Bart.	W. T. Salvin, Esq.
Charles William Bigge, Esq.	T. E. Headlam, Esq., M.D.
H. T. M. Witham, Esq.	Colonel Tower.

The church, as might be expected, was filled in every part but the arrangements made by Mr. Maddison, and a detachment of the police, for the prevention of any disorder from so large a multitude as were necessarily to be excluded, were excellent.

The pulpit, reading-desk, altar table, and the pew of the deceased, were covered with black cloth, tastefully arranged by Mr. Robson, of Durham, by whom the outer coffin was supplied.

The service, which was read by the Countess of Durham's brother, the Hon. & Rev. F. Grey, being finished, the coffin, preceded by the coronet, and attended by the pall-bearers, was taken from the church by the north door, to the door of the family vault, (which is situated under the Lambton pew, in the north transept of the church, and is of recent construction,*) and there deposited, with coronet, plume of feathers, &c., in company with those whom, during life, the Noble Earl loved so dearly and so well—the children who died before him—one of whom, the subject of Sir Thomas Lawrence's famous pencil, will be remembered by many of our readers. Lady Mary Lambton (one of his lordship's daughters), accompanied by Lady Georgiana Grey, was in the church during the service; and only left the last resting-place of her father when the doors of the vault closed upon his remains.

This ceremony ended, the thousands whom sorrow and respect had attracted to the abode of death, slowly and respectfully departed to their homes.

The Earl and Countess Grey were at Lambton Castle, and, at one time, were observed contemplating the scene below. The valuable consolations of this venerable pair to their afflicted daughter may be better imagined than described—indeed, in any attempt to dwell upon the scene of grief, the efforts of the pen would be disabled by the throbbings of the heart.

An address of condolence (prepared at South Shields) was numerously signed on the lawn in front of the Castle, for presentation to the Countess; but could that afflicted lady have seen the hearts of the thousands who assembled to do her departed husband honour, she would have found condolence *there*, which neither pen nor tongue could have conveyed.

No public man, of modern times, we venture to say, has descended to the grave more universally, more sincerely regretted than Lord Durham. A high sense of honour, indeed, seems to have inspired, on this occasion, many members of that party, by some of whose underlings his Lordship's character and reputation have been ruthlessly and infamously assailed. They seemed determined to show, by their presence at the funeral, their utter disagreement with and contempt for those by whom the Noble Earl had been calumniated—a homage to friendship and to virtue, more glorious by far to the deceased than his coronet, and more honourable to the performers in it, than the noblest quartering on their shields. That no man was ever more beloved by his wife and family, those who have had the best opportunity of judging, affirm to be the fact. We sincerely believe it. And that this love was mutual, a splendid evidence has been afforded by the will of the Noble Earl, which, we understand, was made previous to his departure for Canada—the whole of his vast property being entrusted to the sole and exclusive control of his Countess, in token of his unlimited confidence and affection.

The young Earl, now twelve years of age, arrived at Lambton Castle on Tuesday.

* The north aisle of Chester-le-Street church is almost solely appropriated to the effigies of the illustrious line of the Lamleys. This "aisle of death" is divided about the middle by Lord Durham's pew. It resembles a small gallery in a north transept, and was erected about two years ago [1839], under the direction of Mr. Bonomi, architect. The entrance is by stairs and a private door on the outside. Below is the vault of the Lambton family, secured by an iron door, covered with oak.—*Mackenzie*.

THE STADE AND THE SOUND DUTIES.

(Abridged from the *Journal of Commerce*, Aug. 8.)

We observe in the *Hull Advertiser* an extract of a letter from Mr. Hutt, M.P., to Mr. Richard Tottie, one of his constituents, which cannot but prove most highly interesting to all connected with the commerce between this kingdom and those

parts of Germany of which the Elbe is the natural highway and means of communication. [Here follows the letter which appeared in last week's *Observer*.]

The confidence with which Mr. Hutt writes, inspires us with great hopes of the accomplishment of an object which he has so much at heart, and for which he has energetically laboured.

That the Stade Duties are altogether repugnant to the spirit of the treaty of Vienna, is, in our opinion, not to be doubted. That treaty stipulated that the navigation of rivers in the territories of the powers who were parties to it, from the point where each of them becomes navigable to its mouth, should be entirely free; and that the regulations established, with respect to the police, should be framed alike for all, and as favourable as possible to the commerce of all nations. Hanover was a party to that treaty; and yet, under the pretence that the Stade tax is a sea tax, and therefore not subject to the provisions of the treaty, the monarchs of that kingdom have, for the last twenty five years, collected, for their own *private and personal* emolument, upwards of £70,000 annually; although Stade is distant nearly 60 miles from the sea, and in all previous times, from 1308 down to 1815, has been treated as a tax-station on the river.

We remarked on a former occasion, when discussing this subject, that in the whole history of taxation there was nothing more oppressive than these duties. It is not averred that they are levied on account of any services rendered—neither light-houses nor buoys, nor protection of any sort. Hamburg alone defrays the expenses attendant on the lightage, buoyage, and other arrangements necessary for the navigation of the Elbe, from its own port down to the sea. The King of Hanover receives the average amount of 210 marks for each vessel that passes the Stade, and in return is at the heavy expence of maintaining a guard-ship off the Castle of Brunshausen to enforce the regular payment of his illegal demand! The mode in which these duties, (the tariff of which remained unpublished until 1838,) are collected and enforced is also unjust and oppressive in the extreme. In fact, as Mr. Hutt, in the debate which took place in March last on this subject, frankly remarked, "the whole system of the Stade duties is nothing but one of direct robbery, which can only be assimilated to the outrageous plunder of the Dey of Algiers."

We trust that the British commissioner, whose appointment Mr. Hutt's letter notifies, in discussing the subject of these duties with the Hanoverian agent, will insist on their total illegality, and will not be satisfied merely with an alteration or modification. King Ernest, we know, admits that the duties and regulations, in their present condition, are utterly indefensible and untenable, and is willing to grant such a modification of the system of collection as shall destroy its arbitrary character. But this is altogether insufficient: the commerce of Europe and the construction of the treaty of Vienna demand the abolition, and not the modification of the Stade duties.—The only river tax sanctioned by that treaty is one for police purposes: the Stade duties are totally unconnected in reality with the police of the Elbe, and are, therefore, repugnant to its spirit. The river navigation clause of that solemn record which settled the European relations at the close of the war, has been too long infringed and disregarded. Its operation has, however, on paper at least, been lately extended to the Danube, and is about to be applied to the Douro. An opportunity is now offered of endeavouring to place the Elbe under the operation of the great and beneficent principle of modern commerce—freedom in all things. We trust to Mr. Hutt's energy and determination not to allow it to be thrown away.

Mr. Hutt, as will be seen from his letter, is about to turn his attention to the subject of the Sound duties during the recess. Most cordially do we join with him in his wish "to see the Sound dues abolished before he lays down his office as representative of Hull." A more worthy object of ambition for the member for so important a town does not exist. The duties of the Sound and the Belt, levied by Denmark, are serious impediments to the extension of our commercial relations in the Prussian ports of the Baltic: they amount on an average to the extravagant charge of £15 8s. per ship. The present tariff of these duties is inconsistent with the terms of the treaties under which they are collected. They are levied under a convention known as the Christianople treaty, of so early a date as 1645; and its scale of duties left a great number of articles of modern commerce unenumerated. The treaty of Copenhagen in 1701 recognized for all goods that were not specified in the tariff of 1645 a Sound duty of 1 per cent. These tariffs

have never been revised; but a system of *usances*, as they are called, has been established by the Danish authorities, which impose heavier duties than those warranted by the ancient tariffs. Instead of 1 per cent. under the tariffs, raw sugar and rum pay 3 per cent.; Campeachy wood, 6 per cent.; coffee and cocoa, 6 to 7 per cent. under the *usances*. If, therefore, Mr. Hutt investigates the subject, merely with a view to procure the accommodation of the tariff to the intention of the treaties, he will find ample employment. We trust, however, he will take more enlarged views, and direct his attention to the incompatibility of the treaties themselves to the "exigencies of modern commerce."

There is one subject connected with the Sound duties to which we would call Mr. Hutt's notice. We allude to the transit duty which has been imposed of late years by Denmark on goods passing through Holstein and Schleswig, and which has caused so much dissatisfaction in Germany, as being repugnant to the old imperial laws which gave a universal right of transit to Germans through German territory. Formerly the Sound duties were partially avoided by the transmission of goods into the Baltic ports and provinces by land carriage from Hamburg to Lubeck, which saved a dangerous navigation of seven hundred miles round the Sound, and enabled traders to disregard the winter season, which closes sea communication during so large a portion of the year. Of late Denmark has introduced the principle of the Sound dues into the land transit. In doing so there is every reason to believe that she has violated the treaty by which this kingdom recognized these dues, which stipulated that we should be treated on the same terms as the most favoured nation. The duty levied by the Danish Government on transit through Holstein and Schleswig is five schellings both ways; but to favour Russia they have exempted hemp, tallow, and other articles of Russian produce from any tax, and thus, in point of fact, keep up a discriminating duty, contrary to treaty-right.

When Mr. Hutt shall have finished his investigation of the Sound duties, we trust he will lay the result before the commercial world in the same permanent form in which he has given his examination into the Stade duties.

The annual meeting of the Gateshead Fell Association for the Prosecution of Felons was held on the 10th Aug., at the Gateshead Arms inn, Low Fell, when the gratifying report of the past year's *proceedings* (or rather *no-proceedings*—for not a single transgression had come under the cognizance of the society,) was made, and the accounts examined and passed. After this pleasing piece of business was transacted, another equally so was commenced—to wit, an excellent, substantial, and (if it had any fault) over-sumptuous dinner, prepared for the members by the worthy landlord, Mr. Hetherington. The company, of which Michael Hall, Esq., was president, and Thomas Wilson, Esq., vice, spent a delightful evening, intermixing the useful with the agreeable—making ample arrangements for the detection and deterrent of offenders on the one hand, and for the social enjoyment of themselves, in commemoration of the society's usefulness, on the other.

TO BUILDERS, MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, &c.

EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE FREEHOLD BUILD-
ING GROUND AND PREMISES,
IN GATESHEAD, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM, ADJOINING
THE RIVER TYNE.

MESSRS. SMALL & BROUGH have been favoured with instructions from the Directors of the Brandling Junction Railway Company, to offer FOR SALE BY AUCTION, at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, OAKWELLGATE, GATESHEAD, on MONDAY, the 10th of August next, at twelve o'clock at noon, all that valuable and extensive BUILDING GROUND, containing in the whole upwards of TEN THOUSAND SQUARE YARDS, adjoining Gateshead, in the County of Durham.

This desirable Property is in the immediate precincts of the fast increasing and improving borough of Gateshead, and commands one of the best situations in that populous and flourishing neighbourhood. It is most admirably calculated for the carrying on of an extensive GLASS MANUFACTORY, IRON FOUNDRY, CHAIN ESTABLISHMENT, or for the erection of warehouses, workmen's dwellings, and other buildings for general purposes, where extent and convenience is required.

In addition to its various and peculiar advantages, it stands upon an airy and healthful promontary, on the south margin of the River Tyne, where a spacious and superior quay has been erected—a waggon-way runs through the property, connected with a colliery of celebrity, and by which coals of superior quality can be laid down at the threshold of an establishment.

Seldom has a prospect of advantages like the present been presented to the view of the enterprising capitalist, the spirited manufacturer, or the industrious merchant, combining, as it does, the extraordinary advantages of facility in vending the produce of manufacture; the convenience of shipment; an immediate connection with Gateshead and Newcastle; a cheap and plentiful supply of coal, with which the neighbourhood abounds.

It is proposed to offer this valuable ground and premises IN LOTS, or as a WHOLE, to be agreed upon at the place of sale.

If in Lots, from No. 1 to 9, contains upwards of 7,000 square yards of building Ground.

No. 10, comprises all that modern and well-built MANSION, late the RECTORY HOUSE OF GATESHEAD, and nearly adjoining the Railway Station, containing in the residence department an entrance hall, dining, and drawing rooms, four bed and dressing rooms, with excellent cellaring, and other conveniences. Together with ALL that other part of the HOUSE ADJOINING, now occupied as an Inn, and known by the name of "THE BRANDLING ARMS," containing on the ground floor two parlours, one kitchen, tap-room, wine cellar, pantries, &c., with four bed-rooms, one dressing-room, and two servants' rooms in the attic. To this lot is attached about TWO THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED YARDS OF BUILDING GROUND.

A plan of the whole property, also the conditions and regulations for purchasers may be seen, and other particulars ascertained, on application to Mr. NEWCASTLE, at the Brandling Junction Railway Office, Gateshead, and a plan will be laid for inspection at the OFFICE of Mr. ANDREW OLIVER, ARCHITECT, 37, Collingwood-street, Newcastle.

ALSO TO BE LET, AT AN ANNUAL RENT,

An excellent and substantial QUAY, newly-erected, extending about 260 feet in length, and about 90 feet in width, on the east side of the drop and inclined plane from the above depôt, and nearly opposite the Broad-chare, Quayside, Newcastle.

Apply at the Railway Office, as above.

Royal Arcade, 15th July 1840.

THE NORTHERN WESLEYAN DISTRICTS.

CONFERENCE (which closed its sittings in Newcastle Aug. 14th) has made the following appointments for the northern districts:—

THE YORK DISTRICT.

York, Thomas Harris, James Everett, John Strawe, John Rattenbury: John Burdsall, Matthew Mallinson, Supernumeraries.

Tadcaster, Samuel Crompton, Joseph Entwistle, jun.: Joseph Entwistle, sen., Supernumerary.

Pocklington, Joseph Cheesewright, John Knowles, jun.

Malton, Luke Barlow, William Sleigh, William North.

Basingwold, James Bate, William Carlton, Charles G. Turton.

Scarborough, John Kirk, Charles Clay, Robert H. Hare.

Thirsk, Joseph Hutton, James Whitworth: John Rawson, Supernumerary.—N.B. Brother Whitworth resides at North-allerton.

Ripon, William Huddleston, John Nicholson.

Selby, William Coultas, Richard Tabraham: John Roadhouse, William Dowson, Supernumeraries.

Knaresborough, James Dunbar, Edward Usher.

Bedale, William Tranton, James Lemmon: Anthony Triffit, William Shackleton, Supernumeraries. N.B. Brother Lemmon resides at Masham.

THOMAS HARRIS, Chairman of the District.

JOHN RATTENBURY, Financial Secretary.

THE WHITBY AND DARLINGTON DISTRICT.

Whitby, Thomas Short, Thomas M. Fitzgerald, John Sumner.

Stokesley, Joshua Hocken, Benjamin Hudson, Edmund B.

Waters: William Rennison, Supernumerary. N.B. Brother Hudson resides at Guisborough.

Pickering, William Ash, John Jackson: Joseph Frank, Supernumerary.

Darlington, Joseph Raynor, Edward Brice, Thomas Kent.
 Stockton, Robert Jackson, Philip Hardcastle, Joseph Akrill:
 John Hodgson, Supernumerary.
 Barnardcastle, Thomas Dunn, William Stevenson, Samuel
 T. Sproston.
 Bishop Auckland, Francis Neal, John Sturziker.
 Middleham, James Sugden, Alfred Abbot.
 Richmond and Reeth, William Jewitt, John Lewis.
 JOSEPH RAYNOR, Chairman of the District.
 ROBERT JACKSON, Financial Secretary.

THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, West, (Brunswick Chapel, &c.) Joseph
 Fowler, George Steward: Charles L. Adshead, Supernu-
 merary.
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne, East, (New Road Chapel, &c.) John
 Stephenson, John M. Pearson, William T. Radcliffe.
 Gateshead, Edward Jennings, Benjamin John: Thomas Ing-
 ham, Supernumerary.
 North Shields, John Walsh, James E. Moulton, Henry B.
 Brown. N.B. Brother Brown resides at Blyth.
 South Shields, Matthew Banks, Daniel West.
 Sunderland, Thomas H. Sqaunce, John Griffith, John Ryan,
 1st: Nathaniel Elliott, James Beckwith, Supernumeraries.
 Houghton-le-Spring, Samuel Taylor, Joseph Binns.
 Durham, Thomas Catterick, Thomas Collins, William Roberts.
 Wolsingham, James Fowler, James Harris.
 Hexham, Andrew Mackintosh, John Mann.
 Shotley Bridge, Peter Wilkinson, W. H. Bramwell.
 Alston, Ambrose Freeman, John Crawshaw.
 Alnwick, Berwick, and Morpeth, John Tindall, Joseph Sykes,
 John Mollard.

JOSEPH FOWLER, Chairman of the District.
 JOHN STEPHENSON, Financial Secretary.

THE CARLISLE DISTRICT.

Carlisle, Samuel Broadbent, William Davenport.
 Brompton, John Killick, who shall change on one Sunday in
 every three weeks with the preachers at Carlisle.
 Whitehaven, Robert Harrison, William Wilson, 5th.
 Workington, John Talbot, William Shepherd.
 Appleby, Jonathan Barrowclough, William Shearman.
 Penrith, Joseph Burgess, Michael Johnson.
 Wigton, Thomas Kemshall, James Kendal, jun.: Edward
 Wilson, Supernumerary.
 Kendal, Josiah Hudson, Timothy Moxon.
 Ulverstone, Joseph Pascall, who shall change on one Sunday
 in every six weeks, with the preachers at Kendal: William
 Harrison, Supernumerary.
 Dumfries, William Jessop.

SAMUEL BROADBENT, Chairman of the District.
 JONATHAN BARROWCLOUGH, Financial Secretary.

The Parliamentary session was closed on Tuesday,
 Aug. 11, by her Majesty in person. The following
 "Speech" was delivered on the occasion:—

"MY LORDS, AND GENTLEMEN,—The state of public
 business enables me to close this session of Parliament; and in
 releasing you from your attendance, I have to thank you for
 the care and attention with which you have discharged your
 important duties.

"I continue to receive from Foreign Powers assurances of
 their friendly disposition, and of their anxious desire for the
 maintenance of peace.

"I congratulate you upon the termination of the civil war in
 Spain. The objects for which the quadruple engagements of
 1834 were contracted having now been accomplished, I am in
 communication with the Queen of Spain, with a view to with-
 draw the naval force which, in pursuance of those engagements,
 I have hitherto stationed on the northern coast of Spain.

"I am happy to inform you that the differences with the
 Government of Naples, the grounds and causes of which have
 been laid before you, have been put into a train of adjustment
 by the friendly mediation of the King of the French.

"I rejoice also to acquaint you that the Government of Por-
 tugal has made arrangements for satisfying certain just claims
 of some of my subjects, and for the payment of a sum due to
 this country under the stipulations of the Convention of 1827.

"I am engaged, in concert with the Emperor of Austria, the
 King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan; in

measures intended to effect the permanent pacification of the
 Levant, to maintain the integrity and independence of the Otto-
 man Empire, and thereby to afford additional security for the
 peace of Europe.

"The violent injuries inflicted upon some of my subjects by
 the officers of the Emperor of China, and the indignities offered
 to an agent of my Crown, have compelled me to send to the
 coast of China a naval and military force, for the purpose of
 demanding reparation and redress.

"I have gladly given my assent to the Act for the Regulation
 of Municipal Corporations in Ireland.

"I trust that the law which you have framed for further car-
 rying into effect the reports of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners,
 will have the beneficial effect of increasing the efficiency of the
 Established Church, and of better providing for the religious
 instruction of my people.

"I have observed with much satisfaction the result of your
 deliberations on the subject of Canada. It will be my duty to
 execute the measures which you have adopted, in such a man-
 ner as, without impairing the executive authority, may satisfy
 the best wishes of my subjects, and provide for the permanent
 welfare and security of my North American Provinces.

"The legislative bodies of Jamaica have applied themselves
 to the preparation of laws rendered necessary or expedient by
 the altered state of society. Some of these laws require revision
 and amendment, but I have every reason to expect cordial assis-
 tance from the Assembly of Jamaica in the salutary work of
 improving the condition and elevating the character of the in-
 habitants of that colony. The conduct of the emancipated ne-
 groes throughout the West Indies has been remarkable for
 tranquil obedience to the law, and a peaceful demeanour in all
 the relations of social life.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—I thank
 you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of
 the year.

"I lament that it should have been necessary to impose ad-
 ditional burthens upon my people, but I trust that the means
 which you have adopted for the purpose of meeting the exigen-
 cies of the public service are calculated to press with as little
 severity as possible upon all classes of the community.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—In returning to your re-
 spective counties, you will resume those duties which you per-
 form so much to the public benefit and advantage. It is my
 anxious desire to maintain tranquillity at home and peace
 abroad. To these objects, so essential to the interests of this
 country and to the general welfare of mankind, my efforts will
 be sincerely and unremittingly directed; and, feeling assured
 of your co-operation and support, I humbly rely upon the su-
 perintending care and continued protection of Divine Provi-
 dence."

Thus ends a session of the most extraordinary kind.
 We say extraordinary—not because little has been
 done—sessions, of late years, having been any thing
 but remarkable for industry; but because it has af-
 forded unequivocal evidences of the utter annihilation
 of Tory power, and of the utter hopelessness of any at-
 tempt, henceforth, to place the ancient enemies of the
 people in the seats of government.

How humiliating to the more reflecting and straight-
 forward of the Tory party, must be the retrospect of
 the last few months! How painful the contrast af-
 forded by the fulminations of the Tory leaders, so ter-
 rible and frequent at the commencement of the session,
 and the recreancy and despondency exhibited by the
 self-same thunderers at its close! Where are now the
 prophets, the public prosecutors of the Tory host,
 whose vaticinations and impeachments so very recently
 consumed the time of both Houses, and spread fear
 and trembling o'er the land? Why, we were told, week
 after week, that the blow was to be immediately
 struck—that the hour by which the sword of Tory
 vengeance hung over the Cabinet was on the very
 point of being cut—that the Whigs were to be cast out
 of Downing-street, detected and disgraced, and the
 ancient glories of the empire to be revived under the

virtuous auspices of Lords Lyndhurst and Canterbury in the Peers, and the not less upright and honest statesmanship of Lord Stanley or Sir James Graham in the House below.

The campaign, however, has terminated, not only without injury to the Ministerial phalanx, but with the loss of several strongholds on the part of the enemy. The Canadas have been secured to the mother-country, not by those Tory means, the musket and the sabre, but by the bonds of political fellowship and constitutional freedom. The cause of religion has been also promoted in those transatlantic provinces, by a settlement of the "reserves" question—by enabling the Canadians to carry on improvement in districts where Tory intolerance has constantly forbidden it, and by forming that best and only durable union between religion and the state, which is based upon mutual confidence and impartial protection.

That such a pacification of the Canadas was a consummation most *devoutly* dreaded by the Tories, is matter of notoriety. Lord Durham's labours—the machinery by which the glorious results to which we allude have been attained—have been depreciated and condemned by that lamented nobleman's defamers, the more and more bitterly as their fruits advanced towards maturity. Hence, the blind as well as puny malice which the grave itself could not silence—and which, with Canadian peace and Canadian gratitude staring it in the face, has dared to say that Lord Durham's mission was a failure. But the country has cause to thank the Tories for the key which this slanderous falsehood affords to the principles they would fain conceal. If to save a country from the devastations and miseries of civil strife—from the iron despotism of irresponsible and uncontrollable authority, be a failure, it needs but little reflection to discover the meaning which Toryism attaches to the word "success." King Ernest's proceedings in Hanover, and Lord Durham's in Canada, explain it all. The one created, the other destroyed a Constitution. The doings of the King, therefore, according to the Tories, were most successful, whilst those of the Peer were a failure!

Leaving Canada, let us direct our attention to matters of equal moment at home. In England and in Ireland, let us look at the present position of the Tories—and at what it was at the commencement of the session? The Church in the one country, the Corporations in the other, have been visited with that correcting hand which Tory Peers denounced as destructive of the best interests of the people, and which a Tory Prelate blasphemously described as provocative of the wrath of Heaven. Bishops have exhibited themselves in the unsightly scene of a prize-fight—in a contest for canonries and prebends, which the very highest authorities in the Church had but just pronounced to be injurious and indefensible. Those greatest of the enemies of the Church, however—the vipers which she fosters in her own bosom—have been signally and exemplarily confounded, and a commencement of a new system—of an attempt to render the hire more proportionate to the services of the clerical labourer—has been made under circumstances well calculated to inspire with confidence and joy every sincere and unworldly adherent of the Establishment.

The Irish Corporations—those filthy nests of intolerance and corruption—have also met their doom. No

more shall the Orangemen of Dublin, and their ferocious imitators in the municipalities of Ireland, insult the representatives of their Sovereign, and trample on the liberties of her subjects. No more shall creeds be resorted to, as tests of civil fitness, as marks of distinction between the freeman and the slave. Crime itself seems paralyzed at the gladsome prospect.—Judge after Judge congratulates the Irish counties on the rarity of offences—on the omens of prosperity which hover over the land—and the despair and fury of the ancient municipal monopolists of the country foretell, much more powerfully than language, the total extinction of their power on the restoration of that liberty from which, for centuries, their hapless victims have been excluded.

Lord Stanley, too, the Coryphæus of his party, shrunk from the conflict he commenced with an already deeply-injured and insulted country. His Registration Bill died the death of the unrighteous. The past session, therefore, amongst other things, has shown the desire, as it has also exposed the inability, of the Orange oppressors of Ireland, to forge fresh fetters for its people. The lordly recreant did his utmost to destroy the franchises of thousands; but he retreated, disgraced, at least, if not abashed, from the inglorious rencontre.

The country, the Tories tell us, is, in reality, governed by them. Well, we have given a slight sketch of the present position of matters, domestic and Canadian, and we leave the reader to award the palm to the party that deserves it.

Of foreign topics, her Majesty's speech sufficiently treats, to render comment unnecessary. The brimstone and other questions have been dealt with, *rather* contrary to Tory advice; and with what success, we leave Messrs. Plummer, Doubleday, Cargill, Cookson, & Co., to inform the public, through the columns of their very "reputable" periodical.

COAL STAITH TO BE SOLD.

TO BE SOLD BY PROPOSAL, at the House of Mrs. Pescod, of Dunston, near Gateshead, on Monday, 17th of August, between the hours of two and four o'clock, about TWELVE KEEL BERTHS of COAL STAITH, at Dunston, in lots to suit purchasers, with liberty of taking down and removing the same. For particulars, inquire of THOMAS BLACKETT, of Dunston, or JOSEPH GRAY, of Gateshead.—August 1st, 1840.

AT a MEETING of the Members and Friends of the NEWCASTLE SLAVE-EMANCIPATION AND ABORIGINES' PROTECTION SOCIETY, held in the Friends' Meeting House, Newcastle, on the 7th of August, 1840, (the Right Worshipful the MAYOR in the Chair,) the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Moved by the Hon. J. G. Birney, of New York,

Seconded by Michael Longridge, Esq.,

1. That the meeting desires to express its cordial approbation of the proceedings of the great Anti-Slavery Convention, recently held in London; and its animating hope that the object contemplated by that most important association of piety and benevolence will, by the blessing of Almighty God on the patient persevering labours of the friends of the human family, be ultimately realized.

Moved by H. B. Stanton, Esq., (Secretary of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.)

Seconded by John Scoble, Esq.,

2. That this meeting has heard, with feelings of the liveliest pleasure, of the earnest and unwearied exertions which the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society has made in carrying out the all-important objects for which it was established.

Moved by Robert S. Stanley, Esq.,
Seconded by William Chapman, Esq.,

3. That this meeting deeply sympathizes with their American brethren in their struggle to deliver "the home of the brave and the free" from the moral pollutions of Slavery and the distinction of colour, and expresses its firm conviction, that were the Churches of Christ, as in duty they ought, to make these delinquencies matters of discipline, a death-blow would be given to sins against which the voice of nature itself cries out.

JOHN CARR, Chairman.

4. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Worshipful the Mayor, for his courtesy in consenting to preside on this occasion, and for his conduct in the chair.

At a subsequent MEETING, held in the Turk's Head Long Room, Newcastle, on the 12th of August, 1840, (JOHN FENWICK, Esq., in the Chair,) the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Moved by the Rev. James Pringle,
Seconded by William Beaumont, Esq.,

1. That this meeting most deeply deplores the fact that several of the Churches in the United States of North America are stained with the sin of Slavery—a sin repugnant to our common Christianity; and this meeting therefore earnestly appeals to every section of the Christian Church in this island, to adopt such measures as may be deemed most effectual to induce our American brethren to put away, at once and for ever, this deadly evil from amongst them.

Moved by John Scoble, Esq.,
Seconded by Matthew Forster, Esq.,

2. That it appears to this meeting highly desirable that the Newcastle Slave Emancipation and Aborigines' Protection Society should be remodelled, so as to include the friends of the Anti-Slavery Cause in the three Northern Counties; and that the Committee be accordingly instructed to communicate with the Committees of the Anti-Slavery Societies in North Shields, Sunderland, Darlington, Carlisle, &c., and to concert with them the necessary measures for the establishment of a North of England Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

Moved by the Rev. D. C. Browning,
Seconded by James Finlay, Esq.,

3. That the cordial thanks of this meeting are due to the Hon. J. G. Birney, H. B. Stanton, Esq., and John Scoble, Esq., for their attendance, and for the interesting information which they have communicated.

JOHN FENWICK, Chairman.

4. That the thanks of this meeting be given to John Fenwick, Esq., for his conduct in the chair.

WEATHER WISDOM.—The following are a few of the common or popular proverbial "saws" relative to the weather in our insular climate, viz:—

A rainbow in the morning
Gives the shepherd warning.

That is, if the wind be easterly; because it shows that the rain cloud is approaching the observer.

A rainbow at night
Is the shepherd's delight.

This adage may also be a good sign, provided the wind be westerly, as it shows that the rain clouds are passing away.

Evening red, and next morning grey,
Are certain signs of a beautiful day.

When the glow-worm lights her lamp,
The air is always damp.

If the cock goes crowing to bed,
He'll certainly rise with a watery head.

When you see gossamer flying,
Be you sure the air is drying.

When black snails cross your path,
A black cloud much moisture hath.

When the peacock loudly bawls,
Soon we'll have both rain and squalls.

If the moon shows like a silver shield,
Be not afraid to reap your field.

But if she rises haloed round,
Soon we'll tread on deluged ground.

When rooks fly sporting high in air,
It shows that windy storms are near.

If at sun rising or setting the clouds appear of a lurid red colour, extending nearly to the zenith, it is a sure sign of storms and gales of wind. The above are a few of the common sayings mostly used by country-people, many of which are more to be depended upon (which, however, is not saying much for them,) than are the bold predictions of would-be weather-prophets.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GLASS, &c.

MESSRS. SMALL and BROUGH will offer for Sale by Auction, at the Tyne Glass Works, South Shore, Gateshead, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 18th and 19th days of August, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, (by order of the Assignees of the Tyne Glass Company,) all the valuable STOCK OF CROWN GLASS, in crates and boxes, splitting, glaziers and other diamonds, kelp ashes, common frits, crown glass frits, alkaline mixture, a large quantity of glass-house and cave cullet, and various other articles appertaining to the manufacture of glass, &c.

About 100,000 common bricks, pandles, &c., in lots to suit purchasers.

The whole will be sold for **READY MONEY ONLY.**

Royal Arcade, 29th July, 1840.

Lament for Lord Durham.

By BROTHER J. LEE STEVENS, Past Grand Steward, &c. &c.

AIR, "Savourna delish."

"It having pleased the All-wise Disposer of human events to call from this transitory existence the highly-esteemed and lamented Pro-Grand Master, the Earl of Durham, the M. W. Grand Master, participating in the grief which fills the breast of every Mason on this melancholy event, is anxious that every testimony of respect should be paid to the memory of the deceased noble and exalted Brother, and is therefore pleased to order that the Grand Lodge, and all subordinate Lodges, shall be placed in mourning for six months from this date."—*Masonic Circular.*

Al, thick be the emblems of mourning around us,
Though feebly our feelings of sorrow they trace;
For death at a moment unwonted has found us,
And borne off the Chieftain we ne'er can replace!
How warm the regret of the few who reproved him!
How heartfelt the grief of the thousands who lov'd him!
Alas! that the fiat of Fate hath removed him!
Alas! for our Order, now DURHAM is gone!
In triumph we turn'd to him fondly and proudly,
For his was the honour whoe'er won the praise;
In trouble we call'd, not mistaking, nor loudly,
But sure that our shield of defence he would raise.
His peer there was none where the noble were meeting,
The good and the wise miss the best at their greeting!
Alas! that his day-spring of life was so fleeting!
Alas! for our Order, now DURHAM is gone!

August 19, 1840.

* We have a mournful pleasure in complying with the request of Mr. Lee Stevens, to insert his Lament in the *Observer*.—ED. G. O.

THE EARL OF DURHAM.

It has been determined to erect, in some conspicuous situation in this county, a monument to the late Earl of Durham, by public subscription. We rejoice to hear it. It is not that Lord Durham could ever want a memorial amongst us; but it seems fitting and well, that a county which so often derived benefits from his services, and which his brief, but brilliant existence so greatly illustrated, should contribute some effort to perpetuate his memory. Nor do we doubt that men of all parties will co-operate in this tribute to his public and private virtues. It is but natural that those who were united with him in similarity of political sentiment, and who loved him when living, should hold him in affectionate reverence when dead; but even those who, on public principle, were his opponents, will, we know, acknowledge—(for we shall long remember their generous sorrow at his grave)—that though party may be gratified by the bitterness which would, for the time, disparage him, the country and the generation of which he was an ornament, have a deep interest in the permanence of his fame.

To us, indeed, his name will ever be associated with warmer feelings. Uniting with all in admiration of his private virtues—his generosity of affection—his careless magnanimity—a character which often disappointed by its simplicity the very envy which his superiority had excited—partaking, as we do, in all the reverence which is due to so many personal and pri-

vate excellencies—we rejoice, also, in the whole retrospect of his political life. We dwell on this, too, with the more fondness and exultation, when we observe how superior he appears to a crowd of politicians who began their career with objects similar to his own, and who once vainly thought to rival him in the race. We grieve for him—but it is only that he is gone. He has left us neither reproach, nor failure, nor disappointment, to grieve for. His part was done. Highly gifted—endued with mighty energies—fortunate in station and in circumstance—he certainly was; but he was more conspicuously kind, indulgent, brave, honest, and consistent. Parties rolled by him without leaving a regret upon his conscience, or a stain upon his name. Let his survivors benefit by such an example! Long, long may his bright image be held up before the mind of his countrymen!

The Earl of Durham's memory received a further tribute on Thursday, Aug. 20, when a meeting was held in the Assembly Rooms, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, (J. Carr, Esq., Mayor, in the chair), to promote the erection of a monument in honour of his public and private virtues. Among the gentlemen present were:—William Ord, Esq., M.P., William Hutt, Esq., M.P., G. H. Ramsay, Esq., of Derwent Villa, William Morrison, Esq., of Pelaw House, Thomas Barnes, Esq., of Whitburn, John Biddle, Esq., of Wallsend, Henry Morton, Esq., of Lambton, William Bell, Esq., of Ford House, William Kell, Esq., Town Clerk of Gateshead, Dr. Lynch, William Boyd, Esq., William Loraine, Esq., Aldermen Headlam, Donkin, Hodgson, Potter, Batson, and Bell, Councillors Philipson, Plues, Charnley, S. Lowrey, C. Rayne, Johnson, Robinson, W. A. Mitchell, H. A. Mitchell, and Dunn, Thomas Wilson, Esq., of Fell House, Gateshead, Russell Bowly, Esq., South Shields, Joseph Price, Esq., of Gateshead, and T. M. Greenhow, Thomas Fenwick, A. J. Moore (Sunderland), J. Vint (ditto), Joseph Watson, Thomas Grievson, Isaac Ayton, Edward Young, William Armstrong, and W. L. Harle, Esqrs.—The Mayor, on taking the chair, opened the business of the meeting, and read a letter from C. J. Bigge, Esq., expressive of his regret that he could not attend in furtherance of an object which he so warmly approved. His Worship also stated, that Mr. Brockett, the Mayor of Gateshead, would have been present, had it not been for the illness of a near relative—Mr. Ord, in moving the first resolution, (see advertisement,) spoke with much feeling and propriety of the private and public life of the late lamented Earl of Durham. If (he said) he were to name any one characteristic that peculiarly distinguished the noble lord, it was that openness, simplicity, and evident truthfulness and honesty of purpose, which shone out conspicuously in everything he said and did. (Applause.) Men might differ from him, but none could say that he was not honest in his opinions. His frank, straightforward honesty, was the peculiar charm of his eloquence. In his public addresses, there was no manufacturing of loopholes, through which he might escape to-morrow from the professions of to-day, (protracted applause)—there were no solemn plausibilities or vague generalities, to leave him at liberty to reconcile, by some ingenious sophistry, his future conduct with his past declarations. (Renewed applause.) Though of quick understanding, he was eminently industrious, and his opinions were the result of careful inquiry and mature deliberation. He never stooped to flatter his audience: what he really thought he honestly said, without reference to its popularity. His conduct since his return from Canada was above all praise. He felt himself aggrieved by the Government, and especially by particular members of the Government. Did he embarrass that Government on his return, by placing himself (as he certainly might have done) at the head of a party? No! He believed the Government to be pursuing that course which was, perhaps, the best that could be adopted, under the circumstances of the country; and he (Mr. Ord) well knew, that the Earl of Durham rendered valuable support to the Government by which he felt himself to have been injured. (Applause.) In conclusion, Mr. Ord called upon the friends of liberty—of progressive reform and improvement—of the just rights and liberties of the people—to honour the claims of Lord Durham's

memory, and, by marking their appreciation of his character and public services, to encourage others to walk in his footsteps. (Applause.)—Dr. Headlam, who seconded the resolution, observed, that the public and private life of the Earl of Durham were alike unsullied. He had known the deceased from his earliest youth: he had seen the dawn of that great intellect which raised him to eminence immediately that he appeared in public life. He had seen him as son and brother—husband, father, friend—and in the warm attachment of all that were connected with him by ties of consanguinity or friendship, he read the evidence of his private worth. (Applause.)—Mr. Hutt briefly and feelingly moved the second resolution, which was seconded by Mr. W. Boyd.—Mr. Potter moved the third resolution.—Mr. Kell stated, that he seconded this resolution in the absence of the Mayor of Gateshead, who heartily concurred in the object of the meeting.—Mr. Philipson and Mr. Charnley were appointed Hon. Secretaries; and a subscription-paper having been sent round, sums were subscribed in the room amounting to about £450.—Thanks were then voted to the Mayor, on the motion of Mr. W. Loraine, and the meeting separated.—At Sunderland, we understand, not less than £500 has been subscribed; and subscriptions are in progress in many other parts of the county of Durham. In a few days, a Central Committee will be formed, to bring the subject before the country generally.

The Hon. J. G. Birney, of New York, and H. B. Stanton, Esq., Secretary of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, attended the funeral of the Earl of Durham, and joined in the procession from Lambton Castle to Chester-le-Street. Judge Birney was much struck with the spontaneous homage of the district to the memory of the departed nobleman, and remarked that he had never seen anything to equal it in his own country.

Mrs. Margaret Fenwick, of Melbourne-street, Gateshead, a widow-lady, died with awful suddenness on Wednesday, Aug. 19. The Misses Fenwick were absent from home for the afternoon; and at 5 o'clock, Mrs. Fenwick dispatched her servant on an errand, so that she was left alone. In about a quarter of an hour, the girl returned, and knocked at the door, but no notice was taken of this appeal for admission. Having knocked for some time in vain, the girl scaled the back wall, and thus obtained an entrance into the house, when she was horror-struck at finding her mistress dead upon the kitchen-floor. She immediately called in a neighbour, who sent her for a surgeon, and Mr. Dixon was quickly in attendance, but his skill was of no avail, life having departed. The deceased, it appeared, was in the act of preparing tea, when she was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and fell to the floor, dying without a struggle. On Thursday evening, an inquest was held at the house of Mr. Davidson, the Black Bull inn, before Michael Hall, Esq., coroner, (with whom the husband of Mrs. Fenwick was formerly in partnership as a woollen draper). The verdict of the jury was, that death had resulted from apoplexy. The deceased was the sister of Mrs. Joshua Greene, and has left two sons and four daughters, all of whom have arrived at maturity.

On Friday, Aug. 21, the Brandling Junction Railway Company held a half-yearly meeting, at which a Report was made by the Directors, setting forth the success which has hitherto attended the line, and the gratifying prospect of increased prosperity in the future. The steady advance in the revenue of the Company, as shown in the table which we published last week, was adverted to by the Directors in terms of congratulation; and they expressed an opinion (in which they are clearly justified), that so long as the trade and population of the district continue to increase, there will be a corresponding increase in the business of the railway, and a consequent remunerating rate of interest for the proprietors. With regard to the progress of the works, the Directors referred to the Chief Engineer's Report, showing how far the line had been extended into the western district, where the quality of the coal commands a sale under any circumstances, and whence the Company must derive a certain and (it may be) a rapidly-increasing amount of revenue. A contract (they added) had been made with the owners of Tanfield Moor colliery, for the conveyance of the whole of their coals from November next; and Marley Hill and Andrew's House collieries had also been brought upon the line. Another source of income had been acquired by the construction of a short branch, connecting the line with the Stanhope and Tyne Railway, so as to afford a new channel of communication from Gateshead, Sunderland, and Shields,

to Durham, Stockton, Middlesbrough, Darlington, &c. The Directors had it in contemplation to render this communication more perfect at a future day; and the success which had attended the present comparatively experiment, in the increase of traffic in goods and passengers, held out a cheering prospect of the results of the projected improvement. The Directors concluded by an anticipation of advantages from the completion of the great London lines northwards; and a dividend was declared of 3 per cent. for the half-year ending June 30, with an intimation that a like dividend would, in all probability, be declared for the half-year ending Dec. 31.

NEW QUAY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.

THE NEW QUAY, in Extension of the Public Quay of Newcastle upon Tyne, will be OPENED on TUESDAY next, the 25th inst.

The Mayor of Newcastle, attended by the River Committee and the Officers of the Corporation, will proceed from the Guildhall, for this purpose, at three o'clock in the afternoon; when and where the company of the Merchants and others interested in the Trade of the Port is requested.

There will be a PUBLIC DINNER on the occasion, at the Turk's Head Inn, Grey-street, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the MAYOR of Newcastle in the Chair. Dinner Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, may be had at the bar of the Turk's Head Inn, until the evening of Saturday, the 22nd inst.

Guildhall, Newcastle, August 18, 1840.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Merchants' Court, Newcastle, August 13, 1840.

AT a SPECIAL MEETING of the COMMITTEE of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, held this day, MATTHEW PLUMMER, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The Secretary having laid before the Meeting Letters which had been addressed to him, officially, by Mr. ALDERMAN POTTER (the Chairman of the River Committee), and by Mr. TOWN CLERK, stating that it being intended to open the New Quay, at the Folly, on Tuesday the 25th inst., the River Committee desired the Company of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce on the occasion, adding that the Corporate Body, and such other gentlemen as proposed being present, would assemble in the Merchants' Court, Guildhall, at THREE o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of going down to the New Quay in Procession; and concluding by announcing that, to give all due effect to so memorable a day, a PUBLIC DINNER would take place, after the ceremony, at the Turk's Head inn, Grey-street—

It was unanimously Resolved,

That the Secretary be directed to notify, by circular, to the several Members of the Society, the purport of the official Letters above adverted to, intimating that the Committee indulged the hope that all those Members of the Chamber who could make it convenient to attend the Opening of the New Quay as proposed, would be pleased to do so.

By order,

THOMAS GRIEVESON, Secretary.

*. The Price of the Dinner Tickets is fixed at 10s. 6d.

OPENING OF THE NEW QUAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GATESHEAD OBSERVER.

SIR—As I am desirous that the Inhabitants of this Borough should be made acquainted with the real circumstances of the intended Opening of the New Quay, I will thank you to give the following lines a place in your columns.

Alderman Potter stated to me in the Council yesterday, in answer to a question I put to him, that the Council had not been consulted, nor had the Corporation agreed to assemble in the Merchants' Court on Tuesday the 25th instant, to go in procession to open the New Quay, as had been stated in letters to the Chamber of Commerce. The Master and Brethren of the Trinity House, and other persons unacquainted with this, would suppose it was a hoax, but this was not the case: the truth is, that the opening of the quay has been so long delayed, a considerable part of it so improperly built, and the expense* so enormous, that Ald. Potter, the Chairman, and about four or five of the River Committee, got the thing up, and put it forth in the way it has been done, for the purpose, in my opinion, of making the public believe that the quay and the intended

puppet-show procession had the sanction and support of the whole corporate body.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Eldon-street, Aug. 20, 1840.

GEO. STRAKER.

* The 300 feet of quay, which was to have been a deep water quay, has cost already £4,500, or £15 per running foot, and is not a deep water quay. A quay equally durable, convenient, and useful, might have been built for less than £2 per running foot.

GATESHEAD-FELL PUBLIC-ROOMS.

AT an adjourned Meeting of Gentlemen favourable to the Erection of a Building for Educational and other Public Purposes, held at the Gateshead Arms Inn, Low Fell, on Wednesday, 19th August, 1840, THOMAS WILSON, Esq., in the Chair.

It was Resolved—That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is highly desirable that their should be erected on Gateshead Fell, by public subscription, a commodious Building, to comprise a large School Room, a suitable Residence for a Schoolmaster, and a large Apartment, for the purpose of holding Public Meetings, Concerts, or the like.—The sum required (estimated at £500) to be raised by shares of £1 each, and by donations.

It was also Resolved—That the present subscribers be considered a Committee to carry the design of the meeting into execution, and that the following gentlemen form a sub-committee, to solicit the inhabitants of the neighbourhood to support the undertaking, as shareholders, or by donations, viz., Messrs. T. Sowerby, T. Ferguson, T. Liddle, T. Nealson, and D. Robson.

It was further Resolved—That these resolutions be advertised in the *Gateshead Observer*, and that this meeting do adjourn to Wednesday evening, September 2nd, to receive the report of the sub-committee.

THOMAS WILSON, Chairman.

The thanks of the meeting were then given to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair.

SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES.

Thomas Wilson, Esq.,	£20	donation, and 30 shares
Rev. W. Atkinson	£5	10 "
Mr. Joseph Cout	£5	10 "
Mr. Thomas Sowerby	£5	10 "
Mr. W. H. Brockett		10 "
Mr. Thomas Liddle		10 "
Mr. R. Hetherington		10 "
Mr. M. Forster, Urpeth		10 "
Mr. Thos. Nealson, sen.,		5 "
Mr. John Nealson		5 "
Mr. Edward Nealson		5 "
Mr. Thomas Nealson, jun.		5 "
Mr. Nicholas Walker		5 "
Mr. Thomas Ferguson		5 "
Mr. John Cuthbert		5 "
Mr. John Ford		5 "
Mr. Henry Robson		5 "
Mr. John Wright		5 "
Mr. John Marshall		5 "
Mr. George Thornborrow		5 "
Mr. J. R. Wilson		5 "
Mr. N. C. Hetherington		1 "

Subscribers' and Donors' Names will be received by Mr. HETHERINGTON, Gateshead Arms Inn, Low Fell; and at the *Observer Office*, Gateshead.

Gateshead Fell, 19th August, 1840.

The cause of education and local improvement, we are glad to find, has found several warm and zealous advocates amongst our neighbours of Gateshead Fell, whose spirited resolutions for the erection of a public building to comprise a school, schoolmaster's house, long room for public meetings, concerts, auctions, and the like, will be found in our advertising columns. The munificence, as well as readiness, with which this project has been taken up, gives assurance of its realization, and affords an example well deserving of early attention in what may be called the "mother"-district of this large and populous borough. We wish complete success to the good folks of the Fell.

RAILWAYS.—A return of the number of Railway Bills introduced into Parliament, in the last ten years, has been printed, from which we learn that the number was—
In 1831..15 | 1833..11 | 1835..21 | 1837..64 | 1839..38
In 1832..11 | 1834..16 | 1836..47 | 1838..21 | 1840..27

The amount of capital authorized to be raised under the various Acts passed in the last ten years, is also stated. We give an extract:—

1834.—Blaydon and Hebburn	£80,000	..	New Bill.
1835.—Ditto	—	..	New Bill.
1836.—Ditto	145,000	..	To amend.
1838.—Ditto	190,000	..	To amend.
1837.—Bishop Auckland and Weardale	95,000	..	New Bill.
1832.—Clarence	100,000	..	To amend.
1833.—Ditto	60,000	..	To amend.
1833.—Ditto, No. 2	20,000	..	To amend.
1837.—Ditto	60,000	..	To amend.
1834.—Durham Junction	114,000	..	New Bill.
1837.—Ditto	16,000	..	To amend.
1834.—Durham and Sunderland	102,000	..	New Bill.
1837.—Ditto	154,000	..	To amend.
1836.—Great North of England	150,000	..	New Bill.
1837.—Ditto (Hurworth and York)	110,000	..	To amend.
1837.—Ditto (Clarence and Hartlepool Junct.)	70,000	..	New Bill.
1839.—Ditto	—	..	To amend.
1834.—Hartlepool (Durham Branch)	60,000	..	To amend.
1837.—Maryport and Carlisle	240,000	..	To amend.
1832.—Newcastle and Carlisle	100,000	..	To amend.
1835.—Ditto	150,000	..	To amend.
1838.—Ditto	100,000	..	To amend.
1836.—Newcastle and North Shields	160,000	..	New Bill.
1840.—Ditto	160,000	..	To amend.
1839.—West Durham	45,230	..	New Bill.

The Newcastle Post-Office.

TIMES OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE, ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, AUGUST 24.

	Arrival.	Departure.
Mail by way of York	1 50 A.M.	9 30 P.M.
Carlisle	9 30 A.M.	2 30 P.M.
First (with London bag)	1 15 P.M.	2 15 P.M.
Second	6 22 P.M.	7 0 A.M.
New Mail by way of Leeds	1 45 P.M.	10 0 A.M.
North Shields	11 40 P.M.	6 52 P.M.
First	1 45 P.M.	5 0 A.M.
Second	Midnight	10 0 A.M.
South Shields	1 45 P.M.	5 0 A.M.
First	Midnight	10 0 A.M.
Second	1 15 P.M.	6 30 A.M.
Sunderland	6 20 P.M.	2 15 P.M.
Hexham	9 22 P.M.	1 50 A.M.
Edinburgh		

RATES OF POSTAGE.

THE following rates of postage, fixed by the Bill of the late session, will be of use to many persons within the sphere of our circulation:—On all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by post between the United Kingdom and foreign parts, or between any of the places out of the United Kingdom hereinafter mentioned, there shall be charged and taken the following rates of British postage, that is to say:—

By packet-boat between Dover or any other port in the United Kingdom and Calais, or any other port in France, a packet rate of	0 3
Between France and any place in the United Kingdom distant from Dover or other port in the United Kingdom not more than eight miles, a rate (the packet rate included) of	0 5
Between France and any place distant from Dover or other port as aforesaid, more than eight miles and not more than 15 miles, a rate (the packet-rate included) of	0 6
Between France and any place distant from Dover or other port as aforesaid more than 15 miles, and not more than 20 miles, a rate (the packet-rate included) of	0 7
Between France and any place distant from Dover or other port as aforesaid more than 20 miles, and not more than 30 miles, a rate (the packet-rate included) of	0 8
Between France and any place distant from Dover or other port as aforesaid more than 30 miles, and not more than 50 miles, a rate (the packet-rate included) of	0 9
And between France and any place in the United Kingdom distant from Dover or other port as aforesaid, more than 50 miles, or between France and London, or any place in the United Kingdom, through London, an uniform rate (the packet-rate included) of	0 10
Between any part of the United Kingdom and Spain, otherwise than through France, a uniform postage of	2 2
Between London and the following places, by way of France, viz., Malta, the Ionian Islands, Greece, Syria, and Egypt, a uniform rate of	0 10
Between London and Germany, by way of France	1 4
Between London and Switzerland, by way of France	1 2
Between London and Spain, by way of France	1 7

Between London and the following places, by way of France, viz., Italy, Sicily, Venetian Lombardy, Turkey, the Levant, and the Archipelago	1 7
Between London and Holland	1 4
Between London and Belgium	1 4
Between London and Switzerland	1 8
Between London and Germany	1 8
Between London and Denmark	1 8
Between London and Sweden, and other parts of the North of Europe	1 8
Between London and the following countries, through Belgium, or Holland, or Germany, viz., Italy, Sicily, Venetian Lombardy, Malta, the Ionian Islands, Greece, Turkey, the Levant, the Archipelago, Syria, or Egypt	1 8
Between any part of the United Kingdom, and any place in the East Indies, via France, in addition to the Red Sea or Persian Gulf packet-rate hereinafter mentioned	0 10
Nevertheless, all foreign letters herein rated between London and a place abroad, which shall be sent to or from any place in the United Kingdom without coming to or passing through London, shall be charged as if they had been sent from or to London; and the rates of British postage for every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by packet-boats, shall be as follows:—	
Between any part of the United Kingdom and the United States of America, a uniform rate of	1 0
Between a port in the United Kingdom and Lisbon or any other port in Portugal	1 7
Between a port in the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of Greece, or any port in Syria or Egypt, but not including letters transmitted between the United Kingdom and the East Indies	2 3
Between Suez or Bassora, or any other port in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, and any port in the East Indies, (letters transmitted by her Majesty's Mediterranean packets to or from the United Kingdom only excepted)	1 0
Between any of the ports or islands, or places situate upon the Mediterranean Sea, the Adriatic Sea, the Archipelago, the Black Sea, in Turkey, in Europe, and Asia, in Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, or the Mediterranean, and upon the northern coast of Africa, whether in the Mediterranean or the Straits of Gibraltar, (not having been first brought or conveyed from the United Kingdom, or not being intended to be conveyed to the United Kingdom)	0 6
Between any of the ports or places last aforesaid, and any port or place in the East Indies, by way of the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf, in addition to the aforesaid Red Sea or Persian Gulf packet-rate	0 6
Between a port in the United Kingdom and the Island of Madeira	1 8
Between a port in the United Kingdom and any port in the Island of Cuba in the West Indies, or any port in Colombia or Mexico	1 1
Between any port in the British possessions in the West Indies and any port in Colombia or Mexico	1 0
Between any port in the United Kingdom and Brazil	2 7
Between any port in the United Kingdom and Buenos Ayres, or any port on the Continent of South America, (other than Colombia, Brazil, or Mexico)	2 5
Between any port in the United Kingdom and any port in the Island of St. Domingo	1 3
And in addition to the foregoing rates, (except on letters between the United Kingdom and France, and between the United Kingdom and Spain, otherwise than by way of France, and between the United Kingdom and the United States of America,) there shall be paid on every such letter as aforesaid an inland rate of postage of twopence; and on every letter so transmitted as hereinbefore mentioned, exceeding half an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of British postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates in this act contained as to letters, estimating and charging each additional rate of the amount hereinbefore directed to be charged and taken on every letter so transmitted not exceeding half an ounce in weight, and charging the inland rate as aforesaid, but so that letters herein rated between London and a place abroad shall not be charged any inland rate for the distance between London and the outport at which the packet-boats conveying the same shall be stationed.	
And on every letter between foreign countries, or between any foreign country and any of her Majesty's colonies, transmitted through the United Kingdom, there shall be charged and taken for the distance any such letter shall be carried within the United Kingdom (in addition to the packet or ship-letter rates to and from the United Kingdom, to which such letter will be liable under this act), any such inland rate or rates of postage, not exceeding one shilling, on any letter not being more than half an ounce in weight, as the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury may, by warrant under their hands, direct; and on any letter exceeding that weight, progressive and additional weights of British postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates in this act contained as to	

SUBSCRIPTION LIST for a PUBLIC MONUMENT, to record the eminent Services rendered to his Country by the late **JOHN GEORGE LAMBTON, EARL OF DURHAM**, and to mark the deep sense of the Subscribers of his private virtues.

W. Bell.....	£100	0	0	J. Brown, M.D.	£5	0	0
A. Fenwick.....	100	0	0	W. Satchell.....	5	0	0
Andrew White.....	50	0	0	W. D. Burlinson ..	5	0	0
Richard White.....	25	0	0	James Reed.....	5	0	0
E. Muschamp.....	10	10	0	John Preston.....	5	0	0
A. J. Moore.....	10	10	0	W. & A. Adamson..	10	10	0
James Vint.....	10	10	0	John Brunton.....	2	2	0
T. Robson.....	10	10	0	W. B. Earle.....	1	1	0
J. Peacock.....	2	2	0	John Clark.....	1	1	0
T. Pratt.....	20	0	0	R. Trehitt.....	1	0	0
J. Simpson.....	5	5	0	R. Spoor.....	5	5	0
T. Bowlby.....	1	1	0	J. G. Black.....	1	1	0
R. Darson.....	5	0	0	White & Carr.....	1	1	0
W. Grimshaw.....	1	0	0	J. Watson.....	1	1	0
H. Armstrong.....	1	0	0	W. Chilton.....	1	0	0
G. Hardcastle.....	1	1	0	J. Dawson, Hylton..	1	1	0
H. Taylor.....	1	0	0	R. Atkinson.....	1	1	0
G. Armstrong.....	1	0	0	B. Sharp.....	1	1	0
J. Bowron, jun.	2	2	0	J. Hills.....	1	1	0
W. Baynes.....	1	0	0	S. Mills.....	1	0	0
W. Carling.....	1	0	0	R. Halero.....	1	1	0
J. S. Cormack.....	1	0	0	G. Hodgson.....	1	10	0
John Cox.....	1	0	0	W. Godley.....	1	0	0
John Grimshaw.....	1	0	0	C. Dobbing.....	1	1	0
T. Patterson.....	1	0	0	J. Turner.....	1	1	0
T. Reed.....	1	0	0	W. French.....	1	1	0
M. H. Chaytor.....	10	0	0	T. Brunton.....	2	2	0
R. & F. Wight.....	10	0	0	W. Carr.....	10	0	0
T. Croudace.....	20	0	0	J. Atkin.....	2	0	0
G. Forster.....	5	5	0	J. Douglass.....	1	1	0
John Murray.....	1	1	0	W. T. Bell.....	1	1	0
W. Clark.....	1	1	0	John Bell.....	1	1	0
J. C. Carr.....	10	0	0	J. Hutchinson.....	15	15	0
D. Holgrove.....	1	1	0				

Subscription Lists are laid at the different Banks, News Rooms, and Temperance Hotel, Arcade, in Sunderland, and in the News Room, Monkwearmouth.

ANTHONY JOHN MOORE.

Hon. Sec. to the Sunderland Provisional Committee.
Sunderland, Aug. 20, 1840.

MR. JAMES CHARLTON, DECEASED.

ALL persons who were Creditors of the late Mr. James Charlton, of Gateshead, Schoolmaster, at the time of his decease, are requested to send an account of their claims to Mr. SWINBURNE, of Gateshead, Solicitor; and all persons who were indebted to the said James Charlton at the time of his decease, are requested to pay their accounts to Mr. Swinburne, he being duly authorized to receive the same.
Gateshead, Aug. 21, 1840.

On Monday, Aug. 24, the Rector of Gateshead Fell, with his usual kindness and liberality, gave the children belonging to the Sunday-school of that place a treat to Tyne-mouth by the railway. After having dined upon the sands, they amused themselves for some time on the rocks, and returned home highly gratified with their trip, many of them never having seen the sea before.

The Newcastle and North Shields Railway has paid a dividend of 5 per cent. in its first year, ending in June, 1840. The number of passengers conveyed on the line in the eight weeks ending Aug. 16, 1839, was 115,318, or 14,414 per week; in the eight weeks ending Aug. 14, 1840, 169,838, or 21,229 per week; showing a weekly increase of nearly 7,000 passengers. The weekly receipts in 1839, during the eight weeks in question, amounted, on an average, to £419 1s. 6d.: in 1840, to £571 13s. 6d. In the fourteen months that the line has now been opened, nearly a million passengers have been conveyed thereon, not one of whom sustained the slightest injury. The London and Greenwich and London and Blackwall Railways, are the only lines in the kingdom which exceed the Newcastle and North Shields Railway in number of passengers.

OPENING OF THE NEW QUAY AT NEWCASTLE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 25, this noble quay was opened with much ceremony. At three o'clock, the Members for Newcastle, the Mayor, several Aldermen and Councillors, and a large body of merchants and tradesmen of Newcastle and Gateshead, marched in procession from the Guildhall to the quay. The afternoon being wet, the spirit and vivacity of the scene were much diminished; but the flags of the vessels floated freely and gaily; and a copious supply of cannon and gunpowder, in spite of the rain, produced considerable animation on the Quayside. At 6 in the evening, a party of gentlemen, upwards of 80 in number, sat down to a sumptuous dinner at the Turk's Head inn, to celebrate the event. The chair was ably filled by the worthy Mayor of Newcastle, John Carr, Esq., supported on his right and left by William Ord, Esq., M.P., and J. H. Hinde, Esq., M.P. The Sheriff of Newcastle and Mr. Charnley were vice-presidents; and the evening was spent in harmony and conviviality. The health of the Corporation of Gateshead was drank with much applause; and Mr. Joseph Price (in the absence of the Mayor) returned thanks in behalf of that body. A band of music was in attendance, and a party of glee-singers lent their aid to enliven the evening.

THE SOUND DUES.—The Chamber of Commerce of Newcastle (we are obligingly informed by its Secretary) has just now under consideration a subject of great importance to the commercial interests of the country, namely—the expediency, or, rather, necessity, of submitting a strong representation to Her Majesty's Government, praying that measures may be adopted with a view to such modification of the Sound Dues, and their mode of collection, as may be more consonant to equity than is the present practice. During the life of the late King of Denmark, it is well known there was a sort of understanding that the matter should not be mooted; but the advent of the present Monarch has induced, not only the Swedish, but the Prussian, as well as the Russian Government, to open a correspondence with the Danish Ministry on the subject-matter in question; and there is every reason to believe, that, if the British mercantile community make a strong appeal to their own Government, simultaneously with what is going on abroad, the present moment will be peculiarly favourable to operate, if not the total abolition of the obnoxious tax adverted to, yet such a change or modification in its nature and mode of collection, as will prove highly beneficial to all engaged in the trade of the North of Europe. It is but justice to state, that the Chamber of Commerce at Hull has taken the initiative in this highly important question; in the working of which, it appears, they are promised the strenuous support of their able and indefatigable Member, Mr. Hutt.—*Sept. 5.*

The *Scotsman*, in an article on the Registrar-General's second Report of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for England and Wales, has the following observations:—

The register of marriages throws an incidental light upon the state of education. The parties married sign their names, if they can write; and affix their marks, if they cannot. Judging by this criterion, it appears, that among 100 men who marry in England, the number unable to write is 33, among 100 women 49, and the mean of both 41. As it is estimated that the number who marry annually is only about 3 per cent. of the persons marriageable, the data are too limited to afford sure results; but in the absence of better evidence, they are well worthy of attention. With this qualification, we give the proportions for the different sections of the country.

	Of 100 of each sex who marry—the number who sign with marks is—		
	Males.	Females.	Mean.
South Eastern Counties	30	40	36
South Midland ditto	43	53	48
Eastern ditto	45	52	48
South Western ditto	31	47	39
Western ditto	49	54	47
North Midland ditto	38	50	41
North Western ditto	39	63	51
Yorkshire	34	49	41
Northern Counties	21	48	31
Monmouth and Wales	48	70	59
The Metropolis	12	24	18

From this table it appears, that the Londoners are by far the best-educated part of the English population; that the next in order are the inhabitants of the four northern counties, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland; next, those of the south-eastern counties; then Yorkshire and the North-Midland. The north-western counties (Cheshire and Lancashire), are at the bottom of the scale for England, but they are still superior to Wales. The deficiency of education is about one-half greater among the females than the males.

The fact that 41 adults out of every 100 cannot write their names, is disgraceful to England, and to the Church in particular, whose special duty it was, either to make provision for the education of the people, or to see that it was made by the State. The Church, in its collective capacity, has, in fact, been always hostile to the diffusion of knowledge.

THE REVISING BARRISTERS.—The following were appointed by Mr. Justice Colman, at Liverpool:—
North Riding of Yorkshire—Northallerton, Malton, Scarborough, Thirsk, and Whitby: Francis Bayley, Woronzow Greig, and John Paget, Esqrs.

Northern Division of Durham—Sunderland, South Shields, and Gateshead; Southern Division of the county of Durham, and the city of Durham: E. C. Deacon, T. H. Marshall, and W. F. Pollock, Esqrs.

Northern Division of Northumberland—Berwick-upon Tweed, Morpeth, and South Division of the county of Northumberland, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Tynemouth: T. J. Hogg, William Blanchard and B. H. Abraham, Esqrs.

THE LATE EARL OF DURHAM.

AT a Meeting of the Friends and Admirers of the late EARL OF DURHAM, resident in Newcastle and Gateshead, and the surrounding districts, the Mayor of Newcastle in the Chair, held at the Assembly Rooms in Newcastle, on Thursday, the 20th August, 1840, Resolutions were unanimously adopted for entering into a Subscription for a PUBLIC MONUMENT to the Memory of that lamented Nobleman.
Amount of Subscriptions already advertised, £447 17 6
Sir John Fife, ... 20 0 0
Thomas Kilburn, Esq., Bishop Auckland, ... 1 1 0
Mr. W. Douglas, *Gateshead Observer*, ... 1 1 0
Henry Mitcalfe, Esq., Killingworth House, ... 5 5 0
Mr. Robert Wallace, ... 2 2 0
Mr. William Wylam, ... 1 1 0
Mr. William Heaton, ... 2 0 0
G. H. Wilkinson, Esq., Recorder of Newcastle, ... 10 0 0
Joseph Cowan, Esq., Winlaton, ... 5 0 0
Ralph Carr, Esq., Hedgely, ... 15 0 0
Christopher Blackett, Esq., M.P., ... 25 0 0
Mr. Thomas Sowerby, ... 2 2 0
Charles William Bigge, Esq., ... 25 0 0
Charles John Bigge, Esq., ... 10 0 0
Robert Boyd, Esq., ... 5 0 0
Thomas William Keenlyside, Esq., ... 2 2 0

THE LATE EARL OF DURHAM.

AT a Meeting of the Friends and Admirers of the late Earl of Durham, held by Adjournment at the Lambton Arms Inn, in Chester-le-Street, on Wednesday, the 26th of August, 1840, (THOMAS FENWICK, Esq., in the Chair,) for the purpose of entering into a Subscription for Erecting a Monument, or such other Testimonial, as might be determined upon, to record the public and private virtues of that lamented Nobleman, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

On the motion of the Right Honourable the EARL OF SCARBOROUGH,
Seconded by WILLIAM CROUDACE, Esq.

1. That the public and private virtues of the late Earl of Durham were of so exalted a nature as to claim from his countrymen the erection of a monument to record them; and that such monuments to upright statesmen and virtuous men are not only beneficial as a tribute of our esteem and just appreciation of their conduct, but also as incentives to the living to merit similar honours.

On the motion of DANIEL COOKSON, Esq.,

Seconded by R. W. MATTHEWS, Esq.

2. That a subscription be immediately entered into for the above purpose: and that a Committee, consisting of the under-mentioned gentlemen, be empowered to enter into correspondence with the other Committees formed for the like purpose in Newcastle, Sunderland, and Durham, to ascertain their views, and to co-operate with them in such a manner as may seem most desirable for effecting the object proposed.

COMMITTEE.

Thomas Fenwick, Esq.	John Cookson, Esq.
William Morrison, Esq.	C. H. Bainbridge, Esq.
Mr. George Murray.	Wm. Croudace, Esq.
Edward Boyd, Esq.	Mr. R. W. Matthews.

On the motion of C. H. BAINBRIDGE, Esq.,

Seconded by Mr. JAMES ROBINSON.

3. That the above resolutions be advertised in all the newspapers published in the county of Durham.

On the motion of HENRY MORTON, Esq.,

Seconded by W. MORRISON, Esq.,

The thanks of the Meeting were given to the Chairman, for his able conduct in the chair.

A. STORY, Treasurer and Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Lord Scarbrough ..	25	0	0	John Lowrey	1	1	0
Thomas Fenwick ..	25	0	0	John Cumming	1	1	0
Abraham Story	10	0	0	Thrush Story	1	1	0
Thomas Crawford ..	25	0	0	Joseph Parkin	1	1	0
T. Crawford, Jun. ..	5	0	0	William Henderson ..	1	1	0
Robert Crawford ...	5	0	0	Matthew Henderson ..	1	1	0
George Murray	5	0	0	C. H. Bainbridge ...	3	3	0
William Morrison ..	5	5	0	Matthews & Parkin-son	5	0	0
Capt. W. Croudace ..	5	0	0	John Cawthorn	2	2	0
Edward Boyd	2	2	0	Henry Robinson ...	1	1	0
Ra. Linton	2	2	0	William Dickinson ..	1	1	0
Ra. Wylam	1	0	0	John Smith	1	1	0
William Duncan ..	1	0	0	John Taylor	1	0	0
Wm. Morris, Sen. ...	2	2	0	John Wilson	1	1	0
Wm. Morris, Jun. ...	1	1	0	John Hall	1	1	0
John Morris	1	1	0	Thomas Watson	1	1	0
James Gray	1	1	0	Robson Scorer	1	1	0
Thomas Burn	1	1	0	Anthony Oliver ..	0	10	6
J. R. Elliott	1	1	0	Thomas Winter ...	1	1	0
Ambrose Blackett ..	1	1	0	Edward Spoor	1	1	0
Robert James	1	1	0	Henry Spoor	1	1	0
Brown & Jennings ..	2	2	0	John Burnip	1	1	0
James Robinson	1	1	0	Henry Morton	50	0	0
William Matthews ..	1	1	0	John Harland	1	0	0
Wm. Cuthbertson ..	2	2	0	Henry Fenwick	5	0	0
George Henderson ..	1	0	0	R. S. Shield	1	1	0
George Nicholson ..	1	0	0	Henry Blane	2	0	0
John M. Hudson ..	1	0	0	John Wilkinson	1	0	0
Ra. Curry	1	0	0	Michael Wheatley ..	1	0	0
William Mowbray ..	1	1	0	J. Lackey	0	5	0
John Liddell	1	1	0	Michael Wardroper ..	1	0	0
Thomas Gray	1	1	0	Ann Jackson	0	10	0
R. J. Hobson	1	1	0	Ra. Cowell	0	10	0
William Spours	1	1	0	Richard Dalkin	1	1	0
Thomas Murray	1	1	0	John Gibson	0	10	0
Ra. Walton	1	1	0	John Ranson	0	10	6
Harris Curry	1	1	0	William Purves	0	10	6
John Curry	1	1	0	John Burleson	0	10	0
Francis Carr	1	1	0	Rev. J. Forster	1	1	0
George Cumming	1	1	0	John Lowson, Jun. ...	1	1	0
Thomas Humphrey ..	1	0	0	John Sherlock	1	1	0
Richard Crofton ..	2	2	0	Richard Owen	1	1	0
Joseph Welsh	1	1	0	Edward Usher	0	10	0
John A. Hunter	5	0	0	Thomas Jobling	0	5	0
M. Elliott & Son ...	2	2	0	Ra. Burnip	0	5	0
John Robinson	0	10	0	Richard A. Nelson ..	20	0	0
Matthew Graham ..	1	1	0	Robert Copland	1	0	0
William Simpson ..	1	1	0	Mark A. Story	1	0	0
Thomas Crofton ..	1	1	0	William Jackson	2	0	0
Ra. Coulthard	1	0	0	Joseph Young	1	1	0
Charles J. Scott	1	0	0	Amicus	1	1	0
John Lowson	1	1	0	William Halladay ..	0	5	0
J. S. Maddison	0	10	0	J. P. Purvis	0	5	0
Joseph Harland	1	0	0	Mrs. Rathbone	0	5	0
James Dixon	2	2	0	Miss Rathbone	0	5	0
Thomas Young	2	2	0				
Ra. Jackson	1	1	0				

PARLIAMENTARY ATTENDANCES.

We have bestowed considerable pains on the preparation of a list of the attendance of Members connected with this district, on divisions in the House of Commons, during the past session; and we now present the result of our labours to our readers. We need hardly observe, we presume, that attendance on divi-

sions is not the only duty of a representative; for he may attend diligently and vigilantly for many a night without any opportunity of recording his vote; and during many a day, he may be working in committee, unknown to any one except his colleagues in the task. But still, imperfect as the criterion necessarily is, it may be of use; and we are sure it will be interesting to a large portion of the northern public.

	Divisions.
Aglionby, H. A., (Cockermouth)	attended 181
Hodgson, Richard, (Berwick)	" 170
Morpeth, Viscount, (West Riding, York)	" 149
Graham, Sir James, (Pembroke)	" 145
White, Andrew, (Sunderland)	" 137
Ewart, William, (Wigan)	" 128
Wood, G. W., (Kendal)	" 127
James, William, (East Cumberland)	" 126
Grey, Sir Charles, (Tynemouth)	" 125
Bowes, John, (South Durham)	" 97
Howard, P. H., (Carlisle)	" 87
Horsman, Edward, (Cockermouth)	" 85
Marshall, William, (Carlisle)	" 82
Holmes, William, (Berwick)	" 81
Lowther, J. H., (York)	" 81
Thompson, Alderman, (Sunderland)	" 78
Irton, Samuel, (West Cumberland)	" 76
Barrington, Viscount, (Berkshire)	" 75
Hutt, William, (Hull)	" 71
Ingham, Robert, (South Shields)	" 70
Duncombe, Hon. W., (North Riding, York)	" 68
Lameton, Hedworth, (North Durham)	" 68
Howick, Viscount, (North Northumberland)	" 66
Wrightson, W. B., (Northallerton)	" 62
Dundas, Sir R., (Richmond)	" 58
Ord, William, (Newcastle-upon-Tyne)	" 58
Darlington, Earl of, (South Salop)	" 57
Hinde, J. H., (Newcastle-upon-Tyne)	" 51
*Hon. E. Howard, (Morpeth)	" 51
Harland, W. C., (Durham)	" 49
Atwood, M., (Whitchaven)	" 48
Bell, Matthew, (South Northumberland)	" 46
Childers, J. W., (Malton)	" 45
Liddell, Hon. H. T., (North Durham)	" 43
Pease, Joseph, (South Durham)	" 43
Stanley, Edward, (West Cumberland)	" 42
Lowther, Hon. Col., (Westmorland)	" 41
Castlereagh, Viscount, (Devonshire)	" 38
Ossulston, Viscount, (N. Northumberland)	" 38
Blackett, Christopher, (S. Northumberland)	" 36
Macleay, D., (Oxford)	" 33
Chapman, Aaron, (Whitby)	" 31
Dungannon, Viscount, (Durham)	" 30
Crompton, Sir Samuel, (Thirsk)	" 28
Dundas, Hon. J. C., (York)	" 28
Spier, A., (Richmond)	" 16
Lowther, Viscount, (Westmorland)	" 11
Milton, Viscount, (Malton)	" 7
Rippon, Cuthbert, (Gateshead)	" 7
*Leveson, Lord, (Morpeth)	" 5
Cayley, E. S., (North Riding, York)	" 3

The first division of the session took place on the 16th of January, and the last on the 10th of August. On the former occasion, there were present:—Lords Barrington, Howick, Leveson, and Morpeth, Sirs S. Crompton, R. Dundas, James Graham, and C. Grey, and Messrs. Aglionby, Bell, Blackett, Cayley, Chapman, Childers, W. Duncombe, J. C. Dundas, Harland, P. H. Howard, Ingham, Irton, James, H. C. Lowther, J. H. Lowther, Maclean, Marshall, Ord, Pease, Spiers, Thompson, White, and G. W. Wood; and on the latter, Sir Charles Grey, and Messrs. Aglionby, Ewart, Holmes, Ingham, and Irton.

CLOSE OF THE NEWCASTLE EXHIBITION AND DISPOSAL OF THE PROFITS.

This week (Sept. 5) has closed by far the most magnificent Exhibition of the wonders of Art and Science, with which Newcastle and Gateshead, and their populous

* The Members for Morpeth might have been omitted, because not occupants of the seat for the whole session. The excellent attendance, however, of the present Member, cannot but be gratifying to his constituents.

vicinities, have, in ancient or modern times, been delighted and improved. In tracing the intellectual progress of this district, the amazing variety of the Polytechnic Exhibition, the singular mixture of grace and utility, the vast concourse of people of every class that have passed through the rooms, must necessarily be the subject of enthusiastic commendation and grave inquiry. The meeting of the British Association in Newcastle was nothing, in its results, compared with the Exhibition which closed on Wednesday, Sept. 2.

It is pleasant to contemplate the positive happiness that has been administered to so many thousands, from the 6th of April last to the 3rd of September. Long, long, hereafter, when the old have departed, and the younger visitors have reached mature age, the rich and varied intellectual feast provided by the Exhibition Committee, and by the liberal contributors who supported that Committee, will be the theme of earnest description, and numbered among the miracles that have passed away.

Not the least extraordinary portion of the results of this Exhibition, is the large sum left as profit for division among the three institutions. The Fine Arts Society, and the Mechanics' Institutes of Newcastle and Gateshead, will derive a bonus of not less than £500 each, from the clear gains of the Exhibition. Thousands have thus been gratified and enlightened at a small cost to each, while a considerable portion of the sum contributed will be devoted again to the advancement of literature and science, and, of consequence, to the benefit of all. The usefulness and vigour of the three institutions we have named, will be promoted by every sixpence which afforded to the giver such a vast fund of rational entertainment.

We have heard much speculation, and have been favoured with much advice, as to the best and most prudent modes of disposing of the sum received by each institution. The Mechanics' Institute of this borough will, of course, be solitary in the enjoyment of its newly-acquired capital. In whatever way the sister-institutions, on the other side of the water, may choose to spend their portions—whether together or separately—the Gateshead sum will be disposed of in Gateshead alone. We think, however, that as a building for the Mechanics' Institute is much needed in Gateshead, the members will now determine to supply the deficiency, and be undecided only as to matters of detail.

In regard to the Newcastle Mechanics' Institution, and the Fine Arts Society, we think that both need larger rooms than they at present occupy. We do not desire that these institutions should sink their capital in building; but we believe it would be worthy of consideration on the part of Mr. Grainger, to plan a structure which would accommodate the Fine Arts Society, the Mechanics' Institution, the Medical Institution, and the Antiquarian Society—the two last of which, we learn, are much in want of additional convenience and room. A good rental might be obtained by Mr. Grainger from these bodies, and his own capital be profitably invested.

The Fine Arts Society, and the Newcastle Mechanics' Institution, by an arrangement of this kind, could devote their share of the Exhibition profits to the advancement of their own peculiar objects. The Fine Arts Society might purchase largely, in order to im-

prove its gallery in sculpture, painting, and in specimens of ornamental manufacture; while it would also be in a situation to extend its classes. The Mechanics' Institute has an inexhaustible field in its library and philosophical apparatus. In the improvement of these, the £600 which will fall to its share may soon be spent.

In whatever way the surplus funds of the Polytechnic Exhibition may be disposed of, we are certain that the Committee who originated and conducted that delightful Museum, are entitled to the lasting gratitude, not only of the members of the three institutions, who benefit chiefly by their labours, but of the public at large.

The following statistics of the Exhibition attest its popularity, and will prove interesting to our readers:—

FIRST SEASON—THIRTEEN WEEKS.	
Season Tickets sold, at 2s. 6d. each, ...	8,268
Admitted at Half Crown Soirees, ...	771
Admitted at Shilling Soirees, ...	1,912
Admitted at Sixpence each, ...	73,285
SECOND SEASON—SEVEN WEEKS.	
Season Tickets sold, 1s. 6d. each, ...	1,078
Admitted at Shilling Soirees, ...	3,403
Admitted at Sixpence each, ...	23,963
Children, at Threepence, ...	1,524
Charity Scholars, at Twopenny, ...	1,365
Total Admissions, First Season, ...	102,713
" " Second Season, ..	43,610

236,323

The receipts exceed £4,000 by some hundreds, and the Exhibition has closed in the midst of its popularity.

On Tuesday, at the "Final Soiree," the crush for admission was greater than on any previous occasion; and to pacify the crowds that could not gain access, the Committee were obliged to promise another "last night." On Wednesday, therefore, there was a further Soiree—and the Exhibition closed.

But before the company departed, William Orde, Esq., of Nunykirk, advanced to the front of the gallery in the Music Hall, and, after a few appropriate and judicious remarks on the advantages of such Exhibitions, proposed "Three cheers for the Committee of Management." These were warmly given, and the honour was acknowledged by Mr. Joseph Watson, who seized upon the opportunity to notice the debt of gratitude due to Mr. Orde, as the contributor of one of the most magnificent features of the Exhibition—the shield and gold cups won by his celebrated racing-stud.

WOMAN AND WEDLOCK.

If we take 100 to represent the whole of a woman's chances of marriage between the ages of 15 and 70, the proportional chances in each period of five years will be as follows:—

Age.	Chances of Marriage.
15 and under 20	14
20 .. 25	33
25 .. 30	18
30 .. 35	6
35 .. 40	3
40 .. 45	2
45 .. 50	1
50 .. 55	1
55 .. 60	1
60 .. 65	1
65 .. 70	1
	100

From this table it appears:—

1. That one-seventh part of all the females who marry in England are married between the ages of 15 and 20, or one-seventh part of a woman's chances of marriage lie between these years.

2. That fully one-half of all the women who marry are married between 20 and 25, or one-half of a woman's chances are comprised within these five years.

3. That between 15 and 25 precisely two thirds of a woman's chances of marriage are exhausted, and only one-third remain for the rest of her life up to 70.

4. That at 30 no less than 85 chances out of the 100 are gone; and 15, or about one seventh, only remain. She has strong reason now for improving her time.

5. At 35, a fraction, a tenth, is all that remains to her—which is reduced to a twentieth at 40.

6. At 45, her chances of marriage have sunk to one-fortieth; and at 50 to one-hundredth. At 60 there is still a glimmering of hope—for it appears that among females, about one marriage in 1,000 takes place at and beyond this age.

The number of women married between 15 and 20 is six times greater than the number of men.

The number of men and women married between 20 and 25 is very nearly equal; but the number of men married at all higher ages is greater than the number of women.—*Scotoman.*

MONUMENT TO LORD DURHAM.

At a Meeting of the Friends of the late Earl of Durham, held at Donkin's, Bridge Hotel, Bishopwearmouth, on Friday, the 14th day of August, 1840,

The MAYOR in the Chair,

On the Motion of ADDISON FENWICK, Esq., seconded by WM. BELL, Esq., it was resolved:—

"To record the Eminent Services rendered to his country by the late JOHN GEORGE LAMBTON, EARL OF DURHAM, and to mark our deep sense of his Private Virtues, it is expedient that a Public Monument should be erected in this County to his Memory, and that a Subscription be immediately entered into, to carry that object into effect."

Signed, JOHN BROWN, Chairman.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

Amount advertised last week	£683	1	0
John Lindsay	1	1	0
Thomas Robson, Bridge-street	1	1	0
Walker Featherstonhaugh	21	0	0
J. R. Bowlby	3	3	0
Robert Reay, (Hylton)	10	10	0

Subscription Lists are laid at the different Banks, News Rooms, and Temperance Hotel, Arcade, in Sunderland, and in the News Room, Monkwearmouth.

ANTHONY JOHN MOORE,

Hon. Sec. Sunderland Provisional Committee.
Sunderland, 27th August, 1840.

THE LATE EARL OF DURHAM.

At a Meeting of the Friends and Admirers of the late Earl of Durham, held by adjournment at the Lamington Arms Inn, in Chester-le-Street, on Wednesday, the 26th of August, 1840, (THOMAS FENWICK, Esq., in the Chair,) Resolutions were unanimously adopted for entering into a Subscription for erecting a Monument or such other Testimonial as might be determined upon, to record the public and private virtues of that lamented Nobleman.

Amount of Subscriptions already advertised ..	£300	15	6
John Wood	0	5	0
Mrs. Wood	0	5	0
John Curry	0	10	0
John Sheriton	1	0	0
John Clark	1	1	0
John Blakey	0	10	6
Thomas Gilchrist	2	2	0
Mark Elliott	5	4	0
John Cookson	20	0	0
John Charlton	0	10	6

Subscriptions are received by A. STORY, Treasurer and Secretary.

NORTH OF ENGLAND SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE FINE ARTS.

LECTURES ON THE PRINCIPLES OF ART,
R. R. REINAGLE, Esq., R.A., will deliver the first of SIX LECTURES on the PRINCIPLES of ART, on Monday

evening, the 28th instant; and the Course will be continued on the Wednesday and Friday of the same week, and on the Monday, Wednesday and Friday of the week following.

The Lectures will be illustrated by numerous Drawings.

COURSE TICKETS.—Gentlemen 8s.

Gentlemen under 21, and Ladies, 5s.—Artisans, 2s. 6d.

SINGLE TICKETS.—Gentlemen, 1s. 6d.

Gentlemen under 21, Ladies, and Artisans, 1s.

Members of the Society and Pupils in the Classes will have free Admission. Tickets may be obtained of Mr. Procter, at the Society's Rooms, in Market-street.

T. M. GREENHOW,
WM. LOCKEY HARLE, } Secretaries.

Newcastle, 10th Sept., 1840.

AT the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE AND GATESHEAD UNION GAS LIGHT COMPANY, held at the Office of the Company, in the Royal Arcade, Newcastle, this 10th day of September, 1840, (ADDISON LANGHORNE POTTER, Esq., Chairman of the Directors, in the Chair.)

On the Motion of Mr. JAMES WALL,

Seconded by Mr. HEW SINGERS,

It is Resolved.—That the Report of the Directors now be adopted and acted upon, and that a Dividend of £8 per cent. on the Capital of the Company be declared, and paid on and after Wednesday, the 14th day of October next.

On the Motion of Mr. MARK L. JOBLING.

Seconded by Mr. ROWLAND HODGE,

It is Resolved.—That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Directors of the past year for their Services to the Company.

On the Motion of Mr. JOHN CLAYTON,

Seconded by Mr. JOHN L. LORAINÉ,

It is Resolved.—That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Auditors of the past year, for the efficient discharge of their duty in the examination of the Accounts of the Company.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the year ensuing, viz.:—Messrs. D. Akenhead, John Brandling, Geo. Bargate, John Blackwell, John Burnup, John Clayton, J. T. Carr, G. T. Dunn, A. Donkin, Richard Hoyle, Wm. Hymers, Geo. Wall, Wm. Mountain, R. P. Philipson, Wm. Woods, H. Smith, A. L. Potter, Mat. Anderson, and J. L. Lorainé. The following gentlemen were elected Auditors, viz.:—Messrs. J. B. Falconer, and James Wall.

A. L. POTTER, Chairman.

The Chairman having left the Chair, the thanks of the Meeting were unanimously voted to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair.

NEWCASTLE SUBSCRIPTION FOR MONUMENT TO THE LATE EARL OF DURHAM.

Amount of Subscriptions already advertised, ...	£633	1	6
Robert Watson, Esq., Newcastle, ...	5	5	0
Mr. Henry Smith, Newcastle, ...	1	1	0
George Canney, Esq., Bishop Auckland, ...	1	1	0
George Sowerby, Esq., Shipcote, ...	5	0	0
Dr. White, Newcastle, ...	3	3	0
Anthony Nichol, Esq., J.P., ...	2	2	0
Mr. Benjamin Matchitt, Gateshead, ...	1	1	0
Mr. Wilson Story, ...	1	1	0

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by the Secretaries, R. P. PHILIPSON and EMERSON CHARNLEY; the *Gateshead Observer*; the *Tyne Pilot* Office, and RICHARD METCALFE, Esq., Attorney, North Shields; and at all the Banks in Newcastle.
September, 12, 1840.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

LECTURES.—The Committee of the above Institution have engaged ROBERT ADDAMS, Esq., of London, to deliver, in November next, a COURSE of FIFTEEN LECTURES on OPTICS and ACOUSTICS.

The Lectures will be delivered in the Society's Lecture Room, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 8 o'clock in the evening, and will commence on Monday, the 16th of November.

Admission:—Free to members. To persons not members:—

For the course, gentlemen, each, £1 1s.: gentlemen under 21 and ladies, each, 10s. 6d.: for a single lecture, 2s. 6d. Tickets to be had of the Librarian.

The Committee have also engaged Dr. URE, to deliver, early in the Spring, a COURSE of LECTURES on "MINERALOGY APPLIED TO THE ARTS."

JOHN ADAMSON,
JOHN T. BROCKETT, } Secretaries.

Society's Rooms, Westgate-street, Sept. 9th, 1840.

Members are reminded, that they cannot have Tickets of Admission to the Lectures, unless their Subscriptions for the current year be paid.

THE VICTORIA ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND. EXCURSION OF THE INMATES TO TYNEMOUTH, BY RAILWAY.

THE Directors of the Newcastle and North Shields Railway Company having generously offered to convey the inmates of this asylum to and from Shields, free of charge, the blind (twenty in number), accompanied by the master and matron, and the servants, left Newcastle in the train at half-past ten o'clock on Thursday morning, Sept. 10. The clean and neat appearance of the children, and their orderly behaviour, attracted much attention as they passed along the streets of North Shields. At Tynemouth, they enjoyed a substantial dinner at the Salvation inn, and afterwards partook of a dessert, furnished to them by the kindness of Capt. Weatherley and his lady, who, by their attention to the children during the day, added greatly to their pleasure. After dinner, they adjourned to the sea-shore, where one of their blind teachers played several spirited airs on the union-pipes. Some of the boys were rowed about in the haven, greatly to their delight. One little fellow, on landing, thought he must have been to the middle of the sea, and wished that they had taken him to the other side. Others expressed their surprise at the water tasting so salt. All had inquiries to make respecting some new object (if we may so speak) which was presented to their observation. They afterwards visited the castle-yard, where the sergeant of the guard, and several of the soldiers of the 95th Regiment, showed great interest in them, giving them information respecting the instruments of war placed in the garrison—guiding their hands along the great guns—explaining the construction of the smaller weapons—and permitting them to snap two muskets—a feat of which the performers seemed very proud.

In the evening, they were conducted to the George tavern in North Shields, where tea was provided for them, and where arrangements had been made for holding a public meeting. They were here joined by Joseph Grote, Esq., and Messrs. James Finlay, T. M. Greenhow, and Joseph Watson, members of the committee. The attendance was very numerous and respectable, the assembly-room being crowded. On the motion of Robert Spence, Esq., Mr. Grote was called to the chair, and opened the business of the meeting by explaining the establishment of the institution, and the system of instruction pursued at the asylum. The children joined in singing, "Before Jehovah's awful throne," accompanied by their teacher (himself being blind) on the piano-forte—a beautiful instrument, which was lent gratuitously for the occasion by Messrs. Greenwell. Mr. Greenhow then addressed the meeting on the benefits resulting to the blind from the formation of such institutions, and contrasted the advantages which the inmates possessed over those of their afflicted brethren, who had not the opportunity of instruction. After the singing of another hymn, some of the little boys, who have been but a short time in the asylum, exhibited their mode of learning to read. They then again united in singing a hymn, viz.,

Come let us join the tuneful throng
Of angels round the throne.

The elder girls read portions of the Scriptures, and the meeting ended with the National Anthem.

The company testified their gratification by frequently applauding the children. The facility and correctness with which the elder girls read, especially seemed, to excite their astonishment. The Rev. A. Jack and Mr. Spence expressed the gratification with which they had witnessed the proceedings of the evening. Several gentlemen recommended that a collection should be made for the funds of the institution, and a liberal subscription was made; besides which, many enrolled their names as annual subscribers, and a number of articles, manufactured at the asylum in the Spital, were disposed of.

The children were attended to the railway-station by several of the inhabitants, whose kindness requires a grateful acknowledgment. On their return to the asylum, a plentiful repast awaited them, after the exercises of a day which will long be remembered by them. It may be mentioned as strong evidence of the fact that the deprivation of sight increases the activity of the other senses, that whilst the inmates were sitting in the station at Shields, awaiting the arrival of the train, several of the younger lads stated that they heard it coming, when none of those around them could distinguish the sound. After a time, they said it had stopped, and then that it had again started. Soon after this, the train came in sight. They must, therefore, have heard it a considerable time before it reached the Howdon station.

GATESHEAD UNION.—CONTRACTS FOR PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, CLOTHING-MATERIALS, &c.—The Board of Guardians of this Union hereby give notice, that at their Meeting to be held in the Board Room, High-street, Gateshead, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of September, 1840, they will receive tenders for supplying the Union with the following articles, to be delivered at the Gateshead and Heworth Workhouses, for the next six months, commencing on Saturday, Sept. 26, 1840, viz:—

PROVISIONS, &c.

Bread made of the best Seconds Flour, in loaves or buns, as may be required, at per 4 lb.	Roasted Coffee, per ditto
Bread made of Thirds Flour, or Maslin, sweet and sound, at per 4 lb. loaf.	Black Pepper, per lb.
Best Fine Flour, per sack of 20 stones	Treacle, per stone
Best Scotch Oatmeal, ditto	Butcher Meat.—To consist of Rounds and Flanks of best Ox or Heifer Beef, Houghs full cut, and Sloats without the shank, and best Wether Mutton, in legs and loins, per st. The weekly demand about 12 stones
Raw Sugar, per cwt.	Coals unscreened, per chaldron
Soap, per ditto	Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ screened, per ditto.
Soda, per ditto	
Salt, per ditto	
Candles, Dips, per doz. lb.	
Good Congou Tea, per lb.	

CLOTHING.

MEN, YOUTHS, AND BOYS.

Striped Shirts	Blue Kersey Jackets, Waist-coats and Trowsers
Moleskin Jackets	Kersey drawers, yarn Stockings
Waistcoats lined with cotton, and Trowsers unlined	Hats, Boys' Caps.

WOMEN AND GIRLS.

Blue Flannel Petticoats	Cotton Handkerchiefs
Blue Harn Aprons	Straw Bonnets, Linen Caps
Unbleached ditto	Shoes

CLOTHING MATERIALS.

Blue Kersey	White and Blue Flannel
Moleskin	Strong White Linen
Bed Ticking	Grey Sheeting
Striped Cotton	White Grey, and Black Calico
Checked ditto, for Aprons	Blue Print
Blue Harn	Rugs, Double Diaper
Blankets, per pair	Coloured Counterpanes
Striped and Brown Jersey	Black & Coloured Yarn, per lb.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the Clerk, at the Gateshead Union Office, will be received until one o'clock on Tuesday, the 22nd day of September, 1840.

The groceries to be tendered by samples; the clothing materials by pattern, with prices ticketed; and the ready-made clothing, and other articles of wear, according to patterns of each, deposited for inspection at the Gateshead Workhouse.

Each party whose tender may be accepted must be prepared (if required) to give security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

By order of the Board of Guardians,
Gateshead Union Office, **WM. ROWNTREE,**
Sept. 12, 1840. Clerk to the Union.

Proposals will also be received, at the same time, to supply the Workhouses with **SKIMMED MILK** at per gallon.

The "British School," opened last week in this town, already numbers upwards of a hundred boys; and will are gratified to find, that Mr. Parker, the master, has brought

them, even now, into a good state of order and discipline. A school for girls, it is expected, will shortly be opened on the same system.—**SEPT. 12.**

The banking-houses of Newcastle have unanimously resolved upon closing their establishments *every Friday afternoon at one o'clock*, to commence September 18th. The practice of closing the banks earlier on the *blank post-day* has been pursued in Manchester, and other large towns, for some time without inconvenience to the public.

The "Spontaneous Gas Company" are actively (but without any fuss) prosecuting their unprecedented project. Pipes are casting; and ere many weeks have passed away, the Newcastle and North Shields Railway will, in all probability, be lighted from the great natural reservoir of gas at Wallsend.—**SEPT. 12.**

Our worthy Rector had the honour of receiving the Bishop of the Diocese and Mrs. Maltby, on Thursday, Sept. 10. His Lordship arrived at Gateshead at an early hour. In the evening, Mr. and Mrs. Davies entertained a select party at dinner, to meet the Bishop and his lady, including the Mayor of Gateshead, the Rev. J. Collinson and Mrs. Collinson, the Rev. Prebendary Douglass and Mrs. Douglass, the clergy of the town, &c. His Lordship left the Rectory yesterday for Auckland.

The Mayor of Newcastle has presented a keel of coals to the Newcastle and Gateshead Mendicity Society.—**SEPT. 12.**

The Treasurer of the Gateshead Dispensary has received the sum of £8 2s. 7d. collected after a sermon preached to the Odd Fellows on Sunday, Oct. 30, in St. Mary's church, by the Rev. Mr. Bennett.

Dr. Headlam, of Newcastle, was last night "at home" to the Medical and Surgical Society; when, we understand, there was an agreeable and instructive *conversazione*. Such meetings, it is to be hoped, will be continued, as one of the best means of uniting the Medical Profession, and of conducting to public benefit.—**SEPT. 12.**

The Newcastle and Gateshead Union Gas Company held their annual meeting on September 10th, at their offices in the Arcade, (Mr. Alderman Potter in the chair,) when a Report was read from the Directors of a very satisfactory description. It appeared that the total receipts for the past year had been £15,577 13s. 8d., being £13,053 10s. 8d. for gas rent, and £2,524 3s. for residuum; and that the handsome profit of £5,987 had been realized, after deducting £4,180 as expenses, and £3,667 which had been added to the capital of the Company; thereby showing the real profit of the year to be £9,654, or 14½ per cent. A dividend of 8 per cent. was declared, which would still leave £787 on hand; and a recommendation in the Report that the Managing Committee of five Directors should receive £150 a-year amongst them for their services, was adopted, after a division, by a large majority. The Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year were then elected.

At the annual licensing-day for this borough, on September 8th, no new licenses for public houses were granted. There were eight applications. A deputation from a public meeting, headed by Mr. R. H. Haggie, waited upon the Magistrates with a memorial against any increase of what the memorialists considered to be a grievous evil. There are at present 96 licensed public houses within the borough of Gateshead.

CRICKET.—The return-match between the Gateshead Borough and Alnwick cricket-clubs came off at Gateshead on Monday, Sept. 7. The day was remarkably fine, and there was an excellent band of music in attendance. The cricket playing, too, was good, and the proceedings gave great satisfaction to a large concourse of spectators, amongst whom we recognized many of the Northumberland, Bishopwearmouth, and North Durham players. The match had created a great deal of interest among the Northern clubs, owing to the defeat which the Alnwick club sustained in their first match, and the expectation that they would muster all their strength to regain their lost honour in the return-match; and the interest was certainly well placed, for a match better contested, and with such good feeling, it has seldom been our fortune to witness. The Gateshead cricketers, by their courteous bearing and manly hospitality, gained the esteem and respect of their antagonists, and proved to them that they were (what all cricketers ought to be) "good men and true." The welcome met with by the Alnwick

Club will always be remembered with pleasing satisfaction. A booth was erected on the field, in which an elegant luncheon was provided for the players. Mr. Inwood, of the Northumberland Club, and Mr. Frame, of Gateshead, acted as umpires, and by their decisions gave general satisfaction. The Alnwick players won, with two wickets to go down, the following being the score:—

GATESHEAD—First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr. Chisman, b. by Carter	16	b. by Stamp, c. by Burnet	4
Mr. J. Smith, ditto	11	b. by Stamp	17
Mr. Ingledew, not out	23	ditto	4
Mr. R. Smith, b. by Carter	2	ditto	4
Mr. Maughan, b. by Etherington	2	run out	2
Mr. Dunn, b. Carter, c. by Carter	1	b. by Stamp, c. by Burnet	0
Mr. Stokesley, b. by Etherington	0	b. by Carter	0
Mr. Hutton b. by Carter	0	ditto	0
Mr. Nailor, b. by Carter, c. by Smith	3	not out	0
Mr. John Wilson, b. by Etherington	1	b. by Stamp	3
Mr. Wm. Wilson, b. by Carter	0	ditto	0
Bye	1	Byes	2
Wide	1	Wide	1
	61		37

ALNICK—First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr. R. D. Ferguson, b. by Stokesley	0	b. by Dunn	6
c. by John Wilson	0	ditto	7
Mr. Stamp, run out	27	ditto	3
Mr. Forster, b. by Dunn	0	run out	9
Mr. Carter, ditto	5	b. by Chisman	1
Mr. Riddle, b. by R. Smith	2	ditto	6
Mr. Etherington, ditto	0	b. by Dunn, c. by Ingledew	0
Mr. Phelan, c. by Hutton	1	b. by Dunn	6
Mr. F. Smith, b. by Dunn	1	c. by John Wilson	4
Mr. Burnet, not out	2		1
Mr. Newton, b. by R. Smith	0		0
Mr. Buddle, b. by Dunn	1	Byes	9
Byes	8		53
	47		

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, GATESHEAD.

THE following ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS have been received towards the Repairs and Alterations of St. Mary's Church:—

Subscriptions formerly advertised, £1,110 6s. 2d.	
Mr. Wake	£2 0 0
Miss Wake	2 0 0
Miss M. Wake	1 0 0
Mr. John Davidson	1 0 0
Mr. Ralph Carr	1 1 0
Mr. W. Spencer (second sub.)	1 0 0
Dr. Elliot	1 1 0
Mr. Johnson	1 0 0
Mr. John Cook	0 5 0
Mr. Ionn	0 5 0
Mr. Craggs	0 10 0
Mrs. Calvert (second sub.)	1 0 0
Mr. R. Petch	1 0 0
Mr. Gallon	0 10 0
Mr. Rimington	0 5 0
Mr. Jos. Maughan	0 5 0
Mr. S. Pilling	0 5 0
Mr. Garbutt	1 0 0
Mr. Joseph Robson	10 0 0
Mr. Vickers	0 5 0
Mr. John Little	0 10 0
Mr. G. J. Kenmir	(second sub.) 3 3 0
Mr. Lindley	0 10 0
A Friend	2 0 0
Messrs. W. Hymers & Co. (second sub.)	2 2 0
Mrs. W. Hymers	2 2 0
Mr. J. A. Hymers	1 1 0
Mr. Wm. Kenmir	1 1 0
Mr. Brecknell	0 10 0
Mr. Falkous	0 10 0
Mr. Elsdon	0 5 0
Miss Scott	0 5 0
Mr. George Boyd	1 1 0
Mr. P. Hansen	1 1 0
Mr. Thomas Scott	1 0 0
Mr. John Pattison	1 0 0
Mr. B. Atkinson	0 7 6
Sums under 5s.	1 12 0

Balance deficient	1,155 18 8
	852 12 7
Total cost of repairs, &c.	£2,008 11 3

POPULAR LECTURE AND MUSICAL SOCIETY.

TO THE PUBLIC.—This Society was established in April 1839, and from that time has given a Concert, and with few exceptions, a Popular Lecture on some branch of science, or Literature, every Saturday night. Hitherto the lectures have been, in most cases, without expense to the Society, and the receipts have nearly covered the ordinary outlay. The committee, however, find that unless they can keep up the interest of the public, by some attraction greater than they at present possess, the existence of the Society will be very uncertain.

The committee are aware, that by the purchase of Philosophical apparatus for the illustrations of Lectures, and by procuring articles which they are now obliged to hire at a considerable weekly expense, the utility of the Institution would be greatly increased, whilst the additional receipts, which might reasonably be expected, would enable them to meet the ordinary expenses. The Committee, therefore, trust that as the sole object of the Institution, is to raise the working man in the scale of society, that they will receive from the public that support which alone will enable them to carry on an Institution which has for its end so laudable an object.

Newcastle-on-Tyne. JAS. HOGGINS, Secretary.
The Committee beg to state, that the OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE will be exhibited in the Nelson-street Lecture Room, THIS EVENING, (Saturday, September 19th,) when a variety of LIVING OBJECTS will be obtained for the purpose. CONCERT as usual.

NEWCASTLE SUBSCRIPTION TO THE MONUMENT OF THE LATE EARL OF DURHAM.

Amount of subscriptions already advertised	£652 15 6
Mr. Christopher Tate, Newcastle	1 1 0
Joseph Lamb, Esq., Axwell Park	10 0 0
James Archbold, Esq., Newcastle	2 3 0
Robert Watson, Esq., Millfield House	5 5 0
Mr. Thomas Small, Newcastle	1 1 0
Mr. Robert Laycock, Winlaton	3 3 0
Mr. Richard Laycock, Winlaton	3 3 0
Mr. Thomas Fawcett, Fakenham	0 10 6
William Walker, Esq., Gateshead	2 2 0
Hudson and Boyd, Newcastle	5 0 0

Subscriptions are received by the Secretaries, R. P. PHILIPSON and EMERSON CHARNLEY; at the GATESHEAD OBSERVER OFFICE; the TYNE PILOT OFFICE, and RICHARD METCALFE, Esq., Attorney, North Shields; and at all the BANKS in Newcastle.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

Price 7s., in Cloth Boards, and Embellished with Engravings,
WEARDALE MEN AND MANNERS.—By JACOB RALPH FEATHERSTON, of Blackdean, in the county of Durham.

Printed by Francis Humble, Durham; and sold by E. Charnley, Currie and Bowman, Finlay & Charlton, and W. S. Pringle, Newcastle; George Watson, Gateshead; Andrews, Durham; P. Fair, Bishop Auckland; and F. Martindale, near St. John's Chapel, Wear-dale.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a FREEHOLD GARDEN, situate near the turnpike-gate, Gateshead, consisting of about an acre and three quarters, in the occupation of John Bell. This is one of the most beautiful situations in the neighbourhood for building sites.

Also, TO BE SOLD, a FREEHOLD and BOROUGH-HOLD HOUSE, situate near Jackson's-chare, Gateshead, in the occupation of Anthony Johnson, meal-maker.

For particulars, apply to MICHAEL HALL, Gateshead Fell; who has ON SALE, two long carts, two short carts, a stone-roller, a pair of harrows, an iron plough, and several other useful husbandry utensils.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

THE WINTER SESSION will commence on the 1st of October, 1840.

ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY, WM. MORRISON, M.R.C.S., and W. DUNNING, M.R.C.S.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY and DEMONSTRATIONS, D. EMBLETON, M.D.

PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of PHYSIC, M. H. LYNCH, M.D.

MATERIA MEDICA and THERAPEUTICS, S. T. FENWICK, A.B., M.D., and R. ELLIOT, M.D.

PRINCIPLES of CHEMISTRY, R. M. GLOVER, M.D.

PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of SURGERY, Sir JOHN FIFE, M.R.C.S.

WILLIAM DAWSON, Secretary.
Surgeons' Hall, Aug. 26, 1840.

AN ABSTRACT of the TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS of his Receipts and Payments on Account of "THE BOROUGH FUND" of Gateshead, for the year ending the 31st of August, 1840, prepared pursuant to 5 and 6 Wm. IV., c. 76, s. 93.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hand on the 31st of August, 1839 £37 0 3

RENTS, TOLLS, AND DUES.

Half-year's rent of fish-market at bridge-end, at £30 per annum, *minus* receipt-stamp 6d. £14 19 6
 Stallage for July, August, and September, 3 5 9
 Ditto for October, November, and December 3 2 4
 Ditto for January, February, and March.. 3 0 10
 Ditto for April, May, and June..... 3 6 5
 27 14 10

BOROUGH RATES.

Borough-rate of three-halfpence in the pound, payable 24th October, 1839 204 7 9
 Borough-rate of one halfpenny in the pound, payable 24th January, 1840 68 2 7
 Borough-rate of one halfpenny in the pound, payable 23d April, 1840 68 2 7
 Borough-rate of one halfpenny in the pound, payable 23d July, 1840 68 2 7
 Balance of half-year's watch-rate, due 24th June, 1839 33 8 10
 Half-year's watch-rate of threepence in the pound, payable 24th December, 1839 .. 224 16 9
 On account of one half-year's watch-rate, due 24th June, 1840..... 125 0 0
 792 1 1

MISCELLANIES.

John Usher, Superintendent of Police, cash received by him for the services of the police in executing warrants and serving summonses, and in attending the opening of the Brandling Junction Railway .. 1 17 0
 £858 13 2

PAYMENTS.

SALARIES, PENSIONS, AND ALLOWANCES TO MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

William Kell, Town Clerk, 1½ year's salary, at £80 per annum, due 1st July, 1840 £100 0 0

RENTS, RATES, TAXES, AND INSURANCES.

Thomas Easton, one year's rent of town-hall and police offices..... £21 0 0
 Taxes and cesses for town-hall and police offices 3 1 4
 24 1 4

POLICE AND CONSTABLES.

For policemen's wages..... 345 11 6
 J. F. Brett, for clothes for policemen..... 28 7 0
 Robert Lister, for boots for policemen.... 9 19 0
 Jonathan Colling & Son, for hats for policemen 4 4 0
 George Jobling, for turning policemen's staves 10 16 0
 Andrew M'Leod, for turning policemen's staves 2 2 0
 John Colman, for oil for policemen's lanterns 5 19 6
 Edward Walker, for handcuffs and leg irons 4 9 0
 Thomas Cummins, for painting policemen's staves 4 17 6
 Nelson Ormston, for painting policemen's staves 1 0 0
 William Humble, for painting policemen's staves 1 0 0
 Thomas Robson, for straps for policemen's staves 0 15 7
 419 1 1

REPAIRS, &c.

Forster Walker, for joiner-work at town-hall 3 1 7
 Edward Walker, iron-mongery for town-hall and police offices 0 7 6

Dorothy Leighton, for iron-work for town-hall and police offices 1 17 4
 Nelson Ormston, for painting at police station..... 0 9 0
 William Humble, for glazing at town-hall, 1 4 0
 6 19 5

MARKETS AND FAIRS.

Thomas Oliver, architect, for planning and superintending the erection of fish-market and police station 10 0 0
 Foster Walker, balance of his account for joiner-work at fish-market and police station 10 16 2
 Corporation of Newcastle, one year's ground rent for police station and shop at bridge-end 5 0 0
 25 16 2

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Overseers of Gateshead, per payment to James Charlton, for preparing burgess lists 4 15 0

N.B.—All the other charges upon the Borough Fund relative to the Municipal Elections, are included under the heads of printing, advertising, and stationery, and miscellaneous payments made by the Town Clerk.

PRINTING, ADVERTISING, STATIONERY, &c.

William Douglas, for printing 21 17 6
 Lowthin & Douglas, for ditto 4 6 6
 Lowthin & Douglas, for advertising 1 17 6
 George Watson, for stationery 2 16 6
 Proprietors of *Gateshead Observer*, for advertising 6 17 6
 Mary Stephenson, for printing 3 13 0
 Proprietor of *Tyne Mercury*, for advertising 0 10 0
 41 18 6

LAW EXPENSES.

Town Clerk's bill for journeys, and counsel's opinions 14 1 1

PRINCIPAL PAID OFF, AND INTEREST.

Gateshead Street Act Commissioners' interest on £182, transferred to Market Fund 9 2 5
 Treasurer's charge for interest on over-drawn account 1 6 0
 10 8 5

MISCELLANIES.

Town Clerk, for payments made by him on account of the Council, as per his cash book 32 16 1
 Elizabeth Usher, for cleaning town hall and police offices 10 8 0
 Thomas Newton, for coals for town hall and police offices 9 14 5
 Joseph Fairs, poundage for collecting watch rate 7 9 0
 R. C. Young & Sons, for box for seal press 0 14 8
 61 2 2
 Balance in Treasurer's hands 150 10 0
 £858 13 2

We, the Auditors of the Borough of Gateshead, have examined and audited the foregoing Accounts, and found them correct.

JOHN POTTS, *Mayor's Auditor.*
 CHAS. FRED. SPRINGMANN, } *Burgesses' Auditors.*
 CHAS. BERTRAM, }
 WILLIAM KELL, *Town Clerk.*
 Town Hall, Gateshead, Sept. 14, 1840.

The Committee of the Popular Lecture and Musical Entertainment Society, in order to place it, if possible, on a permanent basis, have determined to apply to the public, to enable them to purchase philosophical apparatus, &c. for the illustration of the lectures, and the consequent increase of their interest and usefulness. Mr. James Hoggins, the Secretary, will, we understand, wait upon the friends of the institution, on behalf of the Committee.

The town council of this borough, as we anticipated, passed a resolution on the 17th Sept. unanimously approving of the proposed House of Refuge for the reception and instruction of juvenile offenders, and recommending it to the support of the inhabitants. We wish the undertaking complete success.

Sir F. Smith, of the Royal Engineers, the Commissioner appointed by Government to examine and report upon the best line of railway from London to Edinburgh and Glasgow, proceeded on the 7th September to survey the middle line from the Tyne, accompanied by Mr. John Blackmore, the engineer to the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, and returned by the eastern line, accompanied by Mr. Grainger, of Edinburgh, to Berwick, and Mr. John Bourne, thence to Newcastle, which he reached on the 17th. Next day, he proceeded to examine the stations in Newcastle, and he will next survey the proposed line of communication southward. He has yet to examine the western line, when he will report to the Lords of the Treasury.

The florists of Gateshead Fell, and its vicinity, held their annual show of dahlias, at the house of Mr. John Patterson, Wheat Sheaf inn, Gateshead High Fell, on the 12th Sept. when the following prizes were awarded, viz:—For the best bouquet of twelve dissimilar blooms, to Mr. Albert Errington, Ravensworth; 2nd best ditto, of twelve ditto, to ditto; 3rd ditto of twelve ditto, to Mr. George Ismay, gardener to Charles John Bigge, Esq., Dunston Hill; best bouquet of six ditto, to Mr. Errington; 2nd best ditto, of six ditto, to ditto; 3rd best ditto, of six ditto, to Mr. Ismay; for the best bouquet of variegated dahlias, to Mr. Errington; 2nd best ditto, of three ditto, to Mr. Thomas Coulson, Chowdean; 3rd best ditto of three ditto, to Mr. John Ranson, Gateshead Fell; for the best ditto, of three self-coloured ditto, to Mr. A. Errington; 2nd best ditto, of three ditto, to Mr. Ismay; 3rd best ditto, of three ditto, to Mr. E. Liddell, Trench Hall; for the best variegated dahlia, to Mr. Errington, for the Beauty of the Plain; 2nd best ditto, to Mr. Ismay, for the Marchioness of Tavistock; for the best self-coloured dahlia, to Mr. Errington, for the Suffolk Hero; 2nd best ditto, to Mr. Ismay, for Whale's Royal Standard.

The Committee of the Newcastle Natural History Society, at a special meeting, (C. J. Bigge, Esq. in the chair), have come to a determination to appoint a competent paid Curator and Keeper of the Museum. Hitherto, the Society has been indebted to the gratuitous exertions of a few gentlemen, for the discharge of those duties which would devolve upon a Curator. The Committee proposes to free them from this heavy tax upon their time and attention, and to engage some one who can devote himself wholly to the Museum.—There is now, it appears, an opportunity of obtaining an individual considered to be eminently qualified for the office, and whose services would be highly beneficial to the Society. To effect this desirable change several of the members have offered to augment their subscriptions, among whom are—The Bishop of Durham, William Ord, Esq., M.P., Dr. Charlton, the Rev. W. Atkinson, John Buddle, C. W. Bigge, C. J. Bigge, J. H. Fryer, John Adamson, Thomas Bulman, George Johnson, J. S. B. Cresswell, Robert Wilkie, Ralph Carr, G. T. Fox, and M. J. F. Sidney, Esqrs., and Messrs. W. Hutton, John Lee, George Burnett, jun., J. Richardson, John Johnson, and Thos. Taylor, jun.; and the members generally, we have no doubt, will imitate the example of their brethren above mentioned.

THE GATESHEAD TOWN COUNCIL.

W. H. BROCKETT, Esq., Mayor.
ALDERMEN. p W. H. BROCKETT, Esq., Mayor.
 Abbot, John p Graham, E. p Potts, John
 Barras, John p Coate, Joseph p Greene, Joshua p Price, Joseph
 Hall, Michael p Cummins, T. p Hymers, Jas. p Robson, E.
 Pollock, J. p Davidson, J. p Hymers, Wm. p Rowntree, W.
 Wilson, T. p Davis, R. p Kenmir, Wm. p Wight, John
 Fairbairn, J. p Lister, John p Wylam, R.
 Forster. [Those marked p were present.]

THE Council met on the 16th September. The minutes of the last meeting having been read, various resolutions of the Watch Committee, including the appointment of four additional policemen, (making nine in all, exclusive of the superintendent,) and an order to Mr. Usher to obtain an account of all the dogs in the borough, and their owners' names, were confirmed, on the motion of Mr. Davis, seconded by Mr. Lister.

The Railway Committee reported, that they had had a meeting, and an interview with Mr. Coulthard, respecting the various matters which the Brandling Junction Railway Com-

pany had neglected to attend to; and that the complaints of the Council, and the answers of the Company thereto, were as follows:—

1. The non-fulfilment of the condition as to widening and cutting down West-street, when leave was granted.

2. The bad state of the road from West-street to the foot of Melbourne-street, and of the railway there, consequent on its being raised to the level of the railway.

3. The stopping-up of the footpath from West-street, past the chapel in Melbourne-street.

4. The destruction of the spring of water at the foot of West-street.

5. The bad state of the railway-bridges in West-street, and the south-east corner of Greene's field.

6. The bad road across Greene's field.

7. The destruction of Kelly's Wells on the Rabbit-banks.

8. The non-restoration of the flagging under the railway-bridge in Oakwellgate.

9. The neglect to improve the road from Oakwellgate to the quay, and to afford the public the use of the quay, as promised by Mr. Brandling in December, 1837.

10. The non-continuance of the fence in West-street, from Mr. Bewick's house to the railway-bridge, by a breast-wall, surrounded by palings, in lieu of making West-street 40 feet wide all the way.

The Directors also agreed to be at half the expense of setting back the railing in front of Nos. 202 and 203, High-street, as requested by the Council.

Mr. PRICE said he had explained, at the meeting of the Railway Company, about the road to the quay; and Dr. Headlam, the Chairman, stated, that he was entirely ignorant of any arrangement respecting the quay, or road to it; but in a subsequent conversation with Mr. Donkin, the Solicitor of the Company, Mr. D. promised that the road should be made.

The Report was confirmed, on the motion of Mr. POLLOCK, seconded by Mr. BARRAS; and the Committee were instructed to persevere in their proceedings.

A return of copies of bye-laws, agreeably to an order of the House of Lords, was read by the TOWN CLERK, who stated, that he should wish to see the bye-laws of Newcastle and Gates-

1. Has been complied with, save as hereinafter mentioned, (No. 10.)

2. Has also been complied with, a footpath and water-course having been made.

3. The Directors have not the power to interfere, without Mr. Ellison's consent.

4. The old well was 18 feet deep; the new one sunk by the Railway Company is 42; and the pump is ready to be put in, when required; but the supply being scanty, it is recommended that a drift be run towards where the old spring is supposed to be, at the joint expense of the Railway Company and Council, which is agreed to by the Railway Committee.

5. The Directors guarantee to make them watertight.

6. The road has been improved.

7. The Directors have ordered a notice to be given to Mr. Sowerby, to remove the door of the yard which excludes the public from the wells.

8. The Directors supposed that the £6 already paid had included the footpath under the bridge. [The Railway Committee informed Mr. Coulthard, that the £6 applied to other flagging in Oakwellgate.]

9. No reply from Mr. Coulthard; but Mr. Newcastle, on the 16th August, 1839, stated, by letter, that the road would be made, so soon as an arrangement could be got with the proprietors of the adjoining property.

10. The Directors are ready to build a wall in the original form, but cannot make it a breast-wall, with palings, without Mr. Ellison's consent.

head framed in accordance with each other; and that a copy of those of Newcastle, which were about to be revised, had been promised him; and when received, would be submitted to the Council.

A printed abstract of the Treasurer's accounts, for the year ending Aug. 31, 1840, was laid on the table—the balance in Treasurer's hands appearing to be £150 10s. The proceedings of the Lighting Committee, and a payment of £123 10s. 1d. to the Gas Company, were confirmed.

The TOWN CLERK reported, that at the request of the Mayor, he had made application for, and obtained, a portrait of the late Mr. James Charlton, which had been painted by Mr. Ramsay, at Mr. Rippon's expense, some years ago, for presentation to the Council, and which Mrs. Kenric, Mr. Charlton's daughter, had directed to be sent to the town-hall; whereupon it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. GRAHAM, seconded by Mr. POLLOCK, that the Town Clerk be instructed to convey the thanks of the Council to Mr. Rippon for his present of the portrait of Mr. James Charlton, (late one of the Auditors of the Borough,) and also to Mrs. Kenric, for her kindness in consenting to its being placed immediately in the Council-room.

The TOWN CLERK having stated, that in order to proceed with the indictment against Mr. Falkous, it would be necessary to employ a surveyor, and Mr. CUMMINS having observed, that Mr. Falkous thought that the Council was in error as to its right to interfere with him, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. POTTS, seconded by Mr. DAVIS, that the Town Clerk be authorized to employ a competent surveyor, and that the prosecution be conducted under the superintendence of the Footpath Committee, with liberty to stay proceedings, should proper concession be made.

Mr. W. HYMERS called the attention of the Council to the necessity of obtaining the whole or a portion of the Brandling-quay for the use of the public—the quay being at present to be let, and the dues demanded by the Company having hitherto, from their heaviness, operated as a prohibition to the use of the quay; inasmuch as parties could land goods at Newcastle—pay the dues there, and tolls on the bridge, and carriage by carts into Gateshead—at less expense than by using the Brandling-quay.

Mr. KENNIR thought the Company ought to give a piece of the quay to the public, in consideration of the important privileges conceded to them by the Council.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. W. Hymers, Price, Pollock, Kenmir, and Rowntree, was appointed to negotiate with the Railway Company for taking the whole or a portion of the quay.

The MAYOR called the attention of the Council to a project started in Newcastle, and approved and supported warmly by the Magistrates and Town Council there, and the Magistrates of Gateshead, for the establishment of a House of Refuge for Juvenile Offenders. After stating various details as to the beneficial working of a similar institution in Glasgow, and of the prevalence of juvenile delinquency on both sides of the Tyne, he proposed that the Council should adopt a resolution to the following effect:—That the reformation of juvenile offenders, after the expiration of their imprisonment, is an object of the greatest consequence, not only to the criminals themselves, but to society at large; and that a proposition, for the establishment of a House of Refuge in this neighbourhood, for the reception and instruction, and, as far as possible, reformation of such delinquents, having been made by the Magistrates and Town Council of Newcastle, and the Magistrates of Gateshead, the Council desires to express its approbation of the same, and recommends it strongly to the attention and support of the inhabitants of this borough.

After several members had expressed their warm approval of the measure, the resolution was carried unanimously, on the motion of Mr. PRICE, seconded by Mr. GRAHAM. The Council then dissolved.

THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL in FOREIGN PARTS.—On SUNDAY NEXT, Sept. 13th, a SERMON will be preached in behalf of the above Society, at St. Mary's church, Gateshead, by the Rev. JOHN COLLINSON, Rector of Boldon.—Service will begin at a quarter before eleven o'clock.

Gateshead, Sept. 8, 1840.

Newcastle and Gateshead Post-Office.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

From—	At Newcastle.	At Gateshead.
London via Carlisle	9 30 A.M.	10 5 A.M.
London via Leeds	6 13 P.M.	6 7 P.M.
York	1 50 A.M.	1 40 P.M.
Carlisle (second post)	1 15 P.M.	2 15 P.M.
North Shields	1 45 P.M. 10 40 P.M.	6 15 A.M. 2 15 P.M.
South Shields	1 45 P.M. 11 30 P.M.	6 15 A.M. 2 15 P.M.
Sunderland	1 45 P.M. 11 5 P.M.	6 15 A.M. 1 40 P.M.
Hexham	1 15 P.M. 6 30 P.M.	2 15 A.M. 9 30 P.M.
Edinburgh, &c.	9 15 P.M.	9 30 P.M.

— The letters and papers arriving by the Leeds mail, are ready for delivery (from the window) at about 30 minutes to 7 P.M. in Gateshead, and a quarter-past 7 in Newcastle.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

For—	From Newcastle.	From Gateshead.
London via Leeds	7 21 A.M.	7 25 A.M.
London via Carlisle	2 15 P.M.	1 40 P.M.
York	9 30 P.M.	9 35 P.M.
Carlisle, &c.	5 15 A.M. 2 15 P.M.	1 40 A.M. 1 40 P.M.
N. Shields 4 50 A.M. 10 0 A.M. 6 52 P.M.	1 40 A.M. 1 40 P.M.	1 40 A.M. 1 40 P.M.
South Shields	4 50 A.M. 10 0 A.M.	1 40 A.M. 7 25 A.M.
Sunderland	5 0 A.M. 10 0 A.M.	1 40 A.M. 7 25 A.M.
Hexham	6 30 A.M. 2 18 P.M.	1 40 A.M. 1 40 P.M.
Edinburgh via Berwick	1 50 A.M.	1 40 P.M.

SUNDAYS.

	Reach Newcastle.	Leave Newcastle.
London via Carlisle	12 15 P.M.	8 40 A.M.
Carlisle (second post)	8 30 P.M.	4 40 P.M.
North Shields	4 15 P.M. 10 40 P.M.	4 50 A.M. 1 0 P.M. 6 52 P.M.
South Shields	4 15 P.M. 11 5 P.M.	4 50 A.M. 1 0 P.M.
Sunderland	4 15 P.M. 11 5 P.M.	5 0 A.M. 1 0 P.M.

In Gateshead, on Sundays, the London mail, via Carlisle, is despatched at 8 A.M., and arrives at 1 10 P.M.

HEXHAM FLORAL SOCIETY.

THE first annual show of this society was held at the Black Bull inn, on the 16th September. The rooms were tastefully decorated with festoons, &c., while a spacious portico of evergreens in front of the inn presented the name of the society, and the regal initials, in large letters, formed of dahlias and holly hocks. The collection of flowers and fruits exhibited was of a very superior description. The prizes were awarded as follows:—

Premier Prize of £3, given by Mr. P. Appleby, nurseryman and florist, Neasham, near Darlington, for the best stand of 20 dahlias of sorts, to Mr. Thomas Atchison, gardener to T. W. Beaumont, Esq., Bywell.

Prize of 6 dahlia plants, to be selected by the winner from Mr. Appleby's catalogue of next season, for the second-best stand of 20 dahlias, to Mr. Henry Dewar, gardener to W. Cuthbert, Esq., Beaufront.

For the best 18 dahlias, dissimilar blooms, to Mr. Nicholas Forster, gardener to W. Donkin, Esq., Sandhoe.

For the second-best 18 dahlias, to Mr. T. Atchison, Bywell.

— third-best 18 dahlias, to Mr. H. Dewar, Beaufront.

— best 12 dahlias, dissimilar blooms, to Mr. John Watson, gardener to M. Anderson, Esq., Jesmond.

For the second-best 12 dahlias, to Mr. H. Dewar, Beaufront.

— third-best ditto, to Mr. N. Forster, Sandhoe.

— best 6 dahlias, to ditto.

— second-best 6 ditto, to ditto.

— third-best 6 ditto, to Mr. T. Atchison, Bywell.

— best 9 dahlias, dissimilar blooms, to Mr. H. Marshall, Durham.

For the second-best 9 ditto, to Mr. Thomas Liddell, Gateshead Low Fell.

For the third-best ditto, to Mr. Thomas Temperley, Newbrough.

For the best 6 dahlias, dissimilar blooms, to Mr. H. Marshall, Durham.

For the second-best 6 ditto, to Mr. John Cholcroft, Sandhoe.

— third-best 6 ditto, to Mr. H. Marshall, Durham.

— best 3 dahlias, dissimilar blooms, to Mr. John Vickers, Newcastle.

For the second-best 3 ditto, to Mr. Thomas Temperley, Newbrough.

For the third-best 3 ditto, to Mr. Thomas Liddell, Gateshead Low Fell.

For the best 12 pansies, to Mr. John Watson, Jesmond.

— second-best 12 ditto, to Mr. Thomas Shotton, Hexham.

For the best 12 Russian stocks, to Mr. Richard Gibson, Hexham.

For the best Coxcomb, to Mr. John Stevenson, gardener to W. Charlton, Esq., Hesleyside.

For the best French marigolds, to Mr. Richard Gibson, Hexham.

For the best double balsam, to Mr. H. Dewar, Beaufront.

6 exotic plants, to ditto.

3 ditto, to ditto.

exotic plant, to Mr. Thomas Jobling, gardener to J. H. Hinde, Esq., Stella.

For the best basket of hardy flowers, to Mr. Richard Gibson, Hexham.

For the best and most tastefully arranged basket of cut flowers, to Mr. Aaron Gaskin, gardener to Capt. Butler, Brunton.

For the second best ditto, to Mr. H. Dewar, Beaufront.

basket of hardy flowers, to Mr. William Watson, Hexham.

For the best basket of annuals, to Mr. A. Gaskin, Brunton.

12 German asters, to Mr. Thomas Atchison, Bywell.

For the best grapes, to Mr. H. Dewar, Beaufront.

second-best ditto, to Mr. Thomas Wallace, Wylam gardener to C. Blackett, Esq., M.P.

For the best Jargonelle pears, to Mr. H. Dewar, Beaufront.

second-best ditto, to Mr. John Stevenson, Hesleyside.

best plums, to Mr. Thomas Watson, gardener to James Kirsopp, Esq., Spital.

For the second-best ditto, to Mr. H. Dewar, Beaufront.

best nectarines, to Mr. Thomas Wallace, Wylam.

second-best ditto, to Mr. William Charlton, gardener to Stamp Brooksbank, Esq., Hermitage.

For the best apricots, to Mr. H. Dewar, Beaufront.

second-best ditto, to Mr. James Scott, gardener to E. Charlton, Esq., Sandhoe.

For the best peaches, to Mr. A. Gaskin, Brunton.

second-best ditto, to Mr. Thomas Watson, Spital.

best baking apples, to ditto.

dessert ditto, to Mr. William Charlton, Hermitage.

For the second-best ditto, to Mr. Thomas Watson, Spital.

WAR AND PEACE EXPENDITURE.

ACCORDING to official returns, the national defence (says the *Liverpool Albion*) has cost the country, during the present century, upwards of one thousand millions of money; 63 per cent. of which was expended in the fourteen years of war, and the remaining 37 per cent. was incurred in the twenty-two years of peace, viz.:—

	1801 to 1814, (14 years)	1815 to 1836, (22 years)	1801 to 1836, (36 years)
Navy	£337,441,798	£137,719,606	£375,161,404
Army	337,993,913	204,406,907	542,400,819
Ordnance	58,186,904	34,176,948	92,376,853

£633,624,614 £376,303,462 £1,009,928,076

The average annual expenditure under these three heads was, in the fourteen years ending with 1814, £45,259,815. In the twenty-two years ending with 1836, it has fallen to £17,104,702. If we confine the comparison of the expenditure for national defence to the six years ending with 1836, it will be found, that the average amount in this latter period was £12,714,289, or less by 72 per cent. than it was previous to 1814. In the sixteen years between 1815 and 1836, the average annual expenditure for naval and military purposes was £18,741,108; compared with which, the cost in the six years ending with 1836 exhibits a saving of 33 per cent. In the six years from 1809 to 1814, the expenditure for army, navy, and ordnance services, was £348,557,438, being an annual average of £58,092,906.

One source of public expenditure, which bore very hard upon our national resources during the war, consisted of the amount of loans and subsidies paid to foreign countries. The aggregate sum thus abstracted from the national resources, from 1793 to 1814, amounted to £46,289,459; of which about two-thirds (£30,882,249) were expended in the ten years that preceded 1814.

The direct payments under the form of loans and subsidies did not form the whole of the contributions made by this country to its allies. Owing to the complicated form in which the public accounts were then rendered to Parliament, it would be a difficult task to unravel the whole of these transactions. It will, perhaps, afford a sufficient indication of the extent to

which our support of the common cause was carried, to state the value of the arms, clothing, and other stores that were furnished to our allies in the year 1814:—

Austria—arms and clothing	£410,751
France—arms sent to the south of France	31,932
Hanover—arms and clothing	239,879
Holland—arms and clothing	267,759
Oldenburgh—clothing	10,008
Prussia—arms	11,042
Russia—provisions and stores	385,401
Spain—stores	136,338
Miscellaneous arms and clothing supplied to various foreign corps	88,845
	£1,582,045

LORD LANSDOWNE TO FATHER MATHEW.

"Cork, 15th Sept., 1840.

"REV. SIR—I am near the conclusion of a journey through a considerable portion of the south of Ireland, in the course of which I have myself had, every where, repeated occasion to observe a most remarkable change for the better in the appearance of the population, and to be assured by others, on whom I could rely, of an equally manifest improvement in their character and conduct, produced by the extraordinary success of your unremitting endeavours to introduce amongst them confirmed habits of temperance and self-control.

"I had hoped to have had an opportunity at this place of expressing to you personally the deep sense I entertain, both as an Irish proprietor and a public servant, of the value of your exertions, obviously conducive as they must prove, under all circumstances, to the maintenance of peace and order, and to a greater development than could by any other means be attained of every social virtue.

"Your temporary absence from home has alone prevented my doing so, and I trust I may be permitted to take the only method in my power of recording these sentiments in a mode that may not be disagreeable to you, by enclosing a draft for one hundred pounds, and requesting the favour of you to apply it to the use of any one of the institutions for the benefit of your poorer countrymen in which you take an interest, and which in your judgment stands most in need of pecuniary assistance.

"I am, Rev. Sir, with sincere respect,

"Your obedient servant,

"The Rev. T. Mathew."

"LANSDOWNE."

Two libraries and reading rooms, stored with religious works, have recently been opened—one at the Ellison-school, in this borough; and the other at Messrs. Bruce's, in Grey-street, Newcastle. Here, the subscriber may devote a leisure-hour through the day to the perusal of the books contained in the libraries, and he may take a volume home to his fireside. For the latter purpose, especially, the institution is to be commended. The following is an extract from the prospectus:—"Although this important institution must be considered as yet in its infancy, and the number of its members, as compared with the magnitude and extent of these towns, is not very considerable; yet the support which it has already received, and the warm interest with which it has been hailed, wherever its claims have been made known, sufficiently indicate that such a society was loudly called for, and is eminently calculated, under the divine blessing, to meet the existing wants and feelings of a large proportion of this populous community. It was under the influence of this impression that the originators of this institution were led to attempt its formation, and they are happy to express their conviction that in this anticipation they were not mistaken. We live in times, in which the human mind, collectively considered, has received a stimulus unknown to former ages; every faculty has been roused into the most active and strenuous energy; reading, and its accompanying effects in the expansion of the intellect and supplying the materials of thought, instead of being as in former days, the luxury of the few, has become the daily fare of the many; and in no part of the United Kingdom has this ascending movement in the progress of the intellectual faculties been more general and decisive than in these flourishing towns. But whether this accession of mental activity and this diffusion of a taste for literary habits and pursuits will prove salutary, or the reverse, to the interests of the individual as well as the community at large, will obviously depend on the direction which it takes, and the quality of the aliment with which it is supplied. It is in a peculiar manner to meet this critical con

dition of the public mind that the present society has been formed. While the Committee have no desire in any degree to depreciate the importance of what has been distinctively called useful knowledge, while they rejoice in the promotion of a taste for all that is great and noble in the achievements of Science and Art, they cannot at the same time forget that there is a knowledge incomparably superior to those, both in respect of the truths which it unfolds, and the interests with which it stands inseparably connected—a knowledge, compared with which the loftiest attainments of man's unaided intellect sink into utter insignificance; and it is for the extension of this department of knowledge, in perfect harmony with all that is just and salutary in the promotion of literature and science and the diffusion of general information, that this society has been established. The plan of the institution is sufficiently apparent from the rules and regulations, which are already before the public. While its management is in the hands of the members of the Establishment, its benefits are equally designed for, and are indiscriminately offered to, all. The present Libraries have been selected under the direction of a Committee of the Clergy, who are members of the society, and consist, to a considerable amount, of works of acknowledged and standard excellence in the several departments of theological literature, and of doctrinal and experimental piety. The Committee regret that the number of such works is as yet so limited, and they earnestly solicit the aid, both in suitable books and in pecuniary contributions, of the friends of true religion throughout every department of society; conscious as they are, that in the establishment of this institution they had no other object in view than the advancement of the glory of God in connection with the best and highest interests of mankind."—SEPT. 26.

As the forenoon train of the Brandling Junction Railway, from Sunderland, was coming to Gateshead on Monday, Sept. 21, and had arrived near to where the Park Lane crosses the line, about half a mile from the Gateshead station, a cart and horse, belonging to Mr. Mould, and driven by a very deaf old man, came up at the time; and the man not perceiving the train approaching, and not being able to hear the whistle, which was blown as loudly as possible, drove his cart across; when, before the engine could be stopped, they came in violent contact, by which the old man had his leg broken, the cart was destroyed, and the horse killed. The old man died yesterday.

J. Clayton, Esq., presided on the 25th Sept. at a quarterly meeting of the subscribers to the Victoria Blind Asylum, Newcastle; and Mr. Joseph Watson read a Report, from which it appeared that the receipts of the past three months had been £114 5s., (being 15s. beyond the receipts of the whole of last year). The children read and sung; and the persons present were much amused by the exhibition of a letter which had passed between two of the blind youths, the communication consisting of a ball of twine, knotted in such a manner as to convey the sentiments of the writer. Thanks were voted to the Chairman, on the motion of Thomas Cargill, Esq.; and (on the motion of James Edgemoor, Esq.) to J. Grote Esq., and Capt. Weatherley, for their zeal and assiduity as members of the committee. Mr. Grote invited the public to visit the Asylum:—if as purchasers, so much the better—but they were welcome, whether or not.

William Hutt, Esq., M.P., has made a donation of £25 to the Gateshead Fell Public Rooms.

The Magistrates of this borough had a conference on the 25th Sept., in the Council-chamber in the Guildhall, with the Magistrates of Newcastle and the Corporation Committee, on the subject of a House of Refuge for Juvenile Offenders.

There are at present in this neighbourhood two ministers of a sect called "Latter-Day Saints," who state that they have come out "without purse or scrip," as a voice of warning to the people; and who inform their hearers that the Gospel is not preached by any ministers but themselves; that God took away the supernatural gifts from the Church when men made preaching a business; but that he has now set to his hand again, a second time, to recover his people, and restore the ancient order of things; and these signs shall follow them that believe—they shall speak with new tongues—they shall cast out devils—if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them—and if they lay hands on the sick, they shall recover. They affirm that Jesus Christ has not had a Church on earth for 1,400 years; that this is the last generation; a falling away will take place from the different Churches, and they shall not

have gone over the cities of Israel until the Son of Man come. They plainly state, unless we are baptized by immersion, we cannot enter the kingdom of God; in addition to which they have a work entitled "The Book of Mormon," which they believe to be an inspired volume, equal in authority to the Holy Scriptures, the original of which was found engraven on brass plates in the land of America. They have created some interest in this place amongst persons who did not frequent any place of worship.—SEPT. 26.

POPULAR LECTURE AND MUSICAL SOCIETY.

THE Committee beg to announce, that, by Desire, the OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE will be exhibited on Saturday the 26th, in the Nelson-street Lecture Room, when a variety of living objects will be obtained, for the occasion.

N.B. The following Gentlemen have contributed towards the Fund for purchasing Apparatus:—Wm. Ord, Esq., M.P., £5, A. Donkin, Esq., £2 2s., John Clayton, Esq., £2 2s., the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Newcastle, £1 1s., a Friend per Mr. Hoggins, 10s., Mr. Apedaile, 10s. 6d., Mr. W. Armstrong, 10s., Mr. Thomas Cargill, £5, Mr. William Cargill, £2 2s. Mr. M. Hall, 5s.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

THE OPENING ADDRESS to the Winter Session will be delivered by SIR JOHN FIFE, in the Lecture Room of the Literary and Philosophical Society, on Thursday, the 1st of October, at 8 o'clock in the evening.—Admission free. WILLIAM DAWSON, Sec.

NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD RELIGIOUS BOOK SOCIETY.

THE Committee have great pleasure in announcing to the Members and Friends of this institution, that the arrangements for bringing it into practical operation are now completed. TWO LIBRARIES HAVE BEEN OPENED—One at the Messrs. BRUCE'S, 61, Grey-street, Newcastle, where there is a commodious room, open from eleven o'clock in the morning until eight in the evening, for the purpose of reading and taking out books—and another at the ELLISON SCHOOL-ROOM, High-street, Gateshead, which will be open for similar purposes every day of the week, from half-past 12 until half-past one o'clock at noon, and from half-past 5 until half-past 6 in the evening. Donations in money, or appropriate books and subscriptions, will be thankfully received by the Librarians, at the Society's Rooms, and by the Secretary, Rev. T. H. Delamere, Newcastle.

HARROGATE.

WE have to express our acknowledgments to a respected correspondent, for the following most interesting letter:—

QUEEN HOTEL, HARROGATE, Sept. 23.

Simply to amuse is my sole pretence,
For here no strictures are to give offence.

Those who have not visited the delightful watering-place of Harrogate for the last eight or ten years, will find this locale greatly improved in several important respects. For instance, there are two new churches: the old chapel of St. John's, in High Harrogate, which formerly was the only place where divine service was performed, was pulled down in 1831, and a handsome and commodious structure, called Christchurch, stands on its site, capable of holding 1,200 persons. At Low Harrogate, six years ago, the church of St. Mary's was erected. It is a plain, neat edifice, and contains seats for 800. There are also two chapels for Dissenting congregations—that called the Independent chapel was built in 1831. Except the façade, the whole of this chapel was constructed and fitted up from the materials that formerly comprised St. John's chapel in High Harrogate, namely, the pulpit, the pews, the bell, &c. All this is as it should be, unquestionably, considering the great increase of the number of inhabitants during the last ten years. In 1831, the population of Harrogate was only 2,812; at present, the number of adults and children is estimated in round numbers at 5,000. It is also satisfactory to state that due provision is made for educational purposes, there being a National

School and also a British or Lancasterian School, besides an Infant School—the latter having been erected and maintained from the first at the sole charge of that benevolent and excellent individual, William Sheepshanks, Esq., of Leeds, who, during the season, occupies, part of each week, the tasteful and comfortable mansion he built a few years ago, near the Queen Hotel, in High Harrogate. The grand morning promenade has been in a great measure transferred from the old room at Low Harrogate (now called the Victoria Room, and which was built more than thirty years ago), to the Royal Cheltenham Pump Room, distant some five hundred or six hundred yards from the Sulphur Well, a truly elegant and commodious structure, one hundred feet in length and thirty-five feet in breadth, and surrounded moreover by pleasant grounds, which are laid out in the most agreeable and tasteful manner. Both here and at the Montpellier Baths (formerly the Crown Baths), erected four or five years ago, music is in attendance every morning; so that, in point of fact, the *ambulatory* here being of a highly fascinating order, this locale divides with the Cheltenham Room and grounds the fashionable lounge of the *beau monde* during the water-drinking hours. The Cheltenham Room, by-the-by, is well supplied with newspapers and the most interesting periodicals; and there is also a good library attached to the establishment—the subscription to the whole of which is moderate. Here, as is the case almost everywhere in the provinces at present, the drama is in a state of downright decadence: hence, the theatre, which some years ago was pretty well attended during the season, has been converted into a couple of neat dwelling-houses, bearing the names respectively of Mansfield House and Mansfield Cottage.

Mr. Palliser, the bookseller and postmaster of Harrogate, (in which latter capacity his extreme readiness to oblige the numerous visitors entitles him to honourable mention,) states, in his historic sketches of this justly celebrated watering place, that "the season at Harrogate commences as early as April, and continues till November. It is visited by persons from all parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and during late years many invalids have come from foreign climes, and derived great advantage from the waters. It is calculated that from 12,000 to 15,000 persons visit Harrogate annually. For the accommodation of the nobility and gentry one hundred and fifty years ago, there were only a few farm-houses and cottages in the neighbourhood. The Queen's Head Inn, now called simply the Queen, was built in 1687. The Granby, formerly the Royal Oak, was built shortly afterwards. The situation of Harrogate, remarks the writer already quoted, (and the remark is made most justly, I take leave to add,) is exceedingly pleasant, and its air altogether delightful. The view of the circumjacent country is beautiful and highly picturesque. It has, indeed, been described by a traveller of taste, as 'the richest, pleasantest and most extensive in Britain, if not in all Europe.'"

Up to the 14th instant, the hotels and lodging-houses were well filled with company. At the Crown, about 112 ladies and gentlemen sat down to dinner daily in the public room. The Granby, the Dragon, the Queen, the White Hart, the Swan, &c., had also their full share of inmates. But the annual great turf meeting at Doncaster exercised its usual influence, and took away a considerable number of visitors. The coldness of the weather, too, has probably further contributed to thin the company—though, upon the whole, the season is considered by the natives as a fair average season.

THE GATESHEAD TOWN COUNCIL.

ALDERMEN. p W. H. BROCKETT, Esq., Mayor.
COUNCILLORS. p Graham, E. p Potts, John
Abbot, John Cout, Joseph Greene, Joshua p Price, Joseph
p Barras, John Cummins, T. p Hymers, Jas. Robson, R.
Hall, Michael Davidson, J. p Hymers, Wm. p Rowntree, W.
p Pollock, J. p Davis, R. p Kenmir, Wm. Wight, John
p Wilson, T. p Fairbairn, J. Lister, John p Wylam, R.
Forster, [Those marked p were present.]

A SPECIAL meeting was held on Monday, Sept. 28, to receive the Report of a Committee appointed to negotiate with the Directors of the Brandling Junction Railway for the whole or a portion of the Company's quay. The TOWN CLERK read the Report:—

Your Committee report, that, having got an appointment for an audience with the Directors of the Brandling Junction Railway Company for this morning, your Committee proceeded to inspect the quay; after which they waited upon the Directors, and stated their object; and on reference to the plan produced by the Directors, it appeared that the portion of quay which they were disposed to let was 232 feet in length of

the eastern end. The Directors stated, that not being aware that the Council had any desire to take the quay, they had entered into a treaty with Mr. Robert Todd, for the tenancy of the whole space which they were desirous to let, for the term of one year, at the rent of £120: that Mr. Todd had agreed to give the rent, and the only question between them was the conditions. In reply, the Town Clerk stated, that he had applied to Mr. Newcastle, on the 20th of July last, for the terms upon which the quay was to be let; and that he was then informed by Mr. Newcastle, that the conditions of letting the quay were printing, and as soon as printed he would send the Town Clerk a copy, and that none had been received. The Directors stated, that the conditions had not been printed, and regretted the Council had not made an offer, as they should have preferred letting the quay to the Council: that they should have to see Mr. Todd on Friday next—and in case they should not then agree with him, they would be ready to treat with the Council on Tuesday next.

Your Committee understood, generally, from the Directors, that they were not disposed to let the quay for a longer term than from year to year, nor to make an offer of the terms of letting, but only to consider any offer which might be submitted to them; nor yet to let the quay to the Council at a lower rent than to an individual for private purposes; one of the Directors having stated, that they might as well present to the Council a sum of money, equivalent to the difference in rent, as make a deduction in rent to the Council; that the quay had hitherto been very unproductive of dues; that it was determined to have the road leading from Oakwellgate to the quay widened and lowered, so as to be made 30 feet wide and of an equal rate of inclination; that the ground on each side had been laid out for building sites; and that it had been made a condition with the purchasers of such sites, that they shall form and macadamize the road, when reduced.—The Directors also appeared desirous to reserve permission to make another stail or drop, and to land their merchandise on the quay. The inquiry was more than once made, whether the Council would prefer a lease of the quay.

Your Committee cannot refrain from observing, that, on reference to the advertisement announcing the quay to be let, it states that "extensive and valuable freehold building ground and premises in Gateshead, adjoining the river Tyne, would be offered for sale by auction, by order of the Brandling Junction Railway Company, at their office, on the 10th of August, 1840, and that a plan of the whole property, also the conditions and regulations for purchasers, may be seen, and other particulars ascertained, on application to Mr. Newcastle, at the Brandling Junction Railway Office, Gateshead;" and also:—"To be let, at an annual rent, an excellent and substantial quay, newly erected, extending about 280 feet in length, and about 90 feet in width, on the east side of the drop and inclined plane from the above depot, and nearly opposite the Broad-chare, Quayside, Newcastle. Apply at the Railway-office, as above. Royal Arcade, July 16, 1840." That the advertisement was published on the 17th of July; that it is not an announcement that the company were ready to receive proposals for taking the quay on or before a day named in the advertisement, but that they were ready to treat for letting in the usual manner, by asking their terms; that application was made by the Town Clerk on the 20th of July, only three days after the advertisement appeared; and on reference to his minutes, made at the time, it appears he made the application by order of the Market Committee, who, on the same day, instructed him to ascertain "the terms upon which the quay was to be let—whether on lease, and if so, for what term of years, and on what conditions—and to summon the Committee as soon as he was able to report."—The application was made, in terms of the order, at the place and to the person mentioned in the advertisement, for particulars, without which no offer could be made; such particulars were never furnished; and therefore, however the Directors may regret that they received no offer from the Council, the Council took very early, and the only steps open to them, relative to procuring the quay, or an offer for it.

In conclusion, your Committee deem it their duty to lay these circumstances before the Council, and have requested the Mayor to convene a special meeting, to adopt such measures relative thereto as might appear expedient.

J. POLLOCK,
J. PRICE,
W. HYMERS,
W. ROWNTREE,
W. KENNIE.

Gateshead, September 23, 1840.

The TOWN CLERK stated, in addition, that he had written to Mr. Newcastle, and ascertained that the negotiations between Mr. Todd and the Directors remained in the same situation as on Tuesday. Mr. FAIRBAIRN remarked, that the treaty seemed to be concluded, with the exception of a few minor details.

The Report, on the motion of Mr. GRAHAM, seconded by Mr. FAIRBAIRN, having been received by the Council,

The TOWN CLERK pointed out, that when the Company advertised the quay, they did not, as in the case of the railway arches, require proposals to be sent in by a certain day.

The MAYOR said, that the conduct of the Directors to Mr. Todd and to the Council was widely different. It would seem that they had made him an offer of the quay at a certain rent: they did not wait for his proposals.

Mr. PRICE: No! they will accommodate any one in preference to the Council or the public. Their conduct has been in every thing the reverse of what it should have been, so far as the public are concerned.

Mr. POLLOCK: The public, they say, have not shown any desire to avail themselves of the quay; but was it likely they would, when their charges are so exorbitant?

Mr. W. HYMERS: Mr. Barras landed some cinders on the quay, and had to pay a shilling per chaldron—just 12½ per cent.

The TOWN CLERK (at the request of some of the members) read the minutes of previous meetings, to show that the Council had promoted the wish of the Directors as to the construction of the quay, on the express guarantee of Mr. Brandling that it should be free to the inhabitants of Gateshead, on the payment of a reasonable remuneration.

Mr. W. HYMERS stated, in reply to the MAYOR, that a person who had paid £7 or £8 to the Railway Company, had declined the use of the quay, because he could land goods at Newcastle, and cart them round to Gateshead, for less money than the Railway Company charged him.

Mr. KENNIE conceived, that as gentlemen and men of honour, the Directors were bound to open the quay to the public, in accordance with Mr. Brandling's guarantee.

Mr. ROWNTREE, after observing, that not only as to the quay, but in almost every other promise which they had made to the Council, the Directors had broken faith with the public, moved:—

That the representative of the Directors of the Brandling Junction Railway Company, appointed to wait upon this Council and to request co-operation and assistance in obtaining permission from the Corporation of Newcastle to build a quay at the east end of Hillgate, did assure this Council, that such quay would be very beneficial to the inhabitants of Gateshead, and free to them, upon the payment of a reasonable remuneration. That, actuated by the knowledge that a public quay, for the landing and shipment of goods upon the payment of a reasonable remuneration, would be highly beneficial to the interests of this borough, the Council did memorialize the Corporation of Newcastle to grant the request of the Brandling Junction Railway Company, and have reason to believe that their memorial essentially assisted the Company to obtain permission to erect the quay.

That this Council will therefore consider the appropriation of the quay by the Directors of the Brandling Junction Railway Company, to any purpose which shall exclude the inhabitants of Gateshead from a free use thereof, upon payment of a reasonable remuneration, as a gross breach of faith on the part of the Directors of the Railway Company towards the Council.

That this resolution, together with the minutes of Mr. Brandling's interview with and application to this Council, on the 20th of December, 1857—the Report of the Railway Committee of this Council thereupon—and the Memorial to the Corporation of Newcastle—be immediately sent to the Directors of the Railway Company.

Mr. PRICE seconded the resolutions.

Mr. KENNIE remarked, that it was a pity any concessions had been made to the Directors, seeing that their conduct had been so dishonourable. The Directors disclaimed the promises made by Mr. Brandling; but if Mr. Brandling was not authorised to give, neither ought he to have received.

Mr. FAIRBAIRN: We should not have made concessions, free from pecuniary charge, as we have done, had we not clearly understood that the public were to receive privileges from the Company in return.

Mr. PRICE: I can't see any good that the railway has done to Gateshead. I don't meet with any one that is a penny the better for it.

The MAYOR: I differ from Mr. Price. I still think that the formation of the railway is the best thing that ever happened for Gateshead in my time. But that does not alter my opinion of the Company's conduct, which has been very bad. On that subject, there can be only one opinion.

Mr. POLLOCK: I presume it is not intended that the Council shall now make any offer for the quay?

The MAYOR: Certainly not, after the treatment we have received; but we are open, of course, to any proposal from the Directors.

The resolutions were put and carried unanimously.

Mr. PRICE drew attention to what he conceived to be the peril of the public in travelling upon the Brandling line. If, for instance, on the occasion of the late fatal accident, the engineman had been thrown off the train, the engine, deprived of control, might have been precipitated with the train over the precipice at the Gateshead station. He really thought that something ought to be done, to guard against such a calamity.

Mr. ROWNTREE observed, that this, although a special meeting, ought not to separate without passing a resolution, to prevent, if possible, the recurrence in the borough of such an accident as had occurred the Wednesday previous. The Directors, he believed, had made a promise on the inquest, that

gates should be erected, and watchers appointed, where the line intersected highways, as in the Half Moon-lane. But still, the Council, he thought, should pass a resolution on the subject; and he would move:—

That it be an instruction to the Town Clerk to see that all the legislative enactments for the protection of the lives and property of the public, on passing a road crossed by a public railway, shall be strictly enforced in this borough.

Mr. Ald. WILSON seconded the resolution, and it was passed unanimously. The Council then separated.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

ON Saturday last, we recorded the death of Robert Cook, aged 78, which took place on the previous day, owing to an accident on the Brandling Junction Railway. On Saturday afternoon, an inquest was held before Michael Hall, Esq., coroner, at the house of Mr. W. Mould, the Turk's Head inn, High-street, Gateshead.

John Wilkinson, of South Shields, railway-guard, deposed, that he was proceeding along the line with the train, which left Sunderland on Thursday, the 24th of September, at one o'clock; was on the top of the first-class carriage; when near Park-lane, he saw deceased coming down the lane, riding upon a cart drawn by one horse; the whistle was blown three times; put the brake on the carriage; saw the engine strike the horse on the shoulder; saw the deceased fly into the air as high as the top of the carriages; the engine was stopped immediately; found deceased lying against the wall; he was alive; his leg was much injured; the engine did not go over him; deceased was carried to the railway-station at Gateshead.

John Bell, engineman, had charge of the train; saw deceased riding on the cart; sounded the whistle three times, and when he came nearer shouted to deceased; never expected he was going to pass over the line; put the brake on; saw the horse come right up to meet the train; it placed its fore-legs over the first rail as the engine came up; the engine struck the horse on the shoulder; saw deceased fly into the air; went and spoke to him as soon as the engine was stopped; he seemed much injured.

Thomas Hall, inspector of joiners on the railway, was about 300 yards off, and saw the accident; heard the whistle blown three times; went up to deceased; lifted his head; his mouth was full of bread; he had been eating when the accident happened; had him conveyed to the station, and afterwards home.

W. Pattison and Richard Norman were examined, but did not give any additional facts.

Ann, wife of Robert Temple, hind with Mr. Joseph Robson, of Backfield House, was coming out of her own house; heard the train coming; heard the engineman calling to the deceased; went up to the place, and found the deceased as previously described; there was a coal train passing along the line; it came up a few minutes after—about two or three minutes after; it was not in sight when the accident took place.

James Whitworth, joiner, deposed, that he lived in Park-lane; saw the deceased pass his house riding on the cart; he was eating something; heard the train coming along the railway; heard the whistle, and then the men on the train shouting to some one; saw the train stop; went to the place; found deceased as before described; there was a coal-train passing soon after, but it was not in sight at the time; it had not come up to the sheds near the station at the time the accident occurred; knew deceased; he was very deaf.

Ann, wife of Mr. W. Hudson, builder, saw the deceased brought home to his daughter's house in Barn-close; he was much injured; he was sensible; a surgeon attended him; he lived until next day at two o'clock; he was very deaf; had to sit down at the side of the bed, and shout into his ear; he was seventy-eight years of age.

This was the last witness; and the jury, after a few remarks from the coroner, returned a verdict of "Accidental death," accompanied (after much discussion) by a deodand of 20s., and a recommendation to the Directors of the Railway, that gates be immediately placed at all points where the line was crossed by highways, with a person in charge of each.

Mr. Newcastle promised to lay this recommendation before the Directors, and said that gates had already been ordered for the crossing at the Half-Moon-lane.—OCT 3.

GATESHEAD FELL DAHLIA SHOW.—On Monday last, the Fell presented a gay and animated scene—the annual show of dahlias, under the general patronage of the ladies and gentlemen of the vicinity, being held, this year, in a large and gaily decorated tent, erected in a field adjacent to the Durham turnpike. The exhibition opened at two o'clock, when prizes were awarded as follows:—

SELF-COLOURED.

1. Mr. Albert Errington, of Ravensworth.
2. Mr. Edward Liddell, of Ravensworth.
3. Mr. W. Maughan, of Usworth.
4. Mr. G. Ismay, gardener to C. J. Bigge, Esq., of Dunston Hill.

VARIEGATED.

1. Mr. Albert Errington.
2. Mr. George Ismay.
3. Mr. Watson, gardener to M. Anderson, Esq., of Jesmond.
4. Mr. Thomas Liddell, of Gateshead Low Fell.

THREE DISSIMILAR BLOOMS.

1. Mr. Albert Errington.
2. Mr. John Watson.
3. Mr. E. Liddell.
4. Mr. Ford, Derwent Crook.

SIX DISSIMILAR BLOOMS.

1. Mr. Albert Errington.
2. Mr. John Watson.
3. Mr. George Ismay.
4. Mr. Thomas Liddell.

NINE DISSIMILAR BLOOMS.

1. Mr. Albert Errington.
2. Mr. John Watson.
3. Mr. Thomas Liddell.
4. Mr. George Ismay.

TWELVE DISSIMILAR BLOOMS.

1. Mr. Albert Errington.
2. Mr. John Watson.
3. Mr. George Ismay.
4. Mr. Thomas Liddell.

At 4 o'clock, the Committee, with the judges and other gentlemen, adjourned to dinner at the Gateshead Arms inn. W. H. Brockett, Esq., Mayor of Gateshead, occupied the chair. After the cloth was drawn, and the usual loyal toasts drank, "The health of the Judges, Messrs. Lister, Wilson, and Wallace," was given by the chairman, and drank with great applause. "The Committee," "The Competitors," &c., followed; and the company spent a very social and agreeable evening. The Committee, in returning thanks to the friends and supporters of the society, hope, by another year, to render the Gateshead Fell Show one of the very first class. The "Public Rooms" about to be erected, they fully anticipate, will by that time be completed, and better accommodation thus afforded to both exhibitors and visitors.—OCT. 3.

On Thursday morning, at about two o'clock, the guard of the Edinburgh mail perceived that a large stack of hay, standing in a field at the Sunderland road end, and within a few yards of the High-street in this borough, was on fire. He communicated the fact to the first policeman whom he saw; and in a short time, three fire-engines (belonging to the Newcastle, North British, and London and York Fire Offices,) were on the spot, and arrested the progress of the flames. But the services of these engines were required during nearly the whole of the day, to keep down the fire, and the destruction has been very great. The stack, which consisted of about two hundred tons of hay, (it has been estimated by exaggeration at 400,) has been about one-half destroyed. The fire, we understand, had its origin in spontaneous combustion, arising from the dampness of the hay when it was stacked. Mr. Grahamsley, of Heworth, the well-known railway-contractor, was the owner of the property, which was fully insured.—OCT. 3.

We strongly recommend that a public subscription should be set on foot, for the purpose of repairing the balustrades of Tyne Bridge. Last week, a child fell into the river, through a space where a balustrade once had been; and this week, we observe no less than four such child-traps—two on the east side, and two on the west. It is a very great pity that the toll-gate on the bridge was removed so soon. It ought to have been continued, so that a sum might have been obtained, and funded, for keeping the parapet in repair. It was a great oversight—nay, it was criminal, to neglect this precaution. We have heard, indeed, that a sum was collected and invested *somewhere* for the purpose—but our informant must be mistaken.—OCT. 3.

A meeting of the Boroughholders and Freemen of Gateshead was held at the Anchorage on Thursday last, (Mr. W. Kenmir in the chair,) when Mr. Swinburne was unanimously elected Secretary to the body, in the place of Mr. Willis, deceased. On the motion of Mr. William Hymers, the following gentlemen were appointed a deputation to wait on Mr. Ellison, to request his signature to the trust-deed for the partition of the borough-property among the boroughholders:—

Messrs. Swinburne, Kenmir, Davie, W. Hymers, and Thomas Easton. Mr. W. Hymers stated, that the deed had been signed by parties holding to the number of 100 borough-rights:—that the remaining 50 had not yet signed—some being so far off that their arms could not reach to sign—others did not sign, but were not opposed to the measure—and there were some 7 or 8 doubtful, but he thought they would all comply, when they began to consider their own interests; for some had received the division-money who had formerly opposed it. Mr. H. also gave notice of a motion (for the next meeting) for the sale of the property in High-street (now occupied by Mr. Simpson and others)—that in Bensham, occupied by Mr. Rawling—and some in Pipewellgate and Cannon-street—for the purpose of paying-off Mr. Henry Smith's mortgage. The number of boroughholders present was 26.—OCT. 3.

Mrs. Ellison, of Hebburn Hall, has made a donation of £5 towards the fund for liquidating the debt of the Lying-in Hospital, New Bridge-street, Newcastle.—OCT. 3.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.—The following dog-latin address "To the Sea," translated, by a sound scholar, into an address "To Mary," will amuse some of our readers:—

TONIS AD RESTO MARE.

O Mare, eva si formis,
Formis ure tonitru,
Iambecum as amandum,
Olet Hymen promptu,
Mibi is vetas an ne se,
As humano erebi;
Olet mecum marito te,
Or Eta, Beta, Pi.

Alas plano more meretrix,
Mi ardor vel uno;
Inferian ure aris base,
Tolerat me urebo,
Ah me! ve are siliect,
To lauda vimen thus;
Hicis as arandum sex,
Illus Ionicus.

Heul! sed heu vixen imago
Mi misces mare sta;
O cantu redit in mibi,
Hibernas arida.
A veri vafer heri si,
Mibi resolves indu,
Totius olet Hymen cum,
Accepta tonitru.

TONY'S ADDRESS TO MARY.

Oh Mary, heave a sigh for me,
For me, your Tony true:
I am become as a man dumb—
O let Hymen prompt you!
My eye is vet as any sea,
As you may know hereby:
O let me come, Mary, to tea,
Or eat a bit o' pie.

Alas! play no more merry tricks,
My aidour vell you know:
In fear I am your heart is base,
To leer at me your beau.
Ah me! ve are a silly set,
To laud you vimen thus;
I hate you as a random sex,
Ill-luck I only curse.

You said, you vixen, I may go
My Misces, Mary, stay!
O, can't you read it in my eye,
I burn as arid hay.
A veri vafer here I sigh,
My eye resolves in dew,
To the us, oh, let Hymen come—
Accept a Tony true.

THE PROFITMONGERS.

DURING the period in which Chartist meetings were common in this district, the public ear was dinned by the outcries of ignorant or designing orators against "the profitmongers," who were represented as gripping and grinding the poor, and faring sumptuously out of the fruits of their extortion. The people were taught to believe, that the "shopocracy" fleeced them on every hand, charging exorbitant prices for their goods, and realizing profits of a most extravagant and unprincipled amount. It was no wonder, therefore, that when a project was brought before them, to procure cheaper provisions for themselves and their families, and at the same time to keep in their pockets the "profits" which had been grasped by the avaricious shopkeeper—it is no wonder, we say, that when a scheme so promising was brought under their notice, they should seize upon it with avidity. Thus, therefore, "The North of England Working Men's Joint-Stock Provision Stores" became established, the "Council of the Northern Political Union" engaging that the establishment would "enable the working man to obtain all the necessities of life of the very first-rate quality, and at the lowest possible price—and at the same time realize a profit to himself." "Every six months," a "dividend of the profits arising from the sales" was to be made; and the people were to preserve what the shopocrats had previously pocketed.

Well! the establishment was formed by means of money enticed from the working classes by their pre-

tended friends; and we were told by handbill, issued a short time ago, that it was flourishing triumphantly. But lo! on Saturday last, the *Northern Liberator*, the organ of the Newcastle Chartists, contained two advertisements, bearing date respectively the 22d and 23d of September, which were rather inconsistent with this tale of boasted prosperity. The advertisement of the 22d was as follows:—

We, the undersigned, having been unanimously appointed by the Directors of the North of England Joint-Stock Provision Company, to examine the books of Mr. C. Fawcett, storekeeper, we have done so, and find them correct—with a balance due to the Company from him of £30 16s. 3d., which we now receive.—As witnesses our hands, this 23d day of September, 1840.

Witness to the examination—

JOHN BLAKEY.
FRANCIS W. HUME.

GEORGE TODD.
WILLIAM HEMSLEY.
JOHN GRAY.

But what says the advertisement of the 23d? Here it is. Read!

To the Shareholders of the North of England Joint-Stock Provision Store.

GENTLEMEN,—Up to the 31st of this month, the enormous sum of £90 25s 15s. 6d. has been taken for goods sold. The whole of the profit which ought to have been realized has been lost, together with £335 13s. 8d. of the money we subscribed. This serious loss, in my opinion, is not satisfactorily accounted for; and not being able to effect a searching inquiry by practical men, I beg leave to announce, that, at the ensuing special meeting, I will resign the trust you reposed in me.

WILLIAM COOK.

Blue Bell Inn, Gateshead, 23rd September, 1840.

The *Northern Liberator*, in a second edition, "regrets that such an advertisement should have appeared in its columns, because"—Because what? because it is not true? no! but "because it may have an injurious effect upon the establishment, and, in short, upon every 'Poor Man's Provision Store' in the country!" And the patriotic Editor would have suppressed Mr. Cook's address to the shareholders, "but the stamp-office regulations prevented him from withdrawing it from his columns!"

The Council of the Northern Political Union, the projectors of the "Poor Man's Store," are bound, we think, to do one of two things. First, they are called upon to show that they have kept faith with the people—that they have supplied them with goods as well as (if not better than) the "shopocrats" would have done, and that they have returned to them, "every six months," the "profits" which would otherwise have gone into the tradesman's till. Or, 2dly, they must confess that their outcries against the "profitmongers" were without foundation, and that the profits of their "store" have not done more than pay the expenses of management. The establishment, if it be really bankrupt, was either projected by fools, or it has been "made use of" by knaves. Either the Council deceived the people at the outset—or the people have been plundered in the end.

We should be glad to know—for we think the public ought to be informed—whether, 1st, the "Poor Man's Store" has supplied him with "his necessities of life of the first-rate quality, and at the lowest possible price," or whether, like the "Poor Man's Church," it has occasionally, when he asked for "bread," given him a "stone." 2d, Whether the shareholders have received "a dividend of the profits arising from the sales every six months;" and if any dividend, to what amount. 3d, Whether the Directors have any satisfactory answer to give to Mr. Cook's address.

Since the preceding remarks were written, and put in type, we have received an authenticated notice of a meeting of the shareholders, held on Thursday night,

of which the following is a copy:—

A meeting of shareholders of the North of England Joint Stock Provision Store, was held in the evening of the 1st of October, as announced by advertisement in the *Liberator* of last week, for the purpose of laying before the shareholders business of importance. Mr. Edgar was placed in the chair, and called upon Mr. John Blakey to acquaint the meeting with the financial condition of the establishment. Mr. Blakey then entered into a statement, but in so unintelligible, unbusinesslike a manner, that the shareholders were left, when he had done, in a most happy (or rather unhappy) state of ignorance as to the mode in which the money had disappeared. Mr. B. attacked Mr. Cook for his exposure of the condition of the finances, or, in other words, for telling the shareholders that they had been duped—and charged him with being in league with Mr. Lockey Harle, to destroy the establishment! Mr. Cook, calmly, but firmly, repelled the accusation, and spoke some home-truths, which made a strong impression upon the meeting; and he extorted from the parties, whose names appear to the advertisement in the *Liberator*, a reluctant admission that they had made no such examination of the books and papers of the company, as justified them in giving the certificate which had been published—that, in fact, their pretended examination was no examination at all. Whilst Mr. Cook was speaking, Messrs. Blakey, Hume, R. Ayre, and other Directors, did all in their power to put him down, but without success. Mr. R. Ayre was the next speaker, and had the assurance to say, "I think that we have done well!" whereupon there were loud cries from all parts of the room—"Yes! you and Blakey may have done well, but we have been taken in!" The looks of the discomfited Directors—the pseudo "Friends of the People"—spoke volumes.

Such is the statement which a shareholder has requested us to publish. If the Directors have any answer to give, our columns are open to them.—OCT. 3.

THE HON. H. T. LIDDELL, M.P.

WE have read, with some astonishment, a letter addressed by Mr. Liddell to Mr. R. H. Haggie, and which the Member for North Durham has thought sufficiently creditable to himself to send to the *Journal* for publication. We give the letter, and the reader will then judge for himself how far it justifies the paternal pride of its author and publisher:—

Belington House, Sept. 22, 1840.

SIR,—I have received a printed letter, inviting me to subscribe to a school lately established in Gateshead, for conducting the education of youth upon what are termed "liberal principles." I regret that I cannot respond to this appeal as you would desire. But I do not approve of a system of education conducted upon "liberal principles." I think that instruction in the Christian religion should form a part of every system of general education. Without such instruction, it is a mere chance whether education may be productive of good or evil. Following up this assumption, I argue that the doctrines of Christianity should be accurately defined in order to be intelligibly taught. Otherwise, doubt and error will prevail upon matters which demand a firm, a constant, and a steady faith. The Church of England, as by law established, does accurately define the doctrines of Christianity, and therefore supplies those requisites for a religious education which I consider not only essential, but indispensable. I am thus led irresistibly to the conclusion, that a religious education in this country ought to be conducted upon the principles and according to the doctrines of the Church of England. Such is not the plan of the Gateshead British School, as is manifest by *Rule 3; and therefore I cannot support it. I heartily wish that your system of education upon liberal principles, may be attended with all the advantages expected by its promoters; but fearing as I do that such expectations will be disappointed, I cannot take upon myself the responsibility of directly contributing to its promotion and encouragement. With the expression of these good wishes, I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Mr. R. H. Haggie.

H. T. LIDDELL.

* Rule III.—To cause the children to attend regularly on the Sabbath such places of public worship as they may prefer, and to use every means to instruct them in the first principles of their religion. Query.—What religion?

We have here a profession of intolerance on the part of Mr. Liddell which Dr. Philpotts has abandoned; and his opinion is supported by reasoning which we think Mr. Matthew Bell himself would despise.

However, Mr. Liddell shall receive some indulgence

at our hands, in consequence of the not unamiable speech which he delivered at the Sunderland dinner. We spare him further remarks.

On looking again at the letter which Mr. Liddell wrote, for the purpose of publishing it in the *Newcastle Journal*, (with an "article" from the same pen,) we remark that he has had the falsity to quote, as one of the rules for the governance of the *master*, a rule which the printed paper he refers to, declares to be for the regulation of "the *parents* of the children admitted into the school!" It is really impossible to treat Mr. Liddell with respect, however one may desire it. A printed paper is placed in his hands, expressly stating that "the *parents* of children admitted into the school are required," among other things, "to cause them to attend regularly on the Sabbath day such places of public worship as they [the parents] may prefer, and to use every means to instruct them in the first principles of their [the parent's] religion." And Mr. Liddell passes this off as a rule for the guidance of the *master* in the school, and sneeringly inquires—"What religion?" Such disingenuous tricks, like his famous disavowal of electioneering intimidation, while the Londonderry letter was in his pocket, are calculated to win for the Hon. Member any other sentiment than that of confidence and respect.—OCT. 3.

PROPOSED UNIVERSITY IN NEWCASTLE.

MR. T. M. GREENHOW, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who has on several occasions brought before the public the question of establishing an academic institution in that town, recalled attention to the subject on Tuesday evening, Sept. 6, at a meeting of the members of the Literary and Philosophical Society. Having referred to his former failures, and their causes, and then to the change in public opinion which induced him to hope for success at the present time, Mr. Greenhow stated his desire that the Literary and Philosophical Society should take a leading part in the execution of the project:—

"There can be no doubt that its buildings, its library, and its museum, might, in the first instance, preclude the necessity of a large expenditure of capital; while the hearty concurrence of a large portion of its members would insure the ultimate success of the scheme, by supplying students in the different departments of study. The Medical School, also, might be brought within the circle of the Newcastle University.

"The zeal with which the gentlemen connected with that school have laboured in the promotion of its objects, deserves the approbation not less of the public at large than of the members of the medical profession. Many of the lectures, particularly the chemical course, would be found useful in the education of other than medical students—especially those intended for the management of chemical manufactories, now so numerous in the neighbourhood, or of mining and civil engineers." Then, again, there was the Free Grammar School, which would form a valuable auxiliary.

"The probable erection of new buildings for the use of the Grammar School, was another circumstance which rendered the present time favourable for carrying the plan into execution. He had always maintained, that the Grammar School might be so modified as to increase its utility to the public, while it might be made materially to assist the views of a more comprehensive establishment. The details of such an arrangement would require mature and careful consideration; but he was authorized to say, that they would receive the cordial co-operation of the Master; and he had reason to believe, that when reduced to a practicable shape, the sanction and encouragement of the Corporate Body of the town would not be withheld."

The projected Botanic Garden, "whose accomplishment, there was reason to hope, would not be much longer delayed," would be a further aid to the University.

"It was out of these elements, as it appeared to him, that the materials were to be supplied, immediately necessary for bringing into operation an academic institution—(which, since it would furnish instruction in every branch of human knowledge, except the study of theology, might with strict propriety be termed a university)—so comprehensive and complete in its constitution as to meet the wishes of those who were most anxious to secure for their sons a sound and enlarged education in classical literature, mathematics, science, and modern languages."

The capital required would be less than at first might seem necessary; but, looking at "the great interests which would essentially benefit by the institution," surely "neither zeal nor

capital should be wanting to consummate so important a work." There was no town more adapted for the successful education of mining and civil engineers, and no district in which it was so important that the means of education should be provided for young men destined for such professions.

"It was true, as some persons might be disposed to argue, that in the University of Durham a system of education had been instituted for civil engineers; but this, as well as the establishment of the University in which it existed, was called into being subsequent to, if not in consequence of, the original proposal, in the early part of 1831, to make Newcastle the seat of a University. There was no need, therefore, to take this circumstance into account, farther than as far as it might be considered adequate to supply the great want to which he had referred, of the means of scientific education; and he scarcely thought that any of his hearers were prepared to maintain that such was the case. But few, he apprehended, of the young coal-viewers of the neighbourhood were likely to matriculate at the University of Durham. It was too evident that it could never supply the general educational purposes of the district, and that its operation would be almost entirely limited to the education of clergymen of the Established Church."

With regard to the plan of the University proposed to be established in Newcastle-upon-Tyne:—

"The Scottish Universities, with many improvements, doubtless, afforded the best models. Complete courses of lectures in natural and mental science, classics, and mathematics, so grouped and arranged as to supply well-organized and systematic *curricula* of professional education, with subordinate means of instruction in modern languages, drawing, history, geography, &c., would fill up the scheme; and the pupils might beneficially avail themselves of the assistance of private tutors, to carry them through portions, at least, of their proper educational courses."

For the preparatory education of students in the University of Newcastle,

"The Free Grammar School might, with great propriety, be made a portion of the general scheme. The course of education should be conducted therein, in such manner as to render it preparatory and subservient to the higher courses which were to follow. It was in such a school, or schools, that the foundation must be laid, while in the projected Collegiate Academy must be erected the superstructure, with all its solidity of materials, its graceful proportions, and its elegant and classical decorations."

It was, perhaps, scarcely probable that the privilege would be obtained by the University of granting degrees, but there could be no doubt that its students would be admitted to graduate at the University of London.

"With such powers, the academy would become a connected portion of the Metropolitan University, and might with great propriety receive the designation of UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, NEWCASTLE."

Mr. Greenhow concluded with three resolutions:—The *first* recognizing the necessity of additional opportunities for the education of youth in the higher departments of science and learning, and pledging the Literary and Philosophical Society to co-operate with other bodies in the establishment of a collegiate institution; the *second*, providing for the appointment of a committee, to confer with the Town Council, and take other steps in promotion of the project, with power to offer the use of the lecture-room, apparatus, and rooms lately occupied by the Medical Society; and the *third* naming a committee, with an instruction to report progress at an early meeting.

A discussion followed, in which Dr. WHITE, the Rev. Mr. WOOD (Master of the Grammar School), Dr. LYNCH, Mr. HUTTON, Mr. GREENHOW, Rev. J. M'ALISTER, and Dr. HEADLAM took part; but the meeting came to no decisive conclusion; being incompetent to adopt the resolutions without previous notice. The further consideration of the subject, therefore, stands over until the monthly meeting in November. Meanwhile, we trust, the measure proposed by Mr. Greenhow, and of which we have given an outline, will receive the serious attention of the members.

The balustrades of Tyne Bridge are still unrepaired—with no other object, one would suppose, than to provide subjects for the coroners of Newcastle and Chester Ward. We repeat, that it is said that an ample fund is invested somewhere for the repairs of the parapet; and we are determined that the holders of it shall be dragged to light, if the cause of our complaint be not removed forthwith.—OCT. 10.

GATESHEAD FELL PUBLIC ROOMS.

ALREADY ADVERTISED:—

Shares, 319.—Donations, £113 16 0

Mr. George Stokoe, ... 1 1 0

Mr. Samuel Stokoe, jun., ... 1 1 0

Donations and subscriptions will be received by Mr. Robert Hetherington, Gateshead Arms Inn, Low Fell; and at the Observer Office, Gateshead.—Gateshead Fell, Oct. 9, 1840.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE EARL OF DURHAM.

A MOUNT of Subscriptions already Advertised.....	£709 6 0
Calverly B. Bewick, Esq., Coulby Manors, Stock- ton-on-Tees,.....	26 5 0
Messrs. I'Anson & Finney, Gateshead,.....	2 2 0
Mr. John Colman, Gateshead,.....	1 1 0
Benjamin Hawes, Esq. M.P.....	5 5 0
September 26, 1840.	

HARRISON'S FREIGHTER'S GUIDE.

TO THE WORSHIPFUL SIMON DANSON, ESQ.,
Master of the Trinity House, Newcastle.

WE, the undersigned, respectfully request you will call a Meeting of the Shipowners of the Port of Newcastle, in the Trinity Hall, to take into consideration the propriety of presenting Mr. George Harrison with some suitable reward for the great ability and care he has bestowed on his book, the *Freighter's Guide*.

John Rayne, jun.	J. H. Richardson	R. Rennoldson
A. McLeod	Dahl and Thompson	Featherston and Elder
Matthewson and Clay	C. F. Eskuche	W. B. Proctor
F. W. Lindale	Thomas B. Pearson	Henry Walker
John Ingo	J. and W. Herring	John Dickinson
J. Anderson and Sons	W. and T. Andersen	Joseph Hetherington
Edward Whitfield	George Vestch	E. H. Campbell, jun.
Wylam and Greene	Winteler, Huelsenbos, and Co.	John B. Parr
W. J. Van Heansbergen	Rowland Hodge	Wm. Robson
James Dale	John Fram	John Abbot
Robert Stewart	E. W. Hodgson	Robert Laing
Robert Cummings	George Palmer	John Phillips
Matthew S. Douds	Lowrey and Staniford	Malin Sorabie
John Blackett	M. Thompson	James Atkinson
John Carr	Robert Osborne	Clarke and Dunn
W. H. Brockett	A. & R. Hopper & Co.	C. Forster
Leah, Wilson, and Bell	Robert Elsdon	Thomas Hall
John Ormston	John Fawcus	George Dorward
A. Nichol	John Featherston	John Anderson
John Jobling	R. H. Haggie	James Potts
H. Nelson	John Carr	James B. Pow
R. W. Swan	W. J. Grey and Son	Thomas Green
Wm. Armstrong	Spencers and Brown	W. L. Harle
J. Elsdon	F. A. Pattison	Stephen Lowrey
A. Nichol	Currie and Bowman	Robert Todd
Charles Rayne	Matthew Bell, (M.P.)	George Walker
C. Smith and Son	George Barnett	George Thompson
George Straker	R. Sharp	William Aaron
Robert Taylerson	W. Armstrong	Robert Ness
J. Shield, Son, and Co.	P. Hansen	James Young
Thos. Fordyce	Nichol Harvey	Robert Dawson
Thos. Glaholm	A. L. Potter	T. Materson
Wm. Wylam	John Cooper	Wm. Garrett
Edward Plets	S. W. Redhead	R. H. Bell
James Robson	Joseph Noble	Thomas Foreyth
Johnson and Cargill	John Nelson	James Bains
L. Hewison, jun.	M. Wheatley and Co.	Thomas Atkinson
Robert Gilchrist	Robert Pratt	John Dale
William Doeg	W. J. Haswell	Thomas Nicholson
J. B. Pearson	L. S. Carr	H. Pringle
Wilson and Co.	John Hair	Robert Anderson
R. H. Doughty	M. Poppelwell	John Robinson
Wm. Hoggett	W. Martinson	Thomas Bell
T. H. Henderson	Thomas Bell	Alex. Thompson
Robert Burnett	John Anderson	John Eden
George Heppell	John Harle and Son.	James Miller
T. W. Bourn	T. W. Froud	John Snowdon
John Armstrong	James Hedley	George Metcalfe
Carr and Co.	Wm. Harrison	John White
Robert Rayne	W. J. Taylor	John Tinley
Richard Swan, jun.	John Nixon	John Stoker
Charles F. Hamond	Joseph Richardson	William Richmond
Francis Sanderson	Robert Stocks	John Fenwick
G. S. Coxwell	James Morrison	George Cruddas
Thomas C. Gibson	John Bowie	Robert Peart
James Brydon	Benj. Bradshaw	George Shotton
Robert Glaburne	R. Vernon	W. Wheatley
John Clarke	W. Young	Robert Pow
Wm. Taylor	Thomas Coxon	Josiah B. Gibson
Robert Pearson		Robert Hall.

In compliance with the above Requisition, I hereby convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the SHIPOWNERS of Newcastle, to be held in the Hall of the TRINITY HOUSE, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, for the purpose therein mentioned.

Newcastle, Oct. 8.

SIMON DANSON.

NORTH DURHAM REGISTRATION.—The following gratifying statement will be most acceptable to the friends of the liberal cause:—

	OBJECTIONS SUBSTANTIATED.		CLAIMS ESTABLISHED.	
	By Liberals.	By Tories.	By Tories.	By Liber.
Sunderland	25	33	39	82
Dawdon	5	0	0	0
Offerton	1	3	0	0
Monkwearmouth Shore	0	15	0	44
Southwick	1	9	0	16
Ryhope	2	0	0	1
Ford	1	8	0	17
East Herrington	3	0	0	0
Bishopwearmouth	12	66	23	180
	50	134	61	340
		50		61

Tory gain by objections..... 84 279 84

Liberal gain in the Sunderland district only..... 196

	Tory Gain.	Liberal.
South Shields district.....	8	16
Gateshead, Whickham, Winton, &c.....	15	25
Lancaster	6	14
Hetton	7	45
Chester-le-Street.....	14	6
	50	106

Objections substantiated by Tories..... 50
Gain by Liberals..... 56

Net Liberal gain..... 231

GATESHEAD DISPENSARY.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Governors of the Gateshead Dispensary will be held on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, 1840, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of ELECTING a PHYSICIAN and a SURGEON to the said institution.

By order, W. H. BROCKETT, Secretary.

Gateshead, October 6, 1840.

By Rule 10, no Governor can vote unless his subscription for the current year be paid.

TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE GATESHEAD DISPENSARY.

MY LORDS, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,
I Beg Leave to offer myself a Candidate for the Office of Physician to your Institution.

Documentary Evidence shall be submitted to you in Proof of my Professional Standing, my Punctual Discharge of my Duty as a Lecturer, and my Contributions to Medical Literature—Evidence which I trust will satisfy you that I am deserving of your Support.

I have the Honour to be,

My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble Servant,
MARTIN H. LYNCH,
Lecturer on the Practice of Physic,
School of Medicine, Newcastle.

Newcastle, 8th Oct., 1840.

TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE GATESHEAD DISPENSARY.

MY LORDS, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the vacant office of Surgeon to the Gateshead Dispensary. Having now resided in this borough for more than two years, and been engaged in the actual practice of my profession for upwards of six years, there is, perhaps, nothing presumptuous in my feeling considerable confidence as to the successful result of my endeavours to obtain the appointment. Should my efforts be crowned with success, it shall be my constant study to merit your approval, by an unremitting attention to the important duties connected with the office.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
G. S. DIXON, M.R.C.S.L.,
And Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company, London.

Gateshead, October 9, 1840.

TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE GATESHEAD DISPENSARY.

MY LORDS, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,—One of the offices of Physician to your excellent charity having been declared vacant, I beg respectfully to present myself as a Candidate for the honourable appointment; and should this—the object of my very earnest desire—be awarded me, I pledge myself that nothing which professional zeal and industry—with the important advantage of a residence on the spot, and consequent identification with the best interests of our rising borough and its several institutions—can possibly effect, shall ever be found wanting, in return for so grateful a compliment at the hands of my adopted townsmen. The Certificates of Education, &c., which I shall have the honour of laying before you on the Day of Election, and which I confidently hope will be found in every respect satisfactory, may be inspected at any time from this till then, by applying at the Dispensary.—I have the honour to remain,

My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,
Yours very respectfully,

ROBERT ELLIOT, M.D.,

Lecturer on Materia Medica and Dietetics in the
Newcastle Medical School.

202, High-street, Gateshead, Oct. 9, 1840.

TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE GATESHEAD DISPENSARY.

MY LORDS, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,—I take the earliest opportunity of offering myself as a Candidate for the office of Physician to your valuable Institution. Fully convinced of the great responsibility attached to so honourable a charge, I hope, should my endeavours to obtain your support be successful, to prove myself worthy of the important trust conferred upon me, by a most diligent discharge of the great and humane duties of my profession.

I have the honour to be,
My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
EDWARD CHARLTON, M.D.

Hood-street, October 8th, 1840.

TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE GATESHEAD DISPENSARY.

MY LORDS, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,—I return you my best thanks for the favourable reception I have met with during my canvass for the office of Physician to your valuable institution; and should the result of the election be as I confidently expect, my best efforts shall be made to justify your choice.

I am, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
ROBERT MORTIMER GLOVER, M.D.
53, Leazes-terrace, Oct. 16, 1840.

TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE GATESHEAD DISPENSARY.

MY LORDS, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,—In consequence of the resignation of Dr. Featherston, a Vacancy has occurred in the office of one of the Surgeons to the Gateshead Dispensary. Having discharged the duties of House Surgeon to that valuable institution for upwards of three years, I beg leave to offer myself as a Candidate for the appointment, and to assure you, that should you do me the honour to elect me to that office, I shall endeavour to evince my gratitude by a conscientious fulfilment of my duty.

I have the honour to be,
My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
HENRY FEATHERSTONHAUGH, M.R.C.S.L.
12, Oxford-street, Newcastle, Oct. 8th, 1840.

TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE GATESHEAD DISPENSARY.

MY LORDS, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg most respectfully to offer myself a Candidate for the Office of Surgeon to your valuable institution, now vacant by the resignation of Dr. Featherston. From my connection with the Dis-

pensary from its very commencement, I have had most extensive opportunities of seeing the great utility derived by the poor from such a charity, and can assure you, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen, should I have the honour of being elected, (which the kind and prompt support I have received during my canvass entitles me fully to expect,) my constant study and unremitting attention shall be given to increase its usefulness, and faithfully to discharge the important duties attached to the office.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
WILLIAM ANGUS,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons,
and Licentiate of the Right Worshipful
Company of Apothecaries, London.

31, Melbourne-street, Gateshead, Oct. 8, 1840.

A special meeting of the Governors of the Gateshead Dispensary was held in the town-hall, Oakwellgate, on the 21st Oct., for the purpose of electing an additional Physician—and also a Surgeon in the place of Dr. Featherston, resigned. The Mayor was in the chair, and there were nearly 160 Governors present—the largest number that ever attended a meeting of the institution. The following candidates were nominated, viz. :—

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. CHARLTON, proposed by Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., and seconded by Joshua Johnson, Esq.

Dr. ELLIOT, proposed by the Rector of Gateshead, and seconded by Dr. Knott.

Dr. LYNCH, proposed by the Mayor of Newcastle, and seconded by Thomas Wilson, Esq.

Dr. GLOVER, proposed by James Pollock, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Henry Armstrong Mitchell.

SURGEONS.

Mr. FEATHERSTONHAUGH, proposed by Joseph Hawks, Esq., and seconded by Mr. John Fairbairn.

Mr. ANGUS, proposed by T. K. Fife, Esq., and seconded by Mr. John Ormiston.

Mr. DIXON, proposed by Anthony Parker, Esq., and seconded by John Abbot, Esq.

The votes were taken by ballot; and, on a scrutiny, the result was found to be as follows :—

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Charlton, ... 69
Dr. Elliot, ... 48
Dr. Lynch, ... 36
Dr. Glover, ... 6

SURGEONS.

Mr. Featherstonhaugh, ... 66
Mr. Angus, ... 50
Mr. Dixon, ... 33

Dr. Charlton and Mr. Featherstonhaugh were thereupon declared duly elected; and thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE GATESHEAD DISPENSARY.

MY LORDS, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,
THE highly gratifying position in which you have this day placed me, calls for my warmest thanks. I shall ever study to show a due sense of the confidence reposed in me, by the most scrupulous discharge of my duties as Physician to your valuable institution, and shall thus hope to further in some degree the great cause of humanity so zealously supported by your donations and subscriptions.

I remain, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
EDWARD CHARLTON, M.D.

Hood-street, Oct. 20th, 1840.

TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE GATESHEAD DISPENSARY.

ALLOW me to offer you my grateful acknowledgments for the honour you have done me by electing me to the office of Surgeon to the Gateshead Dispensary; assuring you at the same time, that no exertion shall be wanting on my part to prove myself worthy of the favour you have conferred on me, by an unremitting attention to the important duties of the situation.

I have the honour to be,
My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
HENRY FEATHERSTONHAUGH.
12, Oxford-street, Newcastle, Oct. 23, 1840.

TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE GATESHEAD DISPENSARY.

DR. GLOVER returns his sincere thanks to the Gentlemen who proposed, seconded, and supported him, as a Candidate in the late election of a Physician to the Gateshead Dispensary; and assures the Electors that he fully intends to renew the offer of his services on the first occasion that may occur.

Circumstances require him to perform an act of courtesy, which might otherwise appear uncalled for. He congratulates the Electors on having come to a decision which, as they have been *authoritatively* informed, "will promote harmony among the Medical Officers of the institution."

53, Leazes-terrace, October 22nd, 1840.

TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE GATESHEAD DISPENSARY.

DR. ELLIOT returns his best thanks for the large measure of support with which they honoured him at the recent Election, and which enabled him to occupy so distinguished and highly honourable a position on the Poll—a position which, under ordinary and reasonable circumstances, would, in all probability, have placed him in the office aspired to.

Considering that he was among the last to come forward—that he was not supported by the medical officers of the institution—and that, nevertheless, he stood second among the Candidates—he readily, but respectfully, intimates his determination to embrace the first opportunity of presenting himself for the office of Physician to the Gateshead Dispensary, with the fullest, and as the scrutiny seems to warrant, most reasonable hopes of success.

Gateshead, Wednesday, 21st October, 1840.

TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE GATESHEAD DISPENSARY.

MY LORDS, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN.

I RETURN you my sincere thanks for the degree of support I received at the recent Election.

Half the number of Subscribers who intimated to me their intention of supporting me, either absented themselves or voted against me, having been induced to pursue this course by false statements or insinuations—some of them too frivolous to deserve notice, but others of such a nature that I feel myself bound to prove them destitute of foundation,

It has been asserted that an influential gentleman, who was the first to promise me his vote, really wished for my defeat. This assertion is altogether untrue.

Many Governors were induced to consider themselves released from promises made to me before the appearance of the advertisement, on the ground that it was improper to canvass at this early period.

If this early canvass were improper, it must have been forbidden, either by a law of the institution, or by a conventional understanding in society that such a course is censurable.

Now, in the first place, there is no law of the institution to fix the time when the canvass should begin; and, in the second place, whenever a post is countered by Election, whether the object of ambition be a Seat in Parliament, the Office of Physician to an Hospital, or the still more humble appointment of Physician to a Dispensary, it is quite customary to begin a canvass the moment it has been ascertained that there is a moral certainty of a Vacancy occurring, without waiting for the announcement which names the day of Election.

I have, therefore, acted in the same manner as the most honourable men in my own and other professions; and, I may add, it was the more necessary I should lose no time in canvassing, as it was generally understood, for months before the late Election, that one of the Physicians to the Dispensary was engaged in paving the way for the appointment of a *Protege*.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Newcastle, 23d Oct., 1840. MARTIN H. LYNCH.

MR. G. S. DIXON begs to return his most grateful thanks to the Governors of the Gateshead Dispensary, who honoured him with their support at the late Election of a Surgeon for that institution.

Gateshead, 23d Oct., 1840.

TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE GATESHEAD DISPENSARY.

MY LORDS, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,

ALLOW me, on retiring from the Contest for the Office of Surgeon to your valuable Institution, to express my sincere thanks for the kind and liberal support with which I have met; and, although not elected to the honourable office, I shall ever reflect with pleasure and gratitude on the confidence placed in me by so large a proportion of the Governors.

I am, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

WILLIAM ANGUS, M.R.C.S.L. & L.C.A.

31, Melbourn-street, Gateshead, Oct. 23, 1840.

GATESHEAD POOR LAW UNION.

"EXTENSION OF VACCINATION ACT."

THE Board of Guardians for the Gateshead Poor Law Union will be prepared to receive, at their next Meeting, to be held on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, offers of the services of such "legally qualified medical practitioners," resident within the Union, as are desirous to become Vaccinators under the provisions of the Act of 3 & 4 Victoria, cap. 29, for any of the following districts:—

Gateshead Parish	East District.
	West District.
	South District.
Heworth Chapelry	Heworth Shore District.
	Felling District.
Whickham Parish	Whickham District.
Winlaton Parish	Winlaton District.
Ryton Parish	Ryton District.
	Ryton Woodside District.

The remuneration fixed by the Board is one shilling for each case of successful vaccination; and any further particulars may be ascertained at the Union Office, Gateshead, or by written application, addressed to the Clerk; to whom any proposals must be addressed, before Tuesday, the 20th day of October, 1840.

WILLIAM ROWNTREE, Clerk to the Union.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Burgesses enrolled in the several Wards of the said borough will, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of November next, openly assemble in their respective Wards, and elect from the persons qualified to be Councillors, TWO COUNCILLORS IN EACH WARD, to supply the places of those Councillors who on that day shall, according to the Provisions of the Municipal Corporations Reform Act, go out of Office.

The Election in each Ward will be held before the Alderman and Assessors thereof, at the places undermentioned which have been appointed for that purpose, that is to say:—

For the EAST WARD.—The Council Room, in the Town Hall, in Oakwellgate.

For the WEST WARD.—A Room in the House, No. 176, High-street, west side, being the Committee Room of the Gateshead Dispensary.

For the SOUTH WARD.—The National School, in Kell's-lane, on Gateshead Fell.

The Voting at each Election will commence at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and will finally close at four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day; but the Presiding Officer is authorised to close the Poll at any time before four o'clock, if one hour shall have elapsed, during which no vote shall have been tendered for any candidate.

Each burgess is entitled to vote, by delivering to the Presiding Officers a voting paper, containing the christian names and surnames of the persons for whom he votes, with their respective places of abode, and descriptions; such paper being previously signed with the name of the burgess voting, and with the name of the street, lane, or other place, in which the property for which he appears to be rated on the burgess roll is situated.—Where any burgess is enrolled, in respect of distinct premises, in two or more Wards, he will be entitled to vote in such one of the said Wards as he shall select, but not in more than one.

JOHN ABBOT, Alderman of the East Ward.

JOHN BARRAS, Alderman of the West Ward.

MICHAEL HALL, Alderman of the South Ward.

Gateshead, October 22, 1840.

NORTH OF ENGLAND JOINT-STOCK PROVISION COMPANY.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the NORTH of ENGLAND JOINT-STOCK PROVISION COMPANY, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

MR. ROBT. THOMPSON in the Chair.

1st.—That the conduct of Mr. Cook, in reference to the Joint-Stock Stores in general, and the Directors in particular, is of the most base and scandalous character, and is evidently intended to destroy the Establishment, and, at the same time, to injure the characters of men equally honest and honourable as himself.

2nd.—That the Directors being well aware that the statements put forth by Mr. Cook are untrue, they now call upon that Gentleman to meet them at the Office of the Stores, on Monday evening first, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of proving, if he can, the assertions he has made.

WILLIAM HEMSLEY,
JOHN WILSON,
WILLIAM BRADY,
JOHN BLAKEY,
ROBERT GARRAT,
ROBERT BLACKHALL,
GEORGE TODD,
RICHARD AYRE,
JAMES ALLISON,
ROBERT THOMPSON,
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
WILLIAM SMITH,
WILLIAM HOLMES,
DIRECTORS.

Newcastle, Oct. 23, 1840.

HARRISON'S FREIGHTER'S GUIDE.

AT a Public Meeting of the Shipowners of the Port of Newcastle, convened by the Master of the Trinity House, and held in the hall of that corporation, on Wednesday, the 14th of October, 1840, at noon, agreeably to a requisition signed by 183 shipowners and merchants, (the Worshipful the MASTER of the TRINITY HOUSE in the Chair.)

It was unanimously resolved,

On the motion of the MAYOR of Newcastle,

Seconded by ROBERT ANDERSON, Esq., So. Shields,

That the services rendered by Mr. Harrison, the author of the "Freighter's Guide," to the shipowners of this kingdom are such as deserve not expressions merely, but some substantial mark of gratitude from the body, to protect whose interests the work referred to is so eminently calculated.

On the motion of the MAYOR of Gateshead,

Seconded by T. ATKINSON, Esq., of No. Shields,

And supported by ROWLAND HODGE, Esq., Newcastle, That a subscription be immediately commenced for the purpose of raising a sum of money to be presented to Mr. Harrison, in order to mark the sense entertained by the shipping interest of his important services; and that a committee, consisting of the Master of the Trinity House, the Mayor of Newcastle, the Mayor of Gateshead, Messrs. John Jobling, Rowland Hodge, F. A. Pattison, Wm. Hogget, of Newcastle, Robert Anderson, Robert Ness, John Robinson, and James Young, of South Shields, and Messrs. Thomas Atkinson, M. Popplewell, Wm. Richmond, and Robert Peart, of North Shields, be, and they are hereby appointed, a committee to obtain subscriptions in this port and neighbourhood, and to solicit the co-operation of other influential shipowners, and committees of clubs throughout this kingdom; and that the Master of the Trinity House be requested to act as Treasurer; and that this meeting pledge itself to do all in its power to bring the Freighter's Guide into general use.

SIMON DANSON, Trinity Master.

Proposed by JOHN JOBLING, Esq.,

Seconded by THOS. SOWERBY, Esq., and

Supported by JOHN ORMSTON, Esq.,

That the best thanks of this meeting are due to the Worshipful the Master and the Corporation of the Trinity House for the use of their Hall on this occasion, and for the readiness with which the Master has taken the Chair, and his able conduct therein.

Newcastle, Oct. 16, 1840.

The Bishop of Durham has addressed a letter to Mr. Haggie, from Auckland Castle, on the subject of the Gateshead British School, of which we give a copy:—

SIR,—I have received your communication on the subject of a new institution at Gateshead, for the purposes of education; and you may be assured that I am not disposed to view such a subject in a narrow and exclusive spirit. I am satisfied, also, that such is the disposition of the excellent and enlightened man whom I have had the satisfaction of placing in the Rectory of your parish. I think, therefore, that he is entitled to be consulted upon a measure so important to the religious and moral interests of his young parishioners, and that such arrangements should be made in conducting your school, as shall be satisfactory to Mr. Davies, and the clergy acting under him. When I learn from these gentlemen that such communications have taken place as may enable them to give their approbation to the measure, although on some points they may differ from its friends, I shall feel myself justified in aiding it.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

E. DUNELM.

MR. R. H. HAGGIE.

Mr. Hugh Lee Pattinson, of Bensham, Gateshead, has taken out a patent for improvements in the manufacture of white lead.

Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., of Hebburn, has made the handsome donation of a quarter of an acre of ground, as a building-site for a National School in this borough.

Mr. Hutt, M.P., attended the "Normanby Dinner" at Hull, on 10th Oct., and Mr. J. Smith proposed the health of the hon. member. "The mention of the worthy member's name (we quote the report of the *Globe*), was the signal for a burst of enthusiastic cheering, the whole company rising, which continued some minutes." After touching upon a few of the public acts of Mr. Hutt, Mr. Smith said. "He need not go further into detail, but would say, wherever oppression existed—wherever good was to be gained to the particular interests of the port, or the general interests of the country at large, an application to Mr. Hutt invariably found an advocate. (Cheers.) He was sorry he could not sit down without alluding to the mixed feelings with which the toast was associated—that the days of Mr. Hutt's connection with Hull were numbered. He exceedingly regretted, on account of that large and influential town, that they were not to retain him as their advocate—he was going to say their friend; but that he was sure he would still remain to them—but as the able advocate of their interests, Mr. Hutt would no longer be after this parliament. It was therefore with mixed feelings of sorrow and enthusiasm that he called upon them to drink 'The health of Mr. Hutt.' (Great cheering.)" The toast was drunk with four times four, followed by tumultuous plaudits for some minutes, the company repeatedly rising to cheer, and the ladies sharing in the enthusiasm so justly due to the worthy member. Mr. Hutt, in an excellent speech, (which we would fain insert in our present number,) acknowledged the toast, and impressed upon the company the pre-eminent importance of National Education.—Sir W. Lowthrop took occasion to express a hope that Mr. Hutt might still remain the representative of Hull. He urged the meeting to let slip no effort to effect so truly desirable an end: nothing should be wanting to show to their worthy member that they were determined to continue him, *volens volens*. (Immense cheering, and shouts of "Hutt for ever!") Mr. Hutt again rose, and detailed the reasons which had determined him not to offer himself again for Hull. It had been at a great cost of personal comfort and health that he had endeavoured for eight years to discharge the duties of representative of this important town—duties which he could not neglect with satisfaction to himself, nor discharge without suffering from the consequences. An invitation, nearly unanimously signed by the electors of Gateshead, was offered him, and he frankly accepted it. He was, therefore, no longer a free agent in the matter.

The Great North of England Railway Company met at Darlington in last week, (H. Stobart, Esq., of Etherley, in the chair,) when it was stated that the Directors had instructed the Company's Engineer to re-survey the line from Darlington to Newcastle, for the purpose of including some deviations suggested by him at the Shincliffe valley and in crossing the river Wear, which would cause a great saving of expence to the Company, without injuring the gradients; and also with the intention of crossing the river Tyne so as to form a junction with the Newcastle and Carlisle, the North British, and the Brandling Junction Railways. "By the above arrangement, the terminus of the Great North of England Railway (the *Newcastle Chronicle* remarks) will be on the

north bank of the Tyne, to which point it is expected the North British Railway to Edinburgh will extend, and thus form an unbroken railway communication between London and Edinburgh, of the most unexceptionable kind, having reference to safety, speed, and economy of working. There will be no gradient on the whole line, from London to Edinburgh, exceeding one in 300, nor a curve exceeding a mile radius. It is well known that no lines can be made on the west side of the island, at all to compare with those on the east coast, in these respects: there cannot, therefore, be a doubt, that the Railway Commissioners appointed by Government will decide in favour of the latter, as the main-trunk railway between the two kingdoms."—OCT. 17.

The balustrades of Tyne bridge, we are ashamed to say, are still unrepaired. It is a scandalous (if not dishonest) state of things.—OCT. 17.

The Gateshead Borough Cricket Club met on their ground on the 14th Oct., to enjoy the last day's sport of the season. The Benedicts and the Bachelors played a friendly match, which was won, *of course*, by the married men. In the evening, they partook of an entertainment at Mr. Mould's, the Turk's Head, and were, as usual, much gratified with the arrangements made by the worthy host for their comfort.

It has lately been ascertained, beyond the possibility of dispute, that there is a very extensive and excellent bed or seam of iron-stone in the immediate neighbourhood of Elsdon, Northumberland; and it is equally certain, that there is plenty of good coal, and abundance of lime-stone. The coal and lime have been wrought for a considerable number of years, and have yielded the greatest satisfaction to consumers. The iron-stone has been tried, and the report of its excellency has been very favourable. These metals might be turned to a good account in this enterprising age, when railroads are either constructing, or are contemplated, for the benefit of the country, in almost every district. It must be confessed, that the inducements for beginning operations in this part of the country are not very prepossessing, Elsdon being at a considerable distance from the manufacturing towns; but if there is any certainty of a railroad being laid between Hexham and Reedsdale iron-works, (and that such an operation has been contemplated there can be no doubt), then, as Elsdon is at no great distance from these works, how easy would it be for gentlemen who have their own and their country's good at heart, to enter into arrangements in order to make the same line answer all the purposes required at both works, supposing one to begin at Elsdon.—As it may not be extensively known that these metals are to be met with so easily and plentifully in the above mentioned parish, this hint may be of some advantage to enterprising men.—OCT. 17.

SPEECH OF MR. HUTT, M.P.,
ON HIS HEALTH BEING DRUNK AT THE "NORMANBY
DINNER" AT HULL.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,—Although I cannot but attribute to the partiality of my kind and excellent friend most of the commendation with which he has lauded me in your presence, it is impossible that I can receive the unusual expression of kindness and regard with which you have received his proposal, without being deeply gratified and affected by it. Gentlemen, I am the more affected by this demonstration of your kindness, because, as he has intimated, I know that the time is hurrying on, when, as your representative in Parliament, I can expect them no more. I say, gentlemen, as your representative in parliament, because I am sure that the ties which have long existed between us can never be entirely dissolved. (Cheers.) Other persons more able than I am (no) will occupy my place (shouts of "No, no," "Never"), but I am sure that the connection which has subsisted between you and me has been of too long duration—it has been formed in too holy a cause—it has been cemented by too many a triumph, ever to be forgotten in Hull. (Loud cheers.) On my part I need not assure you I can only be forgetful of the great kindness and confidence which I have received from you, at the moment when I shall cease to feel on earth. It has been my good fortune, during a long period of eventful years, to receive at your hands one of the most important trusts which free men can confide to a human creature. I wish that the manner in which I had conducted myself in the discharge of this duty had been more in consonance with your favour—had been more fitted to the high character which you must ever bear among the intelli-

gent communities in the country. In looking back on my past career—as it is natural that I should do now—I see there many imperfections—errors which I might have avoided, and opportunities which may occur no more; but, gentlemen, my career has not been strewed with broken promises, (tremendous cheers)—it has not been disgraced by compromise or by apostasy—or by any of the relics of that melancholy game on which, to the destruction of all confidence in public men, so much of the energy and talent of this age has been exhausted. (Loud cheering.) Let it not be supposed that I am willing to attribute any extraordinary or undue merit to political consistency. Wise and honest men no doubt will change their opinions, but I do say of that man whose opinions of to-day are the direct and point-blank opinions of yesterday—of that man who, as the candidate for the representation of Hull, outbids the wildest speculations of Radicalism, and as the member for Pembroke shall startle Toryism from its propriety by his admiration of abuses in Church and State (immense cheers)—such a man may be honest, but he must be very uneasy as a politician. The practical censure which one portion of his life casts upon another, must cost him many moments of mortification and shame. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I feel grateful that I do not participate in any of those compunctious visitings. My opinions, such as they are, which first recommended me to your kindness and support, which have been continued during a period of eight years I have been your representative, I have never seen occasion to be ashamed of. On the contrary, every succeeding year has convinced me of their soundness, their truth, and their propriety. (Cheers.) I have perhaps said enough about myself, but I shall ever consider it as a subject of proud satisfaction, that, under your favour, during a period of eight years that are past, I have been permitted to take my part with some of the best and wisest men of this age in the great measures brought before the country. (Cheers.) I need not enumerate them—they have been sufficiently, eloquently, and fully enumerated by my excellent and valued friend, Mr. Bowden. It is not my intention to represent every part of the proceedings of the Liberal administration which has prevailed in this period as subjects of unmitigated eulogy. I think, admitting, as every candid man must admit, that they have greatly advanced the true and lasting interests of the country—that they have advanced such interests by the measure which has produced the meeting now assembled, in connection with the Marquis of Normanby—I still remember that there is one matter which has been slurred over, and I shall never cease to regret that a measure upon which the permanence and well-working of every other suggested must depend—I mean the public education of the people—has been almost entirely passed over (great cheering)—if, indeed, it may be said that it has not been entirely neglected. I would remark, that the little which has been done is rather a censure and reflection upon the weakness of our views, than living proofs of our zeal in the cause of public, national, and universal education. (Cheers.) And yet, gentlemen, this great and crowning measure might at one time have been easily effected. Lord Grey might have done it. I am convinced that at the period when I first took my seat in the House of Commons, no exertions, comparatively, would have been required, to have carried out perfectly and comprehensively this great and crowning measure. (Hear, hear.) Unfortunately, the opportunity was suffered to pass away. And look at the result. We, the people of England, boast that we have led the van in advance of the nations in all that relates to civilisation; but in the subject most essential to our species we find ourselves in the rear—France, Austria, Prussia, Germany, and America gazing with astonishment upon our inferiority. (Cheers.) But this is not all. I consider the more humiliating spectacle is exhibited at home. I find that many of the institutions which exertions have reformed are actually arrayed against us. Many men have acquired political power, who seem totally inadequate to a wise use of it; and many of those who once were official leaders in the great battle of Reform, have, under feelings of mortification and distrust, quitted our ranks, and fallen into a state of apathy, or have joined the ranks of the enemy against us. (Cheers.) What is the meaning of all this? Gentlemen, if there be one great lesson impressed upon the page of universal history, it is this—that mere Act-of-Parliament Reform—Reform by royal ordinance—never yet regenerated a nation. Reform, to be good for anything, must begin with the national mind. Do this, and you will cease to lament our disap-

pointments, which will follow your other exertions. This is the real means of securing the well-working of your free institutions, and of banding society steadfastly and harmoniously together. We lament and we complain that the people are now ready to desert their best friends, and to receive with open arms those who could corrupt and excite and betray them. We complain that they give way to Chartism and Unionism, and other anti-social combinations. Gentlemen, we wrong the people—we, and not they, are to blame. If we deny them the means of managing their own affairs (tremendous cheering), we must not be surprised if self-interested intriguers undertake the direction of them. If we will not allow the people the means of choosing between right and wrong, let us not condemn them if they sometimes choose ill. The consequences of the folly committed in not providing education for the people, is never deficient in some bitter fruits. (Hear.) Only last year a formidable insurrection broke out in Wales. Of the thousands engaged in it, how many were acquainted with the rudiments of education? Not one man in 500. Is it astonishing that such a state of society is productive of such ignorance? Is it at all matter of surprise that men so little acquainted with their rights or duties should become the instruments of every designing demagogue or intriguer? Gentlemen, it is a fact, that the doctrines by which these people were urged into rebellion would not have been listened to for five minutes by men in a good state of education. (Cheers.) And what is our guarantee that the scenes which occurred last in Wales may not recur in any other part of England to-morrow? We have no security. We hang our hopes upon Botany Bay, the hangman, and the penalties of the law. The Tories would add the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and the employment of spies. Both parties meet the evil the wrong way—both, after their fashion, make war, not in the cause, but upon the result: force is the panacea of both—force upon all occasions—as if the policy of good government were not to make all force unnecessary. (Great cheering.) I say, educate the people. (Cheers.) Teach the people the use—the real, legitimate use—of those faculties which God has given them (cheers), and then trust them fearlessly to themselves. (Cheers.) With such a guard with them, it matters little who may be against them, or who may be over them. Bad government could not long exist in the face of good education—no more could popular folly and delusion. (Cheers.) Perhaps it may seem to you, gentlemen, that I have troubled you too long in calling attention to this subject. (Shouts of “No.”) I have purposely selected it, because I do in my heart and conscience believe it is the most important subject to which the minds of free Englishmen can at this moment be directed. (Loud cheers.) I do believe that we can no longer neglect that subject with impunity; and therefore, in a public address to my best friends and constituents, which may, perhaps, be the last I have the opportunity of giving (No), if the sentiments nearest my heart, or most intimately connected with my own principles, or interesting or important to the lasting interests of the country, can command your sympathy, then I call upon you to drink “Success to the Cause of National and Universal Education.” (Immense cheering.) Perhaps you will permit me to add to this toast the name of Mr. Burrows, to whom so many in this town are deeply indebted for his efforts in the great cause. (Hear, hear.) I trust the toast which I now propose—that the sentiment I pledge in all humility, but in all sincerity—the cause of universal education, will be hereafter one of your rallying words—that when others succeed me upon the hustings, they will not forget that the interests of England—the great cause for which you and I are always struggling—are interested in the question—education. Gentlemen—“The cause of national and universal education, and the health of our respected friend, Mr. Burrows.” The honourable member resumed his seat amidst the enthusiastic demonstrations of the assembly, and the toast was drunk with all the honours.

The “Spontaneous Gas Company” have now laid their pipes to the extent of several hundred yards (about half the distance) between Newcastle and Wallsend, by the side of the Newcastle and North Shields railway; and a gasometer is in course of erection at the latter place. We may therefore expect, that the large natural supply of gas, so long and so ungratefully despised, will be turned to good account in a few weeks from the present time.—OCT. 24.

The Northumberland and Durham District Bank, the Newcastle, Shields, and Sunderland Union Bank, and Messrs. Lambton & Co., have this week raised their rate of discount to six per cent., and the interest allowed on deposits to three per cent.—OCT. 24.

John Clayton, Esq., has become a life-subscriber of ten guineas to the Newcastle and Gateshead Religious Book Society.—OCT. 24.

Mr. Thomas Angus, Mr. W. E. Brockett, Mrs. E. Brady, Mr. Thomas Douglas, Mr. W. Crozier, Mr. W. L. Harle, Dr. Knott, Mr. Walker Swan, and the Proprietors of the *Gateshead Observer*, have become yearly subscribers of £1 1s. to the Gateshead Dispensary.—OCT. 24.

Lord Ravensworth and Sir H. Williamson, Bart., favoured the Gateshead Dispensary meeting with their presence on Wednesday last, and we feel pleasure in recording the circumstance, being always pleased to see an interest taken by the neighbouring aristocracy in the charitable institutions of either side of the Tyne.—OCT. 24.

The Gateshead and Tyne Shipping Company's vessel, *Atkinson*, we are happy to hear, was no worse for her touch on the Goodwin, a few days ago, and has proceeded from Dover on her voyage. As this Shipping Company was probably the first in this borough, we feel peculiar pleasure in giving publicity to the agreeable fact, that its whole capital (£50,000) was received by the Treasurer without the necessity of having recourse to a single disagreeable application.—OCT. 24.

We are requested by Mr. William Martin, the philosopher, to claim, on his behalf, priority of invention of the life-preserver lately exhibited by Mr. Carte. The philosopher contends, that to him belongs exclusively the merit of the suggestion, as he published, on the 19th of November, 1838, his remarks and instructions for the construction and use of life-preservers, “as all collectors of his works can testify.” The philosopher also complains, that the model of his preserver was stolen from the Polytechnic Exhibition—a loss which, of course, the Committee will make up to him.—OCT. 24.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HARTLEPOOL RAILWAY.—On Monday last, Mr. James Pattison, of the Long Bank, near Birtley, was in the act of crossing the above railway, near Castle Eden, and was struck by a train of waggons, which threw him down—and the whole train (about 20 waggons) passed over him, and thereby nearly severed his right leg and arm from his body. He was conveyed to Thornley, where surgical aid was procured, but without avail, as he expired shortly after his arrival at that place. An inquest was held on the body on the following day, before T. C. Maynard, Esq., coroner for Easington Ward, and a verdict of “Accidental death” returned. The above unfortunate gentleman had very extensive concerns in quarries, &c., in this neighbourhood, and is much lamented by the numerous labourers he employed, to whom he was always the most considerate and kindest of masters. His remains were interred at St. John's, Gateshead Fell, on Wednesday last; and the hundreds who attended on the mournful occasion, evinced, by their tears, the bereavement they had sustained. He was in his 37th year.—OCT. 24.

FATAL COAL-PIT ACCIDENT.

AN appalling calamity occurred on the 23rd of Oct., shortly after midnight, at the Farnacres coal-pit, Bensham, within a mile of this borough.

About half-past 12 o'clock, the banksman heard a noise in the pit, resembling (as he describes it) a peal of thunder. He shouted to the men below, inquiring what had occurred; and receiving no reply, he shouted again. There was still no answer. He then threw a stone into the pit, and perceived that it fell amongst water; and within two minutes of the time which he heard the loud noise, the pit (which is 20 fathoms deep) was filled with water to the top.

There were five men in the workings, all of whom perished, viz., James Renkey, sinker, aged 40, leaving a wife and five children; James Heslop, sinker, aged 40, leaving a wife and one child; William Wilkinson, hewer, aged 28, a widower with one child; and William Wetherby and Andrew Evans, single-men, each aged about 25.

The steam-engine, which is of 50-horse power, and pumps 60 gallons per minutes, has been in operation from the time of the accident, yet without making the slightest impression upon the

inundation, the pit remaining full, up to the date of our information of last night.

Conjectures as to the source of the flood are various. The pit had been "lain in" for some time, and was only lately reopened; and it is thought by some, that the water proceeds from the old workings.

The wells of the neighbourhood, which yielded a good supply on Thursday night, were found to be empty on Friday morning.

The bodies of the sufferers have not been recovered, nor can any idea be formed of the time when the water will be exhausted, so as to admit of a search.

ATTENDANCE AT COUNCIL-MEETINGS.

GATESHEAD.

Number of meetings in the closing municipal year	12
Ald. Pollock attended	12
Ald. Brookett (Mayor)	11
Ald. Barras	9
EAST WARD.	
Mr. John Potts	11
Mr. S. Forster	8
Mr. James Hymers	7
WEST WARD.	
Mr. Ralph Wylam	11
Mr. E. Graham	6
Mr. Cummins	10
SOUTH WARD.	
Mr. Joseph Cout	3
Mr. Robert Robson	1
Mr. John Wight	3

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Number of meetings	10
Ald. Carr (Mayor)	10
Ald. Hodgson	10
Ald. Potter	10
Ald. Ridley	9
Ald. Dunn	9
Ald. Donkin	9
Ald. Batson	8
ST. NICHOLAS' WARD.	
Mr. Henry Ingledew	10
Mr. John Nichol	9
Mr. George Straker	10
ST. JOHN'S.	
Mr. Radford	10
Mr. Wm. Story	9
Mr. M. Place	10
WEST ALL SAINTS'.	
Mr. Alex. Reed	5
Mr. Andrew Grey	7
Mr. James Sillick	8
* Deceased, and his place supplied by Mr. A. Parker.	
EAST ALL SAINTS'.	
Mr. John Ridley, jun.	8
Mr. Robert Rayne	8
Mr. Stephen Lowrey	10
SOUTH ST. ANDREW'S.	
Mr. A. Nichol	10
Mr. A. G. Gray	9
Mr. Mountain	8
NORTH ST. ANDREW'S.	
Mr. Thomas Dunn	10
Mr. James Archbold	7
Mr. T. W. Keenlyside	10
WESTGATE.	
Mr. R. Hawthorn	5
Mr. James Finlay	8
Mr. J. H. Preston	10
JESMOND.	
Mr. George Palmer	7
Mr. R. Plummer	10
Mr. W. Richardson	9

In Westgate and Jesmond Wards, the third Councillor on each list retires this year; the second, in 1841; and the third, in 1842. In the remaining Wards of Newcastle, and in all the Wards of Gateshead, the last two on each list retire this year; the second two, in 1841; and the first two, in 1842.

A TALE OF TYNE BRIDGE.

It is at all times most painful to us to appear in the capacity of accusers—especially when the objects of our censure are neighbours, with whom, both from inclination and duty, we have always endeavoured to cultivate a good understanding. We are obliged, however, on this occasion, to tell a tale which, we are quite sure, will surprise many of our distant readers—especially when they find that it is not only "founded on fact," but is fact itself.

For several weeks, we have pointed out the danger-

ous condition of the parapet of Tyne Bridge. We have recorded the fact of one child falling into the river through a vacancy caused by a broken balustrade, and only escaping death through a prompt and courageous exercise of humanity—we have stated, that no less than four such dangerous places at present exist—and the answer we have received has been—a contemptuous, an inhuman silence! No effort at repair—no promise, even, has been made. The only course, therefore, left to us, is, to point out the parties on whom the responsibility rests, and leave the public to execute the task which we have ineffectually attempted.

Be it known, then, that there was a toll-house formerly, at the south-west corner of Tyne Bridge, on the site of the premises now occupied as a police-station, and by Mr. Walker, the hardwareman—premises which were conveyed, it seems, to the Corporation of Newcastle in 1772, under the authority of an Act of Parliament passed in that year, for the erection of a temporary bridge over the Tyne, (in the place of the old one, which was destroyed by a great flood on the 17th of November, 1771,) and for the making of a proper approach thereunto from the south; which Act specially provided, that "the ground to be purchased in pursuance, on the north side of the street called Pipewellgate, in the parish of Gateshead, for the making a way or passage to and from the said temporary bridge on the south side of the said river Tyne, or so much and such part and parts of such ground as shall be necessary for the purpose of making a commodious, free, and open passage to a new stone bridge, when the same bridge shall be built, *shall for ever*, after the building of such stone bridge, remain, continue, and be for the use of the public, for the purpose aforesaid."

So much for the toll-house, which is now claimed as the property of the Corporation of Newcastle, and for which that body receives an annual rent. Now let us treat of the tolls, so long and carefully collected therein.

The purchasing of the premises just referred to, and the erection of a temporary bridge, could, of course, be only effected at a considerable expense. The Act, therefore, allowed the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of Newcastle, to reimburse themselves of all money expended by them, (over and above a sum which they had voluntarily contributed,) by certain tolls, to be collected until the reimbursement should be complete—and no longer. The temporary bridge and tolls were to continue only for seven years; but in 1779, another Act was passed, for the building of a stone bridge, and permitting the tolls to be continued for twelve years from that date, or until the expenditure on the bridge and approaches should be reimbursed—and authorizing certain improvements in the approach from the south; and a third Act in 1788, sanctioned further improvements in Gateshead, (Bridge-street, Church-street, &c.) and permitted the trustees to continue the tolls, if necessary, for twelve years longer—that is, for twenty-four years from 1779. Three Acts would have sufficed, in all probability, in the present day, for the restoration of a bridge; but in the good old times of unreformed Corporations, business of this kind was more cautiously and gradually conducted. In 1801, therefore, a fourth and final Act was asked for, and obtained; the preamble of which states, that the twenty-four years granted by previous

statutes would expire in 1803—that the tolls would not pay the money then due on the credit thereof—and that it would be of great public utility, if the bridge were widened, and its then breadth of 28 feet enlarged by an increase in width of 12 feet. Parliament, in consequence of this state of things, permitted the tolls to be continued, if necessary, for 21 years longer—until not only the bridge, and all expenditure connected with it, should be repaid, but until a sum of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, also, should be raised, “to be laid out, or invested, in the purchase of stock, in some of the public stocks or funds, or upon other government security, at interest, in the names of the Mayor and Burgesses [of Newcastle], and of the Bishop of Durham for the time being, who should, from time to time, lay out or invest in their names, in like manner, the yearly dividend or interest of the stocks, funds, and securities, so to be purchased, as the same should, from time to time, be received, (after paying the costs of such investment,) for the purpose of accumulation, and which accumulation should be and remain A FUND FOR THE FUTURE MAINTENANCE, SUPPORT, AND REPAIR OF THE SAID ADDITIONAL STONE ARCHES AND THE PARAPETS THEREOF; so that the said Mayor and Burgesses, or the said Bishop of Durham, or his successors, or the revenues of the said see of Durham, might be wholly exonerated and kept free from any expense or charge in respect of the said additional stone arches, or the parapets thereof”

The Act also requires the Mayor and Burgesses, and the Bishop of Durham, to cause the said additional stone arches, and the parapets thereof, to be for ever supported, maintained, and kept in repair, in so far as the accumulated fund will permit.

Now, we entirely acquit the Bishop of Durham, not only of any neglect, but of any knowledge of the trusteeship imposed upon him, in common with the Corporation of Newcastle, by the Act of 1801. We cannot, however, extend the same indulgence to the co-trustees of the worthy Prelate. We are quite sure, that more officers than one of the Corporation ARE fully cognizant of the duty attaching to their employers, and which has been so scandalously neglected. Our repeated appeals, however, having been made in vain, we have no other expedient left us, than the remonstrance which we now respectfully, but publicly, address to the Bishop of Durham. We have fully stated the case—we have told a plain, unvarnished tale. That there must be an accumulated fund, and a very large one, too, is certain—the repairs of the parapet, since the investment of the thousand pounds, having been of the most trifling description. We are sure we need only, then, mention the circumstance to the Bishop, to insure his Lordship's ready co-operation in protecting the lives—and the rights, too—of the public, in connection with Tyne bridge. It must be borne in mind, (and the Bishop of Durham will, we feel assured, be the first to admit it,) that not only should the parapet be repaired, but a true and correct account of this fund and its accumulation should be *annually published*, for the information of those who, much more than its custodiers, are interested in its maintenance.—Oct. 24.

JUST Published, price 1s., a splendid Portrait of the late lamented Earl of Durham.

T. DOUGLAS, Post-Office, Gateshead.

SUBSCRIPTION for a PUBLIC MONUMENT
to RECORD the EMINENT SERVICES rendered to his Country by the late JOHN GEORGE LAMBTON, EARL of DURHAM, and to mark the deep sense of the Subscribers of his private virtues.

SUNDERLAND LIST.

W. Bell	£100	0	0	J. G. Black	£1	1	0
A. Fenwick	100	0	0	R. Spoor	5	5	0
Andrew White	50	0	0	White & Carr	1	1	0
Richard White	25	0	0	J. Watson	1	1	0
E. Muschamp	10	10	0	W. Chilton	1	0	0
A. J. Moore	10	10	0	J. Dawson	1	0	0
J. Vint	10	10	0	R. Atkinson	1	1	0
T. Robson	10	10	0	B. Sharp	1	1	0
J. Peacock	2	2	0	J. Hills	1	1	0
T. Pratt	20	0	0	S. Mills	1	0	0
J. Simpson	5	5	0	R. Halcro	1	1	0
T. Bowlby	1	1	0	G. Hodgson	1	10	0
R. Danson	5	0	0	W. Godley	1	0	0
W. Grimshaw	1	0	0	C. Dobbing	1	1	0
H. Artstrong	1	0	0	J. Turner	1	1	0
G. Hardcastle	1	1	0	W. French	1	1	0
H. Taylor	1	0	0	T. Brunton	2	2	0
G. Armstrong	1	0	0	W. Carr	10	0	0
J. Bowron, jun.	2	2	0	J. Atkin	2	0	0
W. Baynes	1	0	0	J. Douglas	1	1	0
W. Carling	1	0	0	W. T. Bell	1	1	0
J. S. Cormack	1	0	0	John Bell	1	1	0
John Cox	1	0	0	J. Hutchinson	15	15	0
John Grimshaw	1	0	0	George Bolam	1	1	0
T. Patterson	1	0	0	James Crosby	3	3	0
T. Reed	1	1	0	Robert Davidson	5	5	0
M. H. Chaytor	10	0	0	Thomas Elliott	1	0	0
R. & T. Wright	10	0	0	R. B. Cay	5	0	0
T. Croudace	20	0	0	C. Vilder Cay	1	0	0
G. Forster	5	5	0	John P. Kidson	5	0	0
John Murray	1	1	0	W. W. Robson	2	2	0
W. Clark	1	1	0	D. Jonassohn	2	0	0
J. C. Carr	10	0	0	William Croudace	5	5	0
A. Kirkaldy	5	0	0	J. M. Gales	5	5	0
D. Holsgrave	1	1	0	T. Oliver	5	5	0
W. L. Prattman	5	0	0	Thomas Spoor	2	2	0
J. Gulley	10	0	0	Bernard Ogden	20	0	0
Gilbert Hodgson	1	0	0	The Misses Meadley	10	0	0
Thomas Belt	5	0	0	Robert Fenwick	20	0	0
J. S. Robinson	3	3	0	Lieut. Col. Beckwith	25	0	0
W. Booth	1	1	0	A. G. Rahn	3	3	0
John French	1	1	0	H. F. Blech	2	0	0
John Phillips	1	0	0	William Croudace	10	0	0
T. Elliot	1	1	0	James Rose	1	0	0
James Allison	2	0	0	John Lindsay	1	1	0
J. Brown, M.D., Mayor of Sunder- land	5	5	0	Thomas Robson	1	1	0
W. Satchell	5	0	0	Walker Featherston- haugh	21	0	0
W. D. Burlinson	5	0	0	J. R. Bowlby	3	3	0
James Reed	5	0	0	Robert Reay	10	10	0
John Preston	5	0	0	Thomas Coates	1	1	0
W. & A. Adamson	10	0	0	John Cropton	5	0	0
John Brunton	2	2	0	William Pratt	2	2	0
W. B. Earle	1	1	0	Richard Booth	2	0	0
John Clark	1	1	0	Mark Elliott	5	0	0
R. Trewhitt	1	0	0	John Charlton	2	0	0
				John Crow	1	1	0

CHESTER-LE-STREET LIST.

Lord Scarborough	£25	0	0	E. Ellice, Esq., M.P.	£10	10	0
Thomas Fenwick	25	0	0	Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P.	31	10	0
Abraham Story	10	0	0	Thomas Coulson	0	10	0
Thomas Crawford	25	0	0	Stephen Whildon	1	0	0
T. Crawford, Jun.	5	0	0	Miss Martindale	0	10	0
Robert Crawford	5	0	0	Mrs. Croudace	1	0	0
George Murray	5	0	0	James King	1	0	0
William Morrison	5	5	0	James Pattison	1	10	0
Capt. W. Croudace	5	0	0	John Bolam	1	0	0
Edward Boyd	2	2	0	John Welton	1	0	0
Ralph Linton	2	2	0	Matthew Gaviett	1	0	0
Ralph Wylam	1	0	0	William Ramsay	0	2	6
William Duncan	1	0	0	John Dixon	0	5	0
Wm. Morris, Sen.	2	2	0	John Dunn	0	5	6
Wm. Morris, jun.	1	1	0				

John Morris	£1 1	0	Robert Hedley	£0 10 0
James Gray	1 1	0	John Ward & Son	1 0 0
Thomas Burn	1 1	0	Thomas Ovington	1 0 0
J. R. Elliott	1 1	0	Robert Donnison	5 0 0
Ambrose Blakett	1 1	0	Anthony Winship	1 0 0
Robert James	1 1	0	John Marley	0 10 0
Brown & Jennings	2 2	0	John Harrison	0 5 0
James Robinson	1 1	0	John Atkinson	0 5 0
William Matthews	1 1	0	David Tulley	0 10 0
Wm. Cuthbertson	2 2	0	Peter Dodds	5 0 0
George Henderson	1 0	0	Ralph Lumley	0 3 0
George Nicholson	1 0	0	Jessy Forster	0 10 0
John M. Hudson	1 0	0	Dan. Lee	1 1 0
Ralph Curry	1 1	0	John Fenwick	0 5 0
William Mowbray	1 1	0	Wm. Woodroof	0 2 6
John Liddell	1 1	0	Robert Hedley, jun.	0 5 0
Thomas Gray	1 1	0	Parker Booth	0 5 0
R. J. Hobson	1 1	0	Thomas Lanchester	1 0 0
William Spours	1 1	0	Mrs. Bailey	0 10 0
Thomas Murray	1 1	0	John Dixon	0 10 6
Ralph Walton	1 1	0	Ralph Wylam	0 10 0
Harris Curry	1 1	0	Thomas Curry	0 5 0
John Curry	1 1	0	John Scorer	0 10 6
Francis Carr	1 1	0	Thomas Scorer	0 10 6
George Cumming	1 1	0	Thomas Hood	0 10 6
Thomas Humphrey	1 0	0	Robert Meek	1 0 0
Richard Crofton	2 2	0	Mrs. E. Watson	1 0 0
Joseph Welsh	1 1	0	Robert Ford	0 5 0
John A. Hunter	5 0	0	William Ford	0 5 0
M. Elliot & Son	2 2	0	George Thompson	1 0 0
John Robinson	0 10	0	George Dixon	0 5 0
Matthew Graham	1 1	0	Andrew Waugh	0 2 6
William Simpson	1 1	0	Luke Robson	0 5 0
Thomas Crofton	1 1	0	Margaret Greener	0 2 6
Ralph Coulthard	1 0	0	Thos. Chapman	0 10 0
Charles J. Scott	1 0	0	John Miller	0 10 6
John Lawson	1 1	0	John Gardener	0 10 6
J. S. Maddison	0 10	0	Peter Anderson	0 10 6
Joseph Harland	1 0	0	Wm. Cumming	5 0 0
James Dixon	2 2	0	Nathaniel Edwards	6 0 0
Thomas Young	2 2	0	John S. Aird	1 10 6
R. Jackson	1 0	0	Robert Pope	1 0 0
John Lowrey	1 1	0	Ralph Wallace	1 0 0
John Cumming	1 1	0	John Humphrey	1 0 0
Thrush Story	1 1	0	Matthew Ryle	1 0 0
Joseph Parkin	1 1	0	John Rippon	1 0 0
Wm. Henderson	1 1	0	Mary Ramshaw & Son	0 4 0
M. Henderson	1 1	0	Ann Burdon	0 1 0
C. H. Bainbridge	3 3	0	Thomas Seymour	0 5 0
Matthews & Parkin-son	5 0	0	John Harrison	5 0 0
John Cawthorn	2 2	0	Margaret Croudace	2 2 0
Henry Robinson	1 1	0	Robert Clark	2 2 0
Wm. Dickinson	1 1	0	George Croudace	2 2 0
John Smith	1 1	0	Wm. Livingston	0 10 6
John Taylor	1 0	0	William Reay	0 2 6
John Wilson	1 1	0	George Dawson	0 2 6
John Hall	1 1	0	R. Fairbairns & Co.	1 1 0
Thomas Watson	1 1	0	George Suggett	1 1 0
Robson Scorer	1 1	0	Matthew Oliver	0 5 0
Anthony Oliver	0 10	0	James Watson	0 6 0
Thomas Winter	1 1	0	George Wilson	1 0 0
Edward Spoor	1 1	0	John Broderick	0 10 0
Henry Spoor	1 1	0	William Archbold	1 0 0
John Burnip	1 1	0	James Robinson	0 10 0
Henry Morton	50 0	0	Thomas Rutter	0 5 0
John Harland	1 0	0	John Hall	1 1 0
Henry Fenwick	5 0	0	George Winter	1 1 0
R. S. Shield	1 1	0	William Prudhoe	1 1 0
Henry Blane	2 0	0	Geo. Wheldon, jun.	0 5 0
John Wilkinson	1 0	0	Robert Widdowfield	0 5 0
Michael Wheatley	1 0	0	John Widdowfield	0 5 0
J. Lackey	0 5	0	James Pyburn	0 5 0
M. Wardropper	1 0	0	Daniel Stokoe	1 1 0
Ann Jackson	0 10	0	Michael Stokoe	1 1 0
Ralph Cowell	0 10	0	John Stokoe	1 1 0
Richard Dalkin	1 1	0	John Stokoe, jun.	1 1 0
John Gibson	0 10	0	Ralph Stokoe	0 5 0
John Ranson	0 10	6	George Charlton	1 1 0
Wm. Purves	0 10	6	John Turnbull	0 10 0

John Burleson	£0 10 0	0	George Redfern	£0 10 0
Rev. J. Forster	1 1	0	John Selby	2 0 0
John Lowson, jun.	1 1	0	James Nattress	0 10 0
John Sherlock	1 1	0	Christopher Wilson	0 5 0
Richard Owen	1 1	0	John Linsley	0 5 0
Edward Usher	0 10	0	Edward Jopling	0 5 0
Thomas Jobling	0 5	0	Ralph Elliott	0 1 0
Ralph Burnip	0 5	0	John Oats	0 2 6
R. A. Nelson	20 0	0	John Brown	1 1 0
Robert Copland	1 0	0	John Shaw	1 1 0
Mark A. Story	1 0	0	John Jopling	0 2 6
Wm. Jackson	2 0	0	Robert Bunton	0 2 6
Joseph Young	1 1	0	John Pearson	0 1 0
Amicus	1 1	0	William Forsyth	0 1 0
Wm. Halladay	0 5	0	John Hunter	0 5 0
J. P. Purvis	0 5	0	Eliz. Glendenning	0 1 0
Mrs. Rathbone	0 5	0	Thomas Seymour	0 2 0
Miss Rathbone	0 5	0	W. Featherstonhaugh	0 5 0
John Wood	0 5	0	Robert Wearmouth	0 5 0
Mrs. Wood	0 5	0	Edward Bellerby	0 1 0
John Curry	0 10	0	John Forster	0 5 0
John Sheriton	1 0	0	John Marley	0 2 6
John Clark	1 1	0	Cuthbert Hublick	0 5 0
Thomas Blakey	0 10	6	Francis Forman	0 5 0
Thomas Gilchrist	2 2	0	Robert Fenwick	0 5 0
Mark Elliott	5 5	0	Matthew Fawell	0 5 0
John Cookson	20 0	0	George Farrow	0 10 6
John Charlton	0 10	6	John Darling	0 10 0
John Phillips	5 5	0	Daniel Cookson	3 3 0
Rev. J. H. Ripley	20 0	0	T. Brown Parkinson	1 1 0
William Usher	1 1	0	William Rhodes	1 0 0
R. Russell	1 1	0	Susan Smith	0 10 6

DURHAM LIST.

The Duke of Cleveland	£105 0 0	0	David Dunbar	£1 1 0
Alan Wm. Hutchinson, Mayor of Durham	5 5	0	John Turner, jun.	1 1 0
Hen. J. Spearman	25 0	0	Wm. Walker	1 0 0
Wm. Thos. Salvin	25 0	0	George Robson	1 0 0
Hen. Thornton Maire Witham	25 0	0	John Shields	5 5 0
John Ward	25 0	0	Wm. T. Shields	3 3 0
Abraham Story, jun.	25 0	0	Thomas Shields	2 2 0
Thos. C. Granger	25 0	0	Rev. W. Fletcher	1 1 0
Ignatius Bonomi	20 0	0	R. J. Fenwick	10 0 0
William Shields	10 10	0	Colonel Tower	10 0 0
George Fox	5 5	0	John Henderson	3 3 0
Robert Wm. Mills	5 5	0	R. E. D. Shafto	25 0 0
William Green	5 5	0	W. Russell	25 0 0
Robert Robson	5 5	0	A. M. Skene	1 0 0
John Eddy	5 5	0	J. H. Veitch	2 2 0
William Redhead	4 4	0	Edw. Shepherdson	25 0 0
Robert Hen. Allan	5 5	0	John Charles Ord	20 0 0
Robert Hoggett	3 3	0	Rev. T. Slater	1 1 0
William Brignal	3 3	0	J. Leveson Gower	3 3 0
Mark Story	2 2	0	Ward	3 3 0
John Hall	2 0	0	Thomas Hoult	5 0 0
John Wood	2 0	0	Rev. T. R. Shipperd-son	10 0 0
George Walker	1 1	0	Mrs. Robinson	5 0 0
The Lord Bishop of Durham	31 10 0	0	J. Bowes, Esq., M.P.	42 0 0
			R. Wright	10 0 0
			Granville L. G. Ward	2 0 0
			James Thompson	1 0 0

NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD LIST.

John Carr, Mayor of Newcastle	£10 0 0	0	William Heaton	£2 2 0
William Ord, M.P.	50 0	0	G. H. Wilkinson	0 0 0
William Hutt	25 0	0	Recorder of Newcastle	10 0 0
Addison L. Potter	20 0	0	Joseph Cowan	5 0 0
T. E. Headlam	20 0	0	Ralph Carr	15 0 0
Armorer Donkin	20 0	0	Christopher Blackett	25 0 0
James Sillick	20 0	0	M.P.	25 0 0
James Losh	10 0	0	Thomas Sowerby	2 2 0
J. Price	10 0	0	C. W. Bigge	25 0 0
Wm. Armstrong	10 0	0	C. J. Bigge	10 0 0
G. H. Ramsay	10 10	0	Robert Boyd	5 0 0
John T. Brackett	10 0	0	T. W. Keenlyside	2 2 0
William Boyd	10 0	0	John Grey	10 0 0
Thomas Barns	10 0	0	W. Andrews	5 0 0

Wm. H. Brockett, Mayor of Gates- head.....	£5 6	0	W. S. Mare	£3 3 0
William Snowdon ..	0 10	6	Thomas Pattison ..	1 1 0
Thomas Wilson	10 0	0	Christian Allhusen ..	5 0 0
Thomas Bell	10 0	0	Thomas Wood	10 0 0
John Buddle	25 0	0	Thomas R. Batson ..	5 0 0
Joshua Johnson	10 0	0	Henry Bolckow	5 0 0
Russell Bowlby	10 0	0	James Witherit	1 0 0
Joseph Laycock	5 0	0	George Straker	2 2 0
R. P. Philipson	20 0	0	George Hawkes	5 0 0
R. W. Hollon	5 0	0	Wm. Armstrong	1 1 0
Stephen Lowrey	10 10	0	Henry Smith	1 1 0
Martin H. Lynch ..	2 2	0	George Canney	1 1 0
I. Ayton & Sons	5 0	0	George Sowerby	5 0 0
T. M. Greenhow	2 2	0	Dr. White	3 3 0
W. & H. Mitchell ..	2 2	0	Anthony Nichol	2 2 0
A. Nichol	2 2	0	Benjamin Matchett ..	1 1 0
Robert Robson	2 2	0	Wilson Storey	1 1 0
Matthew Plues	2 2	0	Christopher Tate	1 1 0
Wm. Lockey Harle ..	2 2	0	Joseph Lamb	10 0 0
John Dale	5 5	0	James Archbold	3 3 0
John Gibson	3 3	0	Robert Watson	5 5 0
William Story	2 2	0	Thomas Small	1 1 0
James Wallace	2 2	0	Robert Laycock	3 3 0
Messrs. J. & R. El- Hot	2 2	0	Richard Laycock	3 3 0
George Finlay	1 1	0	Thomas Fawcett	0 10 0
Joseph Watson	5 0	0	William Walker	2 2 0
Charles Kayne	5 5	0	Hudson & Boyd	5 0 0
Thomas Dunn	10 0	0	Richard Robson	5 0 0
Thomas Swinburne ..	5 5	0	Thomas Cargill	10 0 0
John Shield, jun. ...	5 5	0	James Pollock	2 2 0
William Kell	5 5	0	Charles A. Monck	5 0 0
R. Marshall	2 2	0	Robert Rayne & Co. ...	5 5 0
T. & J. Hodgson ..	10 10	0	John Coleman	1 1 0
Emerson Charley ..	2 2	0	Benjamin Hawes	5 5 0
Henry Dale	5 5	0	M.P.	5 5 0
Wm. Reay, Walker ..	2 2	0	The Earl of Carlisle ..	21 0 0
James Hymers	5 5	0	John Cowen	3 3 0
Calverley B. Be- wicke, Esq.	26 5	0	Edward Newbiggen ..	1 1 0
Messrs. l'Anson and Finney	2 2	0	John Potts	1 1 0
Sir John Fife	20 0	0	Thos. Dickenson	2 0 0
Thomas Kilburn ..	1 1	0	A. J. F. Marreco	5 3 0
William Douglas ..	1 1	0	H. Gibb, Liberator ..	0 10 6
Henry Metcalf	5 5	0	Office	0 10 6
Robert Wallace	2 2	0	Thomas Reveley	1 1 0
William Wylam	1 1	0	John Mather	3 3 0
			Robert Hawthorn	5 5 0
			Esq.	5 5 0
			Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P.	10 0 0

SOUTH SHIELDS LIST.

R. Shortridge	£10 0	0	Christopher Lowes ..	£1 1 0
J. Twizell Wawn ..	10 0	0	Dr. Emmerly	1 1 0
Thomas Young	10 0	0	John Park	1 1 0
William Allen	10 0	0	William Anderson ..	1 1 0
St. Hild's Lodge of Freemasons	10 10	0	Anonymous	1 1 0
T. B. Oyston	5 0	0	Edward Snowdon ..	1 1 0
Christ. Bainbridge ..	2 2	0	Jos. Jobling Ayton ..	0 10 6
James Young	2 2	0	John Hardy	0 10 6
John Wright	2 2	0	Owen Williams	6 10 6
E. Twizell Wawn ..	2 2	0	William Cook	0 10 6
William Anderson ..	2 2	0	Arch. Mitchelson ..	0 5 0
Thomas Bell	2 2	0	George Raw	0 5 0
John Jackson	1 1	0	Cuthbert Bullock ..	0 5 0
Geo. Finch Wilson ..	1 1	0	John Baines	0 5 0
John Best	1 1	0	Matt. Hutchinson ..	0 5 0
			William Gallon	0 5 0

DARLINGTON LIST.

Thomas Forsyth	£2 2	0	F. Newburn	£2 2 0
Mr. M'Adam	0 10	6	E. Nixon	2 2 0
T. Thornton	0 2	6	Richard Otley	1 1 0
Captain Simpson ..	2 2	0	C. Parker	1 1 0
C. Hird	1 1	0	J. S. Peacock	1 1 1
John Davidson	1 1	0	John Nixon	1 1 0
Francis Davidson ..	1 1	0	John Walton	2 2 0

Subscriptions will be received by MATTHEW HUTTON CLARKE, Esq., the General Treasurer, Union Bank, Durham; and by all the other Banking Houses in Durham, Sunderland, and Newcastle upon Tyne; and at the Banking Houses of

RANSON & Co., 1, Pall Mall, East; BARCLAY & Co., 54, Lombard-street; and at BARNETTS, HOARES, & Co., 62, Lombard-street, London.

NOVEL AND EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

ACCIDENT has led to the discovery, that the steam which escapes from the boilers of steam-engines, in many cases develops or gives out great quantities of electricity.—About a fortnight since, the engineman at a stationary steam-engine, on a railway in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, happening to have one hand in a copious jet of steam, which escaped from an accidental aperture in the boiler, whilst he applied his other hand to the lever of the safety valve, experienced an electric shock. This led to the discovery, that electricity was given out by the steam with great rapidity, and might be collected as from a powerful electrical machine.—It has been ascertained, moreover, that the phenomenon does not arise from any circumstances peculiar to the boiler in which it was first observed; for in many other boilers, which have since been tried, the steam has been found to develop electricity very copiously.—The subject is being followed up here by experiments, and has been brought under the notice of some of the most eminent scientific men of the day. It is not unlikely that the newly-discovered phenomenon may lead to important results, in advancing our knowledge of the nature of the subtle and mysterious fluid, and form an era in the history of electrical science.—OCT. 31.

The Bishop of Durham has accepted the office of Patron of the Sunderland Literary and Philosophical Society, vacant by the death of the Earl of Durham.—OCT. 31.

The subscribers to the "Collingwood Memorial" met at the Assembly Rooms, Newcastle, on Wednesday, (Matthew Bell, Esq., M.P., in the chair). William Burrell, Esq., of Broom Park, moved that the monument be erected at the mouth of the Tyne, and was seconded by Capt. Reed. Capt. Smith and Mr. W. Richmond supported the motion. J. H. Hinde, Esq., M.P., opposed it, and moved a vote of thanks to the Council for their grant of a site near the Grammar School, Newcastle. Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., seconded Mr. Hinde's motion. On a division, Mr. Burrell's was carried by 28 against 18. Several members of the committee then withdrew, and their places were supplied by the meeting.—OCT. 31.

Charles William Bigge, Esq., of Linden, late Chairman of the Northumberland Sessions, has received at the hands of his successor, J. C. Jobling, Esq., of Newton Hall, a copy of the Parliamentary edition of the statutes, superbly bound in Russia leather. Each volume bears the following inscription:—"Presented A. D. 1840, to Charles William Bigge, Esq., late Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the County of Northumberland, upon his retirement from that office, by her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County, in testimony of their admiration of his public and private character."—OCT. 31.

The Countess of Durham has made a donation of £10 to the British School, (of which Mr. Haggie is treasurer,) in this borough.—OCT. 31.

A "true bill" was found against Mr. Falkous, at the late Durham sessions. Mr. Falkous, it will be recollected, was indicted on the allegation that he had failed to restore a public footpath across the Barn Close.—OCT. 31.

ADDRESS OF THE LEEDS PARLIAMENTARY REFORM ASSOCIATION, TO THE COMMITTEE AND MEMBERS OF THE ULSTER CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION.

FELLOW REFORMERS,—The cause in which you have engaged for the establishment of the people's rights upon the sound principles of public liberty, deserves the warmest sympathy and support of every friend of constitutional freedom. The interest which we feel in the success of your labours, induces us to take advantage of the invitation to union and co-operation held out to the friends of liberty in all parts of the empire, in the resolutions passed at your late public meeting; and we accordingly proceed to address you shortly upon the means which we consider most likely to produce a united and successful agitation for the establishment of the public rights upon a firm and lasting basis.

The Ulster Association affords a most gratifying proof of the willingness of the higher and middle classes of Ireland to unite in defence and support of the popular liberties. The circumstances of our times, however, demand that a political movement of the nature contemplated, should also afford a sufficient inducement for the co-operation of the industrious working classes throughout the three kingdoms. It is only by such a union, we apprehend, that a moral power can be raised sufficient to overcome the opposition of the abettors of misrule, and carry forward triumphantly the cause of rational liberty and progressive civilization.

Good government requires, as its primary essential, the responsibility of governors to the great body of the governed. The only legitimate end of government is the good of the many; and all classes have a common interest in securing its proper results, and in preserving its integrity and soundness. To the people, therefore, government ought to be directly responsible through means of a well-devised system of Parliamentary Representation, as the best mode of securing for all classes, just, honest, and wholesome legislation.

The theory of the British Constitution is, that political freedom is based on political representation; and that no man shall be taxed for the support of the state who has not consented, by himself or his representatives, to the imposition of the public taxes. But how stand the facts? That in England the franchise is held on an average by one out of every 18½ of the gross population; in Scotland, by 1 out of every 30; and in Ireland, by only 1 out of every 77! That in England 1 in 5 of the male adult population is represented; in Scotland, 1 in 7; and in Ireland, only 1 in 19! That, in short, of those fully qualified to vote according to the spirit of the Constitution above referred to, about six-sevenths are *wholly unrepresented*!

But this is not all. There is yet the farther injustice of gross partiality even in the representation of that limited portion of the people already enfranchised. Thus the 284 electors of Richmond (Yorkshire) have an equal number of members, with the 5,864 electors of the borough of Leeds; the gross population represented, being in the one case 3,900, and in the other 123,393; while the 227 electors of Knaresborough have precisely the same voice in the British Parliament, with the 29,000 electors of the West Riding of Yorkshire!

The following table shows that 25 boroughs, containing a population of little more than a hundred thousand inhabitants, return to Parliament *FIFTY* Members; while Leeds, with a considerably larger population, only returns two Members!

Members.	Towns.	Electors, 1840.	Population, 1851.
5	Andover	257	4,745
2	Banbury	371	5,906
2	Bodmin	398	3,375
2	Bridport	605	4,242
2	Buckingham	341	3,610
2	Chippingham	940	4,333
2	Cirencester	686	4,620
2	Cockermouth	297	4,636
2	Dorchester	307	3,083
2	Evesham	369	3,976
2	Guildford	421	3,813
2	Harwich	167	4,297
2	Honiton	455	3,400
2	Huntingdon	380	3,267
2	Knaresborough	227	5,266
2	Lynton	396	3,261
2	Malton	603	4,173
2	Marlborough	280	3,426
2	Marlow	387	2,863
2	Pontefract	795	9,349
2	Richmond	284	3,900
2	Sandwich	911	3,084
2	Tavistock	300	5,609
2	Thetford	155	3,463
2	Wallingford	360	2,545
50		9,795	105,334
2	Leeds	5,294	123,393

A similar disproportion between the population and representation of different parts of the country, is observable in Scotland, though not to the same extent; the evil having been in a great measure obviated by the system there adopted, of forming the smaller boroughs into "districts" for the return of Members to Parliament. Yet Glasgow, with its population of about 300,000, has only the same number of members as the obscure English villages of Wallingford, Thetford, Richmond, &c. above noted!

But the representation of Ireland, as compared with England and Scotland, is more unfair even than this. The representation of Ireland is truly in a wretched state, and stands in need of a searching and Radical Reform. In the first place, it has not its fair share of Members, as is sufficiently proved by the fact, that England and Wales, with fourteen millions of population, have 500 Members; while Ireland, with eight and a half millions, has only 105 Members! The principality of Wales, with its entire population of about 800,000, has fifteen *County Members* alone; while the county of Cork, with its population 715,000, has only two representatives in the British legislature! Shameful and odious disparity!

The representation already appointed to Ireland is also very unequally distributed. Thus the fifteen boroughs of Carlow, Cashel, Coleraine, Dungannon, Dundalk, Ennis, Enniskillen, Kinsale, Lisburn, Mallow, New Ross, Portarlington, Trillick, Wexford, and Youghal, containing a collective population of about 130,000, have 15 Members, while the city of Dublin, with a population of nearly 300,000, returns only 2 Members!

The following table exhibits the disproportion of representatives to population more clearly:—

	Members.	Population, 1851.
Dungannon	1	3,515
Portarlington	1	3,691
Lisburn	1	5,218
New Ross	1	5,011
Coleraine	1	5,753
Mallow	1	5,299
6 Members to		27,816
Dublin	2	265,216
Cork	2	107,041
Belfast	2	53,267
6 Members to		425,644

We need not carry this subject farther. The shameful disproportion between representatives and population is too obvious to require comment; and it cannot fail to be noted by the most superficial observer, that the House of Commons, as at present constituted, does not represent, much more than it did in the days of rotten boroughs and packed Parliaments, the opinions and wishes of the great mass of the people. It was lately stated by Mr. Joseph Hume, the Member for Kilkenny, in the House of Commons, that from a careful analysis which had been made, it appeared that 347 Members, being a majority of the House of Commons, were elected by 180,003 electors; and that thus, somewhat more than one-fifth of the whole of 956,273 registered electors, or one-fortieth of the whole male population of 6,148,468, of 20 years and upwards, or 1-140th of the gross population of the United Kingdom, returned a majority of Representatives to the House of Commons, at the present time.

When to this unequal distribution of the representation are added the numerous obstacles thrown in the way of the free exercise of the franchise, hampered and clogged as it is by the times and modes of registration—the facilities thereby afforded to the enemies of responsible government (which they are not slow to seize) of circumscribing the operation of the representative principle—the intimidation and corrupt influence which is systematically practised upon electors in the exercise of the franchise, and from which they have no adequate protection—the conviction must force itself upon the mind of every reasonable person, that there yet exists no real, honest, just, or equitable representation of the people of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The present system of representation is not *REAL*, because it excludes the great mass of the adult population from the exercise of the franchise. It is not *HONEST*, because it refuses to the vast majority of the people the right of voting the taxes which they pay, and of making the laws which they are required to observe. It is not *JUST*, because it represents only partial interests, and not the wishes of the majority of the people. And finally, it is not *EQUITABLE*, because it condemns Ireland to so shamefully disproportionate a share in the representation of the country.

When the people contended for the Reform Bill, they contended for a real and not a mere nominal thing. They wanted a House of Commons which should be the genuine representative of the people's wishes. But from that House, as now constituted, the great mass of the people is wholly excluded; and

the necessity for Reform, therefore, remains as urgent as before.

It is obvious, then, that we stand in need of a remedy, and the question then comes to be—In what is such remedy to consist, and how is it to be wrought out?

The present exceedingly limited nature of the franchise, in England, Scotland, and especially in Ireland, obviously suggests the necessity for some large and comprehensive measure for the extension of the suffrage; which shall embrace the entire of the three kingdoms, without respect of district, of race, of class, of sect, or of party.

First.—In order to include the majority of the adult male population of the country within the pale of the Constitution, and to give to all classes a direct interest in the maintenance of good government, we propose that the right of voting for Members of Parliament be vested in the INHABITANT HOUSEHOLDERS of the country. With a simple and efficient test of qualification—such as residences for a certain period, and an easy and intelligible system of registration—the great body of the people would be admitted to a voice in the imposition of the taxes which they pay, and in the making of the laws which they obey.

The ancient system of voting in this country was HOUSEHOLDERS-SUFFRAGE; and the Reform Bill was merely a partial return to that system, with a limitation to houses of £10 value. "I contend," said Earl Grey, in his speech in the House of Lords in introducing the Reform Bill,—"I contend that the right of voting in inhabitant-householders is the ancient right of voting under the constitution of this country. By the present bill this right is re-introduced. The bill confers the right of voting upon the resident householders of the borough; but then it limits that right to resident householders of £10 a-year. Thus, then, the bill, so far from introducing a new right, does, in fact, merely restore, with a limitation, our old acknowledged right." We contend for Household Suffrage, however, not so much on the ground that it is ancient, as that it is just, fair, and equitable, and that it is the common interest of the people that they should possess it. Such a measure, we conceive, would give vitality to the principle of representation in our Constitution; and the spirit of the British People would thus be fairly transfused into, and become an active and operative part of the British Government.

Second.—In order to secure the protection of the voter from the corruption of the wealthy and the intimidations of the powerful, we propose that the elections should be by BALLOT. The possession of the right of suffrage, necessarily involves the power of its uncontrolled exercise; and the secret mode of voting appears to us to be one of the means most likely to ensure the political independence of the elector.

Third.—The present extreme inequality in the representation of certain districts in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and especially the unfair apportionment of representatives to the latter portion of the United Kingdom, renders imperatively necessary a RE-DISTRIBUTION OF THE ELECTORAL DISTRICTS, so as to give to the electors of all parts of the country representatives in proportion to their numbers; thus securing perfect fairness and equality in the representation.

Fourth.—As it is for the interest and advantage of the people, as well as their representatives, that they should be brought into frequent contact, and because it would be more conducive to public safety, and ensure the confidence of the people, we recommend that the DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS should be shortened to a period NOT EXCEEDING THREE YEARS.

Fifth.—We further propose the abolition of the property-qualification for Members, as in Scotland; and that the APPROBATION OF THE CONSTITUENCY should be considered as the sole and sufficient test of QUALIFICATION.

Such, we consider, are the measures of reform upon which the Moral Power of the people of England, Scotland, and Ireland, may be successfully united, in order to carry on the work of Progressive Civilization, and secure for all classes the important results of good government, equal laws, impartial justice, and entire civil and religious liberty.

We do not hold up our scheme as immaculate or unobjectionable. There can be no plan which may be pronounced as in all respects perfect. Our object has been to select that which, while it is based on first principles, we conceive to offer the greatest balance of advantages in its favour, with smallest liability to abuse. We consider that its realization would effect equal advantages to Ireland as England and Scotland. Our earnest desire, as must be that of all men of genuine

liberal sentiments, is, to see the union made perfect between Great Britain and Ireland; and we feel assured that the only link which can permanently retain us in beneficial connection, is EQUAL JUSTICE. And when the Reformers of the three kingdoms shall have succeeded in obtaining such an improvement in the elective franchise as shall insure the election of sound men by honest constituencies, then Ireland will have no cause to complain of English apathy; and useful reforms will no longer incur the risk of being checked by the dominancy of any political party or faction.

With these views, Fellow Reformers of Ulster, we are disposed to hail the overtures of union and co-operation which you hold out to English Reformers, with unmixed satisfaction and delight. In our turn, we would urge upon you the necessity of adopting some fixed and definite basis upon which to combine the Liberal strength of the three kingdoms. The mere enunciation of general principles has ceased to satisfy the Movement party. They must have something specific, as a standard to rally round. Neither is it enough that you courageously resist the Stanley party, in their crusade against the rights of the people of Ireland. You must adopt the initiative, and set on foot practical measures of reform and improvement. Whilst you oppose injustice, you must also carry forward the cause of liberty. Aiming at the prevention of evil, you must also labour as earnestly for the accomplishment of actual good.

Above all, Fellow Reformers, we would strongly urge upon your consideration the necessity of instituting such measures as may unite in your support the industrial masses of these kingdoms. The union of the higher and middle classes is not enough to accomplish any great social or political reforms, without the additional aid of the working classes. They have a deep interest in the improved government of the country; and we believe them cordially disposed, at the present time, to unite with any party really in earnest in their efforts for the common good. Endeavour to work out the principle embodied in the resolution passed by your Volunteers of 1782—"That they only are free who are governed by the laws to which they have assented, either by themselves in person, or by those whom they have freely chosen to represent them;" and you cannot fail, ere long, to unite in your support all the honest and earnest Reformers of the United Kingdom.

J. G. MARSHALL, Chairman.

* This is the population according to the census of 1831. The present population of Leeds is supposed to amount to upwards of 150,000. That of the towns enumerated would probably not exceed 120,000.

[COPY.]

TO MR. BLAKEY.

SIR,—I have just seen an advertisement in this morning's *Liberator*, signed by part of the Directors of the North of England Joint Stock Provision Company. In that advertisement there are two resolutions.

The first contains a sweeping censure of myself, for the part I have taken in exposing the shameful acts of yourself and others. Such a vote of censure, coming from parties who stand charged with acting unjustly to the shareholders, will produce no effect upon my mind, nor upon the minds of the public. Indeed, as well might the convicted felon, for the purpose of establishing his innocence, censure the man who makes the charge, and proves it. No, Sir! that resolution will not quit your purpose.

The second calls upon me to meet you, and your friends, at the Stores, on Monday evening next, to prove the assertions I have made. To prove to whom? To the parties who stand arraigned? No, no! I will not submit a question of such mighty importance to such a tribunal. The tribunal that I will submit to, will be the assembled shareholders. But should you, and your friends, object to a tribunal of the shareholders, I will meet you, and them, before a tribunal of the public, in public meeting assembled, either in Newcastle or Gateshead, and prove every statement I have made. If you and your friends agree to either of these arrangements, please to let me know *four clear days previous to the evening of meeting*. An early answer will oblige your obedient servant,

WILLIAM COOK.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 24, 10 o'clock.

[Up to this hour, I have not received an answer to the above. Whether they dare meet me or not, I cannot tell; but I trust they will screw their courage to the sticking point.—W. C.]

THE BIBLE MONOPOLY.

THE REV. DR. THOMSON, of Coldstream, revisited Newcastle-upon-Tyne on Thursday, Oct. 29, at the invitation of the "Bible Association" of that town, established for the abolition of the Bible monopoly, and also with a view, in the mean time, to promote the circulation in England of Bibles printed in Scotland, where the monopoly is already destroyed. In the evening a meeting of the members and friends of the infant institution, was held in the New Music Hall, Nelson-street; and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, (the rain falling heavily,) there was a good attendance of the inhabitants. JOHN FENWICK, Esq., was called to the chair, and opened the business with a learned and interesting speech, which was much applauded.

The Rev. J. PRINGLE moved the first resolution, which expressed the vast importance of printing and diffusing *correct* and *cheap* copies of the Holy Scriptures.

The Rev. T. TREWELLA seconded the motion, and it was carried (as were the following resolutions) *nem. con.*

W. L. HARLES, Esq., moved the second resolution, which was to the effect that the monopoly furnished no safeguard for accuracy, while it considerably enhanced the price of the Bible, and impeded its circulation. Therefore, resolved, that every constitutional and practicable effort be made for its abolition.

DR. THOMSON rose to second the motion, and received a cordial welcome from the meeting. When the applause had subsided, Dr. Thomson (whose speech we must unsparingly cut down) proceeded to state, that he had thought with delight of the former meeting in Newcastle. He had often said, in other places, that it was a noble beginning of the English agitation for the overthrow of the Bible monopoly; and he had now returned to those who had so kindly received him in the first English town that he had visited, to report progress—and a most gratifying report he had to make. (Applause.) The Bible was the best of books—the greatest boon of God to man; yet never had there been a book so basely treated. In various modes, but with the same pretext, the circulation of the Scriptures had been impeded by the ecclesiastical and civil rulers of Christendom. The mode in this country was by monopoly—by giving certain bodies and persons a monopoly of the printing of the Bible. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the Queen's Printers in London, were alone permitted to print the Scriptures in England; and however erroneous the editions which they issued, they were liable to no penalty. It had been proved before a Committee of the House of Commons, that the Bible was inaccurately printed, both at Oxford and Cambridge; notwithstanding the plea in favour of monopoly, that it insured correctness. [Here Dr. Thomson produced a table of *errors and variations*, collated from the Oxford and Cambridge small-pica octavo editions of the Bible, printed in 1833. The total number was upwards of FIVE HUNDRED!] Having disposed of this (the only) plea on behalf of the monopoly, the Doctor went on to observe, that it was one gross absurdity of the present system, that though no unprivileged person might print the "authorised version," without note or comment, any man might print any other translation, however incorrect, or he might print the received version, if he only added notes—even if such notes were in ridicule of the Bible. (Hear, hear.) Yes! it was free to any man to print the Bible, with notes selected from Hume's Essay, Gibbon's History, Volney's Ruins of Empires, or Paine's Age of Reason itself; but no unprivileged printer in England must dare to print the pure, unadulterated Word of God. (Hear, hear.) And this monopoly was peculiar to England:—Ireland knew it not—Scotland had resisted and abolished it—England alone maintained the unenviable distinction of a Bible monopoly. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Bagster had told him, that when he proposed to publish his Polyglott Bible, one of the eight languages being the English, he was waited upon by the solicitor of the King's Printers, and warned, that if he dared to print the received version, he would be proceeded against at law; and to get rid of this monstrous threat, he was compelled to enter into a compromise, viz., to pledge himself not to sell the English portion of his famous Bible at a less price than was charged by the monopolists! And such was the profit on the Bible, as sold by the patentees, that Sir David Hunter Blair, one of the King's Printers in Scotland, confessed to the House of Commons that they were £10,000 a year into pocket by the monopoly; and Mr. Weddell, the superintendent of the King's printing office in Edinburgh, admitted the profit to be 50 per cent. A quarto Bible, the production of which cost 13s., was sold by the King's printers to the trade (so Mr. Weddell told the Select Committee) at 28s. (Hear, hear.) If in Scotland the patent yielded £10,000 per year, how much must it not yield in England, which supplied nearly all the world? The late Mr. Strachan, he was informed, after providing handsomely during life for his relatives and connections, bequeathed at his death £700,000, chiefly amassed by the printing of the Bible. [Dr. Thomson, after stating the arguments in favour of his plan of purchasing stereotype plates, as already set forth in the *Observer*, produced several beautiful copies of the Scriptures, printed in Scotland by the Board for circulating cheap editions.] These editions, he stated, they would be able to supply at a reduction of one-third or one-half on the usual price; and he mentioned the curious fact, that they were procuring stereotype plates in England, from which to print the Bible in Scotland. The plates having crossed the Tweed from the south, then they could at once make use of them for printing; but, south of the Tweed, they dared not to print from them. Dr. Thomson also stated, that the opinion of eminent counsel was about to be taken, as to how far they might proceed in the disposal of Scotch Bibles in England. In conclusion, the worthy and zealous divine showed that greater accuracy, as well as cheapness, would be the result of competition; and he said a word or two in reply to the ridiculous imputation that he was an enemy to the Bible Society—as if it were a hostile measure that would enable that Society either to save several thousand pounds a-year, or to circulate an

immensely larger number of copies of the Holy Scriptures. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, and other eminent members of the Bible Society, had cherished the mistaken notion that he was acting adversely to the interests of the Bible Society; but (said Dr. T.) when they became acquainted with the nature of his plan, they gladly associated with him in his endeavours to cheapen the Bible. Dr. T. resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

The Rev. D. C. BROWNING then moved the following resolution:—"That the Scottish Board for Bible Circulation, furnishing, by means of stereotype printing, and other economical arrangements, correct and cheap copies of the Scriptures, is entitled to the cordial approbation and liberal support of the Christian public."

The Rev. A. REID seconded the motion.

The Rev. G. BELL moved the adoption of certain rules and regulations for "The Newcastle Association." The minimum subscription of a member to be 5s. per year, and the officers and committee to be as follows:—Mr. W. Chartres, Treasurer; Rev. James Pringle, Secretary; and the Rev. Messrs. Browning, Reid, Campbell, Trewella, Banks, Bell, and Sample, and Messrs. Finlay, Fenwick, Greaves, Douglas, and Weir, Committeemen.

The Rev. Mr. BANKS seconded the motion.

The Rev. Mr. CAMPBELL moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Thomson, and Mr. FINLAY a similar compliment to the Chairman; and the Doctor and the CHAIRMAN having acknowledged the honour, the meeting was concluded (as it had opened) with prayer for the Divine blessing.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE EAST WARD OF THE BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD.

GENTLEMEN.—Having been waited upon by several influential Gentlemen connected with the Borough, requesting me to offer myself as a Candidate for your Ward, at the ensuing Election of Councillors, on the 2d day of November, I consider it my duty to comply with that request, and most respectfully solicit your support.

Should you deem me worthy of your confidence, I assure you that every measure calculated to promote the interest and advance the prosperity of the Borough, shall receive my most vigilant attention and support.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
WALKER SWAN.

1, Sedgewick-place, Windmill-hills, Oct. 30, 1840.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE EAST WARD OF THE BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to offer myself a Candidate for the honour of representing you in the Council of this Borough, and to apprise you that the Election will take place on Monday, the 2nd of November.

It is not my intention personally to solicit your Suffrages, being convinced that such a method of procedure is *unconstitutional*, and calculated to produce the most unpleasant consequences.

Should you, by the independent exercise of your franchise, elect me your Representative in Council, I can only add my conscientious assurance, that no effort shall be wanting on my part to serve you *faithfully*, and that never shall any *individual* or *party* consideration induce me to lose sight of the best interests of a Borough that bids so fair, from its geographical position and mercantile spirit, to assume and maintain a high and important rank.

I remain, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant,
ROBERT HOOD HAGGIE.
No. 11, Mulgrave-terrace, October 28, 1840.

THE PROVISION STORES.

THE Committee appointed to Examine the Accounts of the North of England Joint Stock Provision Company, respectfully request the attendance of Mr. William Cook, on Tuesday next, November 3, 1840, at 8 o'clock in the evening, at the Office of the Stores, to point out those cases of fraud which he considers have been committed on the Shareholders.

JOHN MASON, Chairman.
October 28, 1840.

NORTH OF ENGLAND JOINT STOCK PROVISION COMPANY.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the NORTH OF ENGLAND JOINT STOCK PROVISION COMPANY, the following Resolution was unanimously

agreed to (Mr. Wm. Smith, in the Chair):—

"The Directors having requested Mr. Cook to meet them at the Office of the Stores on Monday evening last, for the purpose of proving certain statements made by him respecting the Directors, and that gentleman having refused, in a *scurrilous Letter* to the Directors, to meet them, on the ground (as he states) of their being the parties accused, *the Directors now call upon Mr. Cook, as a Shareholder and a man*, to appear before the Committee appointed by the Company to examine the Accounts, and point out and prove to them any *Fraud* that may have been committed, in order that the Committee may lay a faithful Report before the Shareholders. Should Mr. Cook decline to perform this duty which he owes to the Company, the Directors will cease to hold with him any further communication or correspondence whatever."

October 27, 1840.

The following statistics of the iron trade of Great Britain are from a paper by Hyde Clarke, Esq., F.L.S., in the *Railway Magazine* of Saturday Oct. 24:—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF FURNACES IN BLAST, ACCORDING TO			
	Clarke.	Musket.	Johnson.
Scotland.....	50	54	50
York and Newcastle.....	32	31	
Derbyshire.....	19	14	
North Wales.....	16	13	
Staffordshire.....	125	113	
Shropshire.....	40	29	
Gloucestershire.....	5	5	5
South Wales.....	130	122	124
Total.....	417	381	239
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF TONS MANUFACTURED ANNUALLY, ACCORDING TO			
	Clarke.	Musket.	Johnson.
Scotland.....	200,000	196,969	208,000
York and Newcastle.....	86,000	86,316	
Derbyshire.....	40,000	34,373	
North Wales.....	48,000	33,800	
Staffordshire.....	400,000	354,413½	260,000
Shropshire.....	150,000	80,940	
Gloucestershire.....	15,000	18,200	15,180
South Wales.....	575,000	453,880	605,020
Total.....	1,512,000	1,248,781½	1,008,280

PRINCE ALBERT AND MR. LIDDELL.

We thought it due to ourselves to publish in the *Newcastle Journal*, in the form of an advertisement, our reply to the letter of the Hon. H. T. Liddell, M.P. Our Tory contemporary, at the close of an article in answer to the *Gateshead Observer*, has intimated to us, that it was a piece of great condescension to insert our reply to the Hon. Member, even though paid for as an advertisement; and (in imitation, perhaps, of the man who begged the populace *not* to "pump" a poor fellow whom they were roughly handling,) the *Journal* advises us not to tempt its proprietor with any similar advertisements, as he may possibly refuse to accept them. We do not see any great merit in the insertion of our article—and therefore we are not overpowered with gratitude for the kindness of our contemporary. We knew that he would not, of himself, place the facts of the question before his readers. We knew that it was his invariable practice to keep them in ignorance, if possible, of the replies of his political opponents to the charges which he publishes against them. Therefore, having been charged in his columns with "gross and impudent fabrication," we adopted the expedient of *advertising* our reply in his columns. To that reply, he has given a rejoinder; and as we (unlike our contemporary) are perfectly willing, and even anxious, that our readers should see both sides of the matter, we transfer the article to our news-columns.

[FROM THE NEWCASTLE JOURNAL, OCT. 31.]
THE HON. H. T. LIDDELL, M.P., AND HIS
CALUMNIATORS.

IN another part of our present publication an advertisement will be found headed "Prince Albert and Mr. Liddell," to which we beg to draw the special attention of the reader. The article first appeared in a neighbouring contemporary, and is but one of a series of malignant attacks made by a remnant of the expiring Durham faction upon the high and honourable character of the Conservative Member for the Northern Division of the County of Durham. The obscurity of the source from

whence it emanated would have rendered it innocuous, and in such a case refutation would have been superfluous; but since it has suited the dishonest and disreputable authors of it to pay for its insertion in more than one local paper, as well as in some of the second-rate metropolitan journals,* the disagreeable and not less painful task of exposing the calumny is necessarily imposed upon us.

In the first place, it may be necessary to advert to the original charge, in order to place the reader in full possession of the case. It may be remembered that in the latter part of the month of September in this year, the annual meeting of the Northumberland Agricultural Society was held at Alnwick, on which occasion the Hon. H. T. Liddell, M.P., presided as Chairman. There were present upwards of five hundred individuals, comprising most of the principal farmers and agriculturalists of the county, with many from a considerable distance, embracing every diversity of political sentiment; and, as the head and representative of the liberal party, whose lip-loyalty is always so conspicuous on such occasions, amongst the number was the scion of a noble house which has borne a conspicuous part in the history of modern revolution, mis-called reform. There were also present representatives of the press from Newcastle and Berwick-upon-Tweed, but none, as we are assured, from the place across the water, though a certain individual who is well known for his insolent bearing and low vulgar habits, and who happens to be a farmer in the county, did furnish its organ with a sketch of the proceedings. It might have been expected that under circumstances such as these, surrounded as the honourable Chairman was by "friends and foes," and with more than one "chiel among them taking notes," any mark of *disrespect* to a royal personage would not only have excited indignation, but called forth remonstrance; and, above all, that it would have been "prented." Now, it is a fact that neither the unscrupulous correspondent of the paper in question, nor the accurate Reporter of the *Chronicle*; nor, indeed, of any other newspaper whatever, made the slightest allusion in his report of the proceedings to anything bearing the semblance of disloyalty, or that could be possibly construed into disrespect to his Royal Highness Prince Albert! Surely, if such a thing had occurred, it would not have escaped notice. But such, reader, is the fact!†

Well, nearly a fortnight after the meeting had been held, and after the print on the other side of the Tyne had itself published a report of the proceedings—without the slightest advertence to any alleged mark of disrespect—out comes the following infamous fabrication, which ought to have been met by a criminal proceeding at law!—

"At the Alnwick dinner, the name of Prince Albert, which had been inserted in the list of toasts, was struck out (!) by the Hon. H. T. Liddell; and it was only after strong remonstrance against such a discourteous and insulting act that the name was restored; and even then it was only permitted to be given after 'The Queen Dowager and the rest of the Royal Family.' He had, indeed, promised to give the Prince's health in connection with the Royal Family; but, true to his old habits, when he rose he neglected to do so, and it was only given at all in consequence of the calls and but ill suppressed indignation of the company."

This series of falsehoods is introduced as "a little but almost incredible fact"! We pity the ignorance, and smile at the malignity of the fabricator.

Now, it is alleged:—First, the name of Prince Albert was struck out of the list of toasts;

2. That it was struck out by the Hon. H. T. Liddell, M.P.;

3. That the name was restored; but

4. Only after strong remonstrance; and that

5. It was only permitted (by the same Hon. Gentleman we presume) to be given in a certain order.

The writer goes on to state,

6. That the same Hon. Gentleman promised to give the Prince's health in connexion with the Royal Family; but that,

7. When he rose, he neglected to do so; and that, though restored to the list of toasts,

8. It was only given *at all* in consequence of the calls, and but ill-suppressed indignation of the company.

Here, then, this "little but almost incredible fact" is found to resolve itself into eight specific and distinct charges, every one of which, if true, admits of easy proof by a host of witnesses, for it is impossible that a knowledge of the circumstances so minutely detailed should be confined exclusively to the ignorant and contemptible scribe who furnished the paragraph,

but who, in order to give weight to his testimony, is described as a gentleman (!) of "high and unspotted character!" Where, then, is the proof? We ask for such proof, well knowing that we ask in vain. ||

The paragraph, it appears, was "copied by the *Globe*." Why did the *Newcastle Chronicle*, the organ of Whiggery, in this county, forget to copy it? If the charges it contained were true, the proprietors of that paper must either have been deficient in zeal, or have shown a consideration for their political opponents far beyond that which has ever characterized their career. Not only did the *Chronicle* thus virtually repudiate the offensive article, but a similar course was followed by the remainder of our local contemporaries, and it was left for a distant organ to be made the dupe of a desperate and malignant ruffian. Having been "copied by the *Globe*," there remained but one course open to the Hon. Gentleman so basely calumniated; and that course he took with promptitude, and, in a published letter addressed to the editor of that paper, he denounced "the little but almost incredible fact," as "a gross and impudent fabrication." In short, he gave a full and explicit contradiction to every charge. §

It might have been expected that this straightforward and honourable course would have put his enemies to silence, and that an acknowledgment of error, if not an apology for the offence, would have been as promptly offered. It has not been so; but, on the contrary, casting aside the circumstantial detail as indefensible, and thus virtually admitting its falsity, an attempt has been made, in the article headed "Prince Albert and Mr. Liddell," to fasten upon the honourable member a general "charge of disrespect to his Royal Highness." Now what are the grounds upon which this general charge is founded? The facts, as stated by the mendacious scribe, are, that the Hon. Chairman first gave "the Queen;" then, "the Queen Dowager and the rest of the Royal Family;" and afterwards, for some reason or another, "Prince Albert." Now, it suits the purpose of the malignant writer to mention but one reason for the order in which the toasts were given, and that such an one, as those who know the good understanding which exists between his Royal Highness and the honourable member, must at once acknowledge to be at least improbable—namely, to exhibit disrespect towards his Royal Highness. Had it been the object of the writer to account for what appeared to him to be a mark of disrespect to his Royal Highness, he might surely have found amongst the other reasons the existence of which he does not venture to deny, some one more satisfactory than that which he has thought proper to select, and which in its original shape he finds himself unable to substantiate. Did it not occur to him that as the committee prepared the list of toasts, the irregularity he complains of might have originated with them? But, that could not be the case, if it be true, as he alleges, that Mr. Liddell first struck out the toast, and only restored it after strong remonstrance, and even then only permitted it to be given after "the Queen Dowager, and the rest of the Royal Family."

But, observes the writer of the article referred to, "granting that our informant, although superior to all temptation to 'gross and impudent fabrications,' was incorrect (for the most honourable of men may err) in imputing to Mr. Liddell the origination of the 'disrespect' to Prince Albert, the alternative presents itself, that the Hon. Member was an 'instrument' in the hands of others." Now, in the first place, it is not clear to us, nor will it seem clear to the public, that the "informant" spoken of is superior to all temptation to gross and impudent fabrication, unless he can shew that he was himself misinformed, for he could not be misled by appearances. But, granting the whole story was "a gross and impudent fabrication," whether the work of this gentleman of "high and unspotted character for veracity," or not, the alternative described is not presented. It does not follow, as the writer suggests, that disrespect was contemplated by the committee, and that the honourable chairman was made the instrument of perpetrating it. The committee is composed of gentlemen who maintain a character as high certainly as the writer of this base insinuation, and though differing from each other in political opinions, it is a libel on their character for intelligence and common sense, to suppose that any one of them would for a moment lend himself to such a proceeding. If the chairman was not the instrument of the committee, whose instrument was he? And if no disrespect was intended by the committee, how can such a charge, with any thing like the shadow of justice,

be brought against the honourable chairman? Such contemptible twaddle is unworthy of serious refutation.

There is yet "another reason," however, which might have served the writer of the article to account for the order in which the toasts were given, without imputing a groundless charge against the Hon. Chairman. Supposing the omission had been accidental on the part of the latter individual, and that he had restored it at once on discovering his error, there would then have been no ground for charging him with intending to convey a mark of disrespect to his Royal Highness. But it appears that the omission could not have been even accidental, for "it was only given at all in consequence of the calls and but ill suppressed indignation of the company." It comes then to this alternative: the particular allegations of the original paragraph must be true, or the charge of disrespect to his Royal Highness founded upon the order in which the toasts were given, is but an inference, which a dishonourable and unscrupulous political opponent for a party object has been eager to magnify and pervert. The original paragraph is false in every particular, and the general charge of disrespect is a base and malicious fabrication. The idea of the Honourable Chairman having even thought of shewing, much more having attempted to shew, disrespect to his Royal Highness, is preposterous, and the writer of the paragraph on making the charge knew it to be false. **

We might here bring our observations to a close; but one or two remarks seem necessary upon the manner in which this calumny has been promulgated. The plan of advertising "leading articles" for a party purpose, is altogether new. In the present instance we have not scrupled to gratify the morbid desire of our contemporary for notoriety, though in doing so we give to a gross and malicious fabrication a wider circulation than without our assistance it would ever have obtained. But whilst we thus have placed the "bane and antidote" together, we by no means sanction the dangerous experiment of rushing upon the one in order to experience the efficacy of the other. The way to render poison harmless is scrupulously to avoid it. Falsehood will refute itself, and malignity accomplish its own destruction. Upon that principle we have acted hitherto, and though we have stooped in the present case to circulate as well as to rebut the slander of a moral assassin, we will not hold ourselves bound in future by the precedent we have established. The character of Mr. Liddell needs no defence from us. He is too well known and respected amongst the numerous and intelligent constituency of Northumberland and Durham to suffer in their estimation from the base and malicious fabrications of his political opponents. He may defy their envy, and laugh to scorn their puny efforts to injure him.

NOTES BY THE EDITOR OF THE G. O.

* Untrue. It was only in the *Newcastle Journal* and *Newcastle Chronicle* that we advertised the article.

+ It is not "the fact." The *Newcastle Journal* itself, in common with every other paper that had a Reporter present, published the "fact," that the health of "Prince Albert" was not given by Mr. Liddell, until the toast of "The Queen Dowager, and the rest of the Royal Family," had first been proposed. This gross mark of "disrespect to Prince Albert," will be found recorded in the *Journal* of the 3d of October.

‡ We invite Mr. Liddell to institute "criminal proceedings at law." We fear him not: we will meet him most readily before a jury of our country.

§ Under what subterfuge—by what special pleading—through what shifting of the "pea," Mr. Liddell hopes to escape from the charge, we know not. This we know, that Prince Albert was treated by him with gross "disrespect." This is a "fact" which does not rest upon our testimony alone;—it is borne out, we repeat, by the *Journal* of the 3d ult. The only question is, *With whom did this disrespect originate?* We reply, *With Mr. Liddell*. The answer at the gentleman on whom we rely, will touch him not, coming from one whose vulgarity of mind (which, as Mr. Liddell's undignified letter shows, is peculiar to no rank or station,) breathes in every line of the article on which we are commenting.

¶ Untrue.—Mr. Liddell's contradiction was not "full and explicit," but imperfect and general.

‡ Here an attempt is made to shift the "disrespect" to the committee. The committee, if they were participators in the disloyalty, ought certainly to come forward, and take their share of the responsibility. But we have the utmost confidence that the insinuation is groundless.

** We sling back the imputation with scorn. The writer in the *Journal* knows the "charge of disrespect" to be true.

Mr. William King, of Sunderland, has been appointed Curator to the Museum of the Newcastle Natural History Society.—Nov. 7.

ELECTRICITY OF HIGH PRESSURE STEAM.

[We find in the *Philosophical Magazine* of NOVEMBER, a paper from the pen of HUGH LEE PATTINSON, Esq., of Bensham Grove, Gateshead, and another by H. G. ARMSTRONG, Esq., of Newcastle, on the phenomenon first published in the *Observer* of Saturday, Oct. 31.—Mr. Pattinson's paper is as follows]:—

A VERY singular phenomenon, viz. the production of electricity by two steam-boilers, has been observed in this neighbourhood within the last few weeks, the particulars of which I have the pleasure of transmitting to you for publication in your valuable journal. The boilers in question are situated at Cramlington Colliery, eight miles north-east of Newcastle, where they supply steam to a high-pressure engine of 28-horse power, employed on the waggon-way to haul full and empty waggons to the top of two inclined planes, leading to the colliery on the one hand, and to the river Tyne on the other. The boilers are cylindrical, with circular ends, each twenty-one feet long and five feet diameter. They are supplied with water from an adjacent pond by iron feed-pipes, four inches diameter, and the steam they produce is conveyed to the working cylinder by other iron pipes, six inches diameter, which pipes form also a direct metallic communication between the tops of the boilers. By means of appropriate valves the steam is supplied to the cylinder from one or other boiler at pleasure. A pipe, two inches diameter, leads from the bottom of one boiler on the outside of the brick-work to the ash-pit, through which the sediment deposited by the water is occasionally blown from one of Scott's patent collecting cones, and a similar pipe is attached to the other boiler. The boilers are set in brick-work in the usual way—the fires below, with flues reaching all round, and passing into the chimney also in the usual manner. The flues are covered with large flat bricks, and in the space between the boilers the two flues are necessarily separated by a brick wall. The safety-valves are attached to the boilers by flange joints; and between the flanges, to render them steam-tight, is placed a ring of plaited hemp covered with a cement of litharge, sand, and linseed oil, mixed up together; and when applied, of the consistence of glazier's putty. This cement, as it soon becomes hard, is used about the engine for steam joints which occasionally fail; but all the joints of the pipes are made of iron borings and sal-ammoniac, as ordinarily employed by engine-wrights. The steam is worked at a pressure of thirty-five pounds per inch.

The joint between the top of one of the boilers and the seat of its safety valve had given way, and steam was issuing forcibly through this aperture, when, on Tuesday, September 28th last, the engine-man, William Patterson, while standing with this current of steam blowing upon his legs, took hold of the weight attached to the lever of the safety-valve, to try the strength of the steam, when he felt a peculiar pricking sensation in the ends of his fingers, but as the steam prevented him from seeing distinctly, he thought he had merely struck his fingers rather suddenly against the weight. On Friday, October 2nd, on taking hold of the lever, he again felt a sensation in his fingers of the same kind as before; and on Saturday, the 3rd, on touching the weight, this sensation was stronger, and more distinct; so much so, as to arrest his attention and lead him to mention it to some other workmen employed about the engine, who all handled the weight, and convinced themselves that there was something about it very unusual. During the time they were thus employed, Patterson applied his finger gently to the lever, and perceived a spark. This was repeated by the whole party, and they soon found that sparks could be obtained from any part of the end of the boiler, as far as the valve upon the steam-pipe connecting the two boilers, and also from the pipe through which the sediment is blown, as already described. They observed further, that while standing in the volume of steam issuing from the joint, and touching the boiler, these sparks were always much stronger than when the boiler was touched by a person not in the current of steam. In one or two cases, according to their account, when the current of steam issuing from the joint was very strong, the person exposed to it being probably partially insulated by standing upon the dry and warm brick-work surrounding the boiler, gave strong sparks to others out of the current on bringing his hands to theirs; and once or twice they felt, under these circumstances, something like a slight electrical shock. It may be observed, that at this time the weather was exceedingly fine and dry. It was not long before the engineer of the colliery, Mr. Marshall, became acquainted with these circumstances,

and his first feeling was to apprehend that the boiler was in danger of exploding, for, as he said, "when there was fire on the outside of the boiler, he did not know what there might be within." He accordingly sent to Messrs. Hawks's, of Gateshead, who built the boiler, for a person to examine it, and Mr. Golightly, their manager in that department, went out on Wednesday, the 7th inst., for that purpose. He gave his opinion as to the safety of the boiler, and returned much surprised at the phenomena it presented. The singular circumstance of a steam-boiler yielding electrical sparks, and giving shocks, now began to be noised abroad; and my friend, Mr. Henry Smith, of Newcastle, who had heard the account both from Mr. Golightly and Mr. Marshall, wrote me a note acquainting me with the matter, and desiring me to go with him to see it, which I did on the 11th inst., and again on the following day, having with us the second time proper electrical apparatus. On our first visit, the boilers being unplugged and empty, we merely satisfied ourselves as to all the particulars of their setting, etc., already detailed. Next day, on our arrival, we found the engine at work, the steam up to a pressure of thirty-five pounds an inch, and blowing off strongly at the joint in the boiler. The day was a little damp, but yet not unfavourable, and we were informed on alighting that the indications of electricity were very faint and weak: however, we proceeded to our examination, of which the following is the result.

1. On touching the boiler with the blunt point of a penknife anywhere about the circular end, the weight or the safety-valve itself, with the steam strongly blowing out of the joint, but with no part of the person exposed to the volume of steam, no spark could be perceived whatever.

2. On immersing one hand in the current of steam, and touching the parts of the boiler already named with the point of a penknife held in the other, a very minute but distinct spark was perceived, and this occurred equally on all parts of the boiler, or safety-valve, within reach.

3. By standing in the current of steam, so as to allow it to blow forcibly upon the person, the spark became larger: it was then one-eighth of an inch long.

4. On holding a large shovel in the current of steam with one hand, and touching the boiler with a penknife held in the other, a spark was obtained three-eighths of an inch long.

5. The cap of a gold-leaf electrometer, the bottom of which was held in the hand, was applied to the weight, the body of the operator being entirely out of the current of steam; and no divergence was produced whatever.

6. The electrometer held in the hand had its cap applied to the weight, the other hand of the operator being immersed in the current of steam: strong divergence was immediately produced.

From this it was evident that the electricity proceeded from the steam; but as the boiler-house was damp, so that insulation by glass could not well be preserved, a copper wire was attached to the shovel already mentioned, the end of which wire terminated in the engine-house, some yards distant from the boiler-house, where was placed a table. The shovel was held by Mr. Smith in the current of steam, with its edge about an inch and a half from the aperture through which the steam issued, and the wire leading away from the shovel was insulated by being attached to sticks of sealing-wax held by assistants. Mr. Smith stood on an insulating stool.

7. On touching a pith-ball electrometer, the threads of which were five inches long, with the insulated wire leading from the shovel held as mentioned, the balls diverged four inches with positive electricity.

8. The wire was attached to an insulated tin conductor, when it yielded sparks half an inch in length.

9. A pointed wire attached to this conductor exhibited the brush of light a quarter of an inch long, which always attends the escape of positive electricity from a point into the air.

10. A small jar was now charged so strongly as to give a rather disagreeable shock. By this time a large crowd of men, women, and boys, from the "Pit Row," or pitmen's residences near the colliery, attracted by the novelty and singularity of the circumstances, had gathered about us, filling the engine-house, and looking on with great curiosity and interest. A circle of sixteen of these men and women was formed, and they received together, much to their surprise and merriment, a powerful shock from the charged jar. This was several times repeated, the numbers receiving the shock varying each time from twelve to twenty.

11. A stout card was perforated by a discharge of the jar; and cotton wrapped round the end of a copper wire, and dipped in pounded resin, readily set on fire.

12. When the edge of the shovel was made to approach the aperture through which the steam issued as near as three-quarters of an inch, very vivid and bright sparks of that length passed continually between it and the boiler.

13. The second boiler did not discharge steam through any fissure, but on lifting its valve by the hand it blew off in a strong current. When the shovel was held in one hand in this current of steam issuing from the safety-valve, and the boiler was touched with a penknife held in the other, a spark passed exactly, as under the same circumstances in the boiler subjected to the above experiments.

From this it would appear that the steam of both boilers was in the same electrical condition.

During the whole of these experiments the engine was doing its work as usual, occasionally going and occasionally standing; but no difference was observed in the electricity given off by the steam.

I have been most careful to supply an exact account of the facts of this extraordinary, and, as far as I know, unprecedented case, but I do not offer any theory to account for the phenomena. It is hardly possible to suppose that there is any local peculiarity about these boilers, or the place where they are situated, to occasion the highly electrical condition of the steam produced in them; and yet it is as difficult to suppose the fact of high-pressure-steam being electrical, a general one; for if it were so, it could hardly, up to this time, have escaped observation. The conditions, therefore, under which steam becomes electrical require to be investigated, and it is not unlikely that the investigation may lead to important results.

[Mr. Faraday, in a note to Mr. Armstrong's paper, observes:—"This evolution of electricity by vaporization is most likely the same as that already known to philosophers on a much smaller scale, and about which there are yet doubts whether it is to be referred to mere evaporation, as Harris says, or to chemical action, according to others. This point it neither settles nor illustrates; but it gives us the evolution of electricity during the conversion of water into vapour, upon an enormous scale, and therefore brings us much nearer to the electric phenomena of volcanoes, water-spouts, and thunder storms, than before."]

The science of Electricity is daily becoming of more interest and importance, on account of the advances which have been lately made in the application of Electro-Magnetism and Galvanism to purposes of practical utility. Already the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph is in actual daily operation for conveying information between places several miles apart, which it does in scarcely more time than would be required merely to write down on paper the intelligence wished to be conveyed. Nor is the practical application of Galvanism in the Electrotypes of less utility, or less extraordinary. By the powers of this machine, at a comparatively small expense, any number of fac-similes of copperplates may be produced, so perfect that impressions taken from them are not distinguishable from those taken from the original plate.—But results even more important have recently been obtained. Professor Jacobi, of St. Petersburg, in a paper on Electro-Magnetic Machines, read to the Section of Mathematical and Physical Science, during the late meeting of the British Association at Glasgow, acquainted the meeting (according to the *Athenaeum*) with "the satisfactory results of experiments made last year with a boat 28 feet in length, and 7½ feet in width, drawing 2½ feet of water, and carrying 14 individuals, which was propelled upon the Neva at the rate of about three English miles in the hour.—The machine," he states "which occupied very little space, was set in motion by a battery of 64 pairs of platina plates, each having 36 square inches of surface, and charged, according to the plan of Mr. Grove, with nitric and diluted sulphuric acid."—Nov. 7.

THE NEWCASTLE UNIVERSITY.

THE members of the Literary and Philosophical Society, Newcastle, held a monthly meeting on Tuesday Nov. 3, the Rev. WILLIAM TURNER in the chair. The chief question for consideration was Mr. Greenhow's proposed College or University. But before this subject was discussed, several new members were admitted, and it was stated—We hardly know, however, whether we are at liberty to publish the fact, our recording "pencil" being only present by courtesy, and for the special purpose of taking a note or two of the debate on the collegiate

project. Still, some little allowance is made for indiscretions which flow from "the juice of the vine," and the "slips" of a "vine" pencil may meet with equal toleration. Let us venture to publish, then, that Mr. Hugh Lee Pattinson, at the next monthly meeting of the society, is to read a paper (with illustrations) on the *Daguerrotype*; and that Dr. Charlton, at the January meeting, will read a paper on *Scandinavian Literature*.

Mr. GREENHOW, at the close of the miscellaneous business, rose to submit the resolutions which stood over from the September meeting, owing to the incompetency of the members to dispose of them on that occasion, through some technical informality. Having urged the importance of establishing a collegiate institution in Newcastle, and dwelt on the value of such an establishment to young men whose academical education now stands still from the period at which they enter upon the business of life, whether as merchants' clerks, medical or legal students, engineers, or in any trade or profession whatever, Mr. G. concluded by pointing out the fitness and propriety of the initiative being taken by the Literary and Philosophical Society, leaving it to a public meeting of the inhabitants to give the scheme a further impetus. Having moved the first resolution, pledging the society to a recognition of the project, Mr. Greenhow resumed his seat.

Mr. JOHN FENWICK, the solicitor, seconded the motion. The present was a peculiarly auspicious time for the project. The old Grammar School was to come down, and a new building to be erected; and this institution, which the Corporation were bound to maintain to a certain extent, might be made the nucleus of the University. There was another circumstance to which he wished to call their attention. Connected with the hospital of St. Mary, in the Westgate, there was considerable property, which had greatly increased in value of late years. The Charity Commissioners had declared against the mode of leasing which had been in operation since the time of James the Second; and a bill had been filed in Chancery, which was now pending. He had recommended to the School Committee of the Town Council, that an application should be made from the Corporation to the Legislature for an Act, under which the hospital might be better regulated, and its revenues made available for public purposes. He had little doubt that a good Act might be obtained, if the matter were taken up by the Corporation. It would be necessary to indemnify the holders of leases, so that they might not be damaged; but taking into consideration every claim that could by possibility be established, a considerable surplus revenue would at once be available; and in the course of 60 or 70 years, if the town merely remained stationary there would be an available annual revenue of from £5,000 to £6,000; but he thought it probable, taking into consideration the progressive prosperity of Newcastle, that the sum would not be less than £10,000. The application of this revenue to educational purposes, he had no doubt, would be readily conceded. (Applause.) He had great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Mr. GREENHOW, the first resolution having been unanimously adopted, read and moved the second; which was seconded by Mr. JOSEPH WATSON, and carried.

The third resolution had reference to the appointment of a committee, the members of which were suggested by the Rev. JOHN WOOD (Head Master of the Grammar School), Mr. H. G. POTTER, Rev. J. M'ALISTER, Mr. GREENHOW, Rev. JAMES PRINGLE, and other gentlemen. The following is a list:—Sir John Fife, Drs. Headlam and White, Mr. Hinde, M.P., the Revds. W. Turner, John Wood, James Pringle, D. C. Browning, J. C. Bruce, and J. M'Alister, and Messrs. J. Adamson, J. T. Brockett, John Fenwick, W. Dawson, T. M. Greenhow, John Clayton, Hedley Vicars, James Losh, H. G. Potter, Joseph Watson, James Snape, James Finlay, George Burnett, jun., and R. R. Dees, with power to add to their number.

The meeting was about to separate, when the Rev. D. C. BROWNING stood forward, and said, that he could not retire without moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Greenhow; yet he was altogether unable to express his admiration of the ardour and perseverance with which that gentleman had pressed this great question upon the attention of the public from year to year, or the gratification with which he had witnessed the manner in which Mr. Greenhow had brought the subject before this society, at the present and previous meeting. (Applause.) He had great pleasure in proposing that a vote of thanks be given to him for his services in this most important cause.

Mr. FENWICK had no less pleasure in seconding the motion.

Mr. Greenhow had prosecuted his great design with a moral courage all his own. (Applause.)

Mr. GREENHOW (the motion having been carried by acclamation) acknowledged the honour conferred upon him by the society. Ever since he had taken the project in hand, he had looked forward hopefully to the issue, coolly though the scheme had been too often received. There was now, he thought, a fair prospect of success; and if the committee proceeded to the discharge of their duties with spirit and industry, he doubted not that he should have the high gratification of seeing his long-cherished hopes amply realized. (Applause.)

The meeting was now dissolved.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SOUTH WARD OF THE BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD.

GENTLEMEN,—Accept my best thanks for the honour you have conferred upon me in electing me one of your representatives in the Town Council, and be assured that I shall endeavour by every means in my power to promote the interests of your Ward, and of the Borough at large.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant,
GEORGE SOWERBY.

Shipcote House, Nov. 3rd, 1840.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SOUTH WARD OF THE BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD.

GENTLEMEN,—I respectfully thank you for the honour you have done me in re-electing me one of your Representatives in the Town Council, and assure you that it shall be my most anxious study to promote your welfare and prosperity.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
ROBERT DAVIS.

Wrekenton, Nov. 3, 1840.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE EAST WARD OF THE BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD.

GENTLEMEN,—I return you thanks for the honour you have conferred upon me, by electing me one of your representatives in the Council of this borough. This proof of your generous confidence will ever actuate me, to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and independently.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
WALKER SWAN.

No. 1, Sedgewick-place,
November 2, 1840.

TO THE BURGESSES OF THE EAST WARD OF THE BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD.

GENTLEMEN,—It now becomes my duty most sincerely to thank you for the honour which you have conferred on me, by electing me a Member of the Borough Council for your Ward, in a manner honourable alike to the Constituency and the Representative, and in complete accordance with my notion of the way in which Elections ought to be conducted.

Gentlemen, you will be aware, that, in 1838, I publicly declined to solicit the Burgesses personally for their support in my own favour, leaving the matter entirely in their own hands, freely to support or reject me, as they thought proper.

Many of my friends, at that time, thought it false pride, and observed, that if their votes were not worth asking for, they were not worth having; and I was told that it was necessary for him who aspired to be a Representative, either Parliamentary or Municipal, to "bow to Custom, the world's great idol."

I declined to do so; and every subsequent Election has confirmed me the more in the propriety of my view, that parties put in nomination ought not to interfere in their own Election. I am of opinion that both have their respective duties to perform—the Burgesses to select and elect persons whom they think disposed to take a lively interest in their welfare, and competent to serve them with advantage—and the Representative, when freely chosen, to discharge his trust with a fidelity and industry due to those who have conferred upon him such a distinguished mark of respect. Cold must be the heart that would not warm, and worthless the man that would not do his best, after being selected by his fellow-townsmen in the honourable manner by which my Election has been characterized

—placed, as I have been, at the head of the poll, without the solicitation, on my part, of a single Burgess.

Gentlemen, honourably have you done your part—faithfully shall I endeavour to perform mine; and I hope to prove myself not unworthy the confidence reposed in me by the worthy Burgesses of the East Ward of Gateshead.

I am, Gentlemen, with great respect,
Your obedient Servant,
THOMAS REVELY.

Pleasant Row, Nov. 5th, 1840.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE WEST WARD OF THE BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg most sincerely to thank you for the honour you have conferred on me, in electing me, for the third time, one of your Representatives in the Town Council.

You may rest assured, I shall continue to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability; and study to promote your interests, and the general prosperity of the Borough.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,
WM. HYMERS.

13, West-street, Nov. 6th, 1840.

TO THE MUNICIPAL ELECTORS OF THE WEST WARD OF THE BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to offer you my sincere acknowledgments for the honour you have conferred upon me, by electing me a third time one of your Representatives in the Borough Council.

I shall endeavour to testify my gratitude for this additional mark of your confidence, by a zealous and faithful discharge of the important duties committed to my trust: and have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obliged and obedient Servant,
JOHN FAIRBAIRN.

ALARMING FIRE IN GATESHEAD.

THIS morning, shortly after 12 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the premises of Mr. Joshua Greene, of the High-street, Gateshead, grocer, &c. Mr. Usher, the vigilant head of the borough-police, saw sparks proceeding from a stack of chimneys, and instantly instituted an investigation, which led to the discovery that Mr. Greene's ware-room, situated above the shop of Mr. Robson, saddler, was on fire. Flames soon burst out in the wood-work, and communicated to several bundles of rope.

Mr. Usher, the superintendent of the borough-police, with the men under his command, rendered the most active and efficient aid in checking the progress of the fire; and several of the inhabitants also gave their ready and valuable assistance. Happily, there was a good supply of water at hand, which was conveyed in buckets to the burning fabric, and copiously applied to its intended purpose.

The fire undoubtedly had its origin in a flue which passes from Mr. Robson's shop-stove through Mr. Greene's house; and it was only through the early discovery of the fire, that the destruction of the premises was averted. As it was, considerable difficulty was experienced in mastering the subtilement, which had got so extensively hold of those portions of the fabric adjoining the flue, that it had evidently been burning for a considerable time.

The damage done by the fire was comparatively trifling, but it was necessary to pull down a considerable portion of the room in which it broke out, in order to get at the smouldering wood-work.

The "North British" and "Newcastle" fire-engines were brought to the spot with all possible expedition, and prepared for action. Their services, however, were not needed, the police and the neighbours having already succeeded in restoring the premises to a condition of safety.—Nov. 7.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

BOROUGH OF MOREKETH.

Mr. William Clarke	140	Mr. Stephen Wilkiness.....	120
Mr. Peter Blair	147	Mr. John Patterson.....	121
Mr. R. D. Burn	133	Mr. Henry Esher	94
Mr. Thomas Hopper	131	Mr. George Hood	66

First four elected.

Mr. Clarke is the only candidate who was previously in the Council. Messrs. Blair, Hopper, and Burn, succeed to the seats of Messrs. Hed-

ley and Blakey, who have left the town, and Mr. Hood, who, being elected as a Liberal, voted with the Tories, and now reaps the reward of endeavouring to wear "two faces under one Hood."

The successful candidates are all Liberals—the rejected ones, Tories. The Cadoganites are sorely mortified at this result of their strenuous and unscrupulous exertions.

BOROUGH OF STOCKTON.

ELECTED.		NOT ELECTED.	
Mr. Henry Beckwith	29	Mr. G. Applegarth	15
Mr. W. Skinner jun.	26	Mr. T. Jackson	12
Mr. George Cooper	22	Mr. B. Unthank	11

First three elected.—All Tories.

EAST WARD.		WEST WARD.	
Mr. T. P. Dickinson	23	Mr. Charles Walker	16
Mr. W. W. Watson	22	Mr. John Bell	15
Mr. John Hodgson	22	Mr. M. Henderson	14

First three elected.—All Tories.

In Stockton, the right of election is confined to the old borough, which comprises only a small portion of the whole town. Why do not the inhabitants correspond with other boroughs similarly situated, that a united application may be made to the Legislature for a remedy?

BOROUGH OF DURHAM.

SOUTH WARD.		NORTH WARD.		ST. NICHOLAS.	
Mr. Edward Shalto		Mr. Robert Stafford		Mr. William Marshall	
Mr. George Shaw		Mr. Robert Ovington		Mr. John Tiplady	
Mr. Marshall takes the place of Mr. Rippon: the other five re-elected.					

There was no contest.

BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.

SUNDERLAND WARD.		ST. MICHAEL'S.		BISHOPWEARMOUTH.	
Mr. Thomas Spoor		Mr. A. J. Moore		Mr. Robert Spoor	
Mr. Alex. Philips		Mr. Andrew G. Rahn		Mr. George Booth	

With the exception of Mr. Thomas Spoor (who succeeds his brother John), the foregoing gentlemen have all been re-elected. There was no contest.

EAST WARD.		WEST WARD.	
Mr. Thomas Reed		Mr. Hugh Pantom	
Mr. John Bowron		Mr. William Booth	
Mr. Charles Dabling		Mr. James Hartley	

Of the three gentlemen elected in the East ward, Mr. Reed was previously a Councillor; and Mr. Bowron, a Liberal Quaker, succeeds Mr. Robson, a Tory. In the West Ward, where two Councillors only were to be elected, the Tories recorded a few votes for Mr. Hartley, but did not make any great effort to prevent the re-election of Messrs. Booth and Pantom. The only serious struggle was in the

BRIDGE WARD.

LIBERALS ELECTED.		TORIES DEFEATED.	
Mr. John Cropton	89	Mr. Christopher Potts	65
Mr. John Hutchinson	86	Mr. John Armstrong	1
Mr. Robert Gregory	75		

Messrs. Cropton and Hutchinson were previously in the Council. The general result in Sunderland is:—13 Liberals elected, and 4 Tories.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

EAST WARD.		WEST WARD.	
Mr. Henry Cook		Mr. Christopher Croft	
Mr. J. C. Thairiwall		Mr. George Robinson	

The only change in this borough is the election of Mr. Robinson in the room of Mr. John Ward.

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE.

NORTH ST. ANDREW.		SOUTH ST. ANDREW.	
Mr. Dodds (Tory)	61	Mr. John Blackwell	
Mr. Blackwell (Liberal)	2	Mr. E. Lowrey (Liberal)	
Mr. A. Nichol, J. P. (Liberal)	165	Mr. Anthony Nichol	
Mr. F. Taylor (Tory)	124	Mr. F. Sanderson	
Mr. F. Sanderson (Tory)	97		
EAST ALL SAINTS.		WEST ALL SAINTS.	
Mr. Wm. Turner (Tory)	242	Mr. Henry Shield	
Mr. Henry Shield (Liberal)	168	Mr. Charles Rayne	
Mr. Charles Rayne (Liberal)	136		
Mr. W. B. Proctor (Liberal)	196	Mr. W. B. Proctor	
Mr. J. Johnson (Liberal)	156	Mr. Joshua Johnson	
Mr. C. F. Jackson (Tory)	116		
ST. NICHOLAS.		ST. JOHN'S.	
Mr. B. Robinson (Liberal)	260	Mr. Robert Robinson	
Mr. S. Stokoe, jun. (doubtful)	191	Mr. Doubleday (Chartist)	
Mr. W. L. Harle (Liberal)	177		
Mr. I. Burrell (Tory)	237	Mr. Isaac Burrell	
Mr. W. A. Mitchell (Liberal)	186	Mr. W. A. Mitchell	
Mr. George Bates (Tory)	185		

At 4 o'clock, when the poll closed, the numbers stood:—Mr. Bates, 187; Mr. Mitchell, 185; giving a majority of 2 to Mr. Bates. But, on a scrutiny, two of the votes recorded for Mr. Bates were found to be of doubtful legality. On Tuesday, therefore, the point in dispute was argued before the Alderman and Assessors of the Ward, (Mr. Ald. Hodgson, and Messrs. Fairweather and Galloway,) in the Town Clerk's office. On the Burgess Roll, it appeared, there were two persons entered as "John Clark" and "Robert Willey;" and Mr. William Clark and Mr. Thomas Willey (who, we believe, were really the parties intended to have been enrolled,) had voted for Mr. Bates, the solicitor, in virtue of these entries. Mr. Bates contended, that there could be no doubt of

the identity of the parties referred to by the Burgess Roll, and that the votes were valid. Mr. W. L. Harle, on the part of Mr. Mitchell, argued that the votes were inadmissible—(a view in which, we understand, Mr. Harle was supported by Mr. Bates himself, who, at a previous election, had taken the same ground on behalf of a candidate, little deeming that he was digging his own grave). The decision of the Alderman and Assessors was adverse to the votes, and thus Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Bates were placed upon an equality. The casting vote of the Alderman was therefore required, and this was given for Mr. Mitchell. On the Monday, the bells of St. John's had rung in honour of Mr. Bates's return. On the Tuesday, the tuneful peals of St. Nicholas celebrated the return of Mr. Mitchell. Mr. Bates, consequently, had no other consolation than that "he had been blest;" he had been four-and-twenty hours a Town Councillor.

WESTGATE.

Mr. J. H. Preston (Liberal)..... 20—Mr. J. H. Preston.

JESMOND.

Mr. W. Richardson (Tory)..... 52 } Mr. W. Richardson.
Mr. John Bayne jun. (Liberal)..... 2 }

Jesmond (and also Westgate) Ward having but three Councillors, only one is elected in each year.

BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD.

EAST WARD.		WEST WARD.	
Mr. Thomas Revely	87	Mr. Joseph Price	
Mr. Walker Swan	79	Mr. John Davidson	
Mr. R. H. Haggie	26		

WEST WARD.		SOUTH WARD.	
Mr. William Hymers	17	Mr. Robert Davis	90
Mr. John Fairbairn	17	Mr. George Sowerby	80
Mr. C. P. Rippon	1	Mr. Joshua Greene	
Mr. Charles Dunn	1	Mr. J. R. Wilson	7

The new election has made little or no change in the political character of the Council. Mr. George Sowerby and Mr. William Hymers are spoken of, in reference to the Mayoralty of the next year.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GATESHEAD OBSERVER.

SIR,—As the result of the election of two Councillors for the South Ward of the Borough of Gateshead, will appear in your paper of this week, with my name as the unsuccessful candidate, in a minority of 7 votes, I consider it but justice to myself to state the circumstances which led to my appearing as a candidate, and also the causes of my failure.

In conversation with a friend in Gateshead, on Saturday last, on the subject of the approaching appointment of Councillors for the South Ward, he strongly urged me to offer myself to succeed one of the retiring parties, who, he assured me, would not offer himself for re-election; observing, likewise, that there was still time to issue my addresses to the electors, and to make a personal canvass of most of them. This, however, I positively declined doing, on the ground, that although a leisure man, and unengaged in any business at present, I was not at all ambitious of municipal honours; and though he offered to prepare the necessary printed apparatus, I protested against his doing so, and gave no sanction of it.

Judge of my surprise, when, on Sunday evening, I received a packet of polling papers, with my name inserted as a candidate—and on being afterwards informed that most of the electors had received copies, without any address, informing them of my intention to offer myself as a candidate, and soliciting their support. Early on Monday morning, I was informed that Mr. Sowerby and his friends were making an active canvass.

Finding myself placed in this awkward position, I considered it only respectful to the parties to whom my polling papers had been addressed to attend at the place of election, and to leave the affair to take its own course. I made no solicitation to those who came to vote; and even when appealed to by some, I left them to their own discretion, assuring them that it was without my knowledge and concurrence that I appeared as a candidate.

I quitted the polling-station before 12 o'clock, leaving the matter to take its own course; and the result was as might be expected, viz., the return of Messrs. Davis and Sowerby, with a large majority. Being perfectly indifferent as to the result, I, of course, felt no disappointment, as I can employ my leisure time much more profitably and agreeably than in municipal litigations. While I therefore feel obliged to my friend for the kindness and honour intended, I must be permitted to say, in justice to myself, and the electors, who were indirectly solicited to support my claims, that should I ever feel disposed to become a candidate for municipal honours, I shall feel it my duty, both by public advertisement and personal solicitation, to obtain their interest and support.

Hoping that the above explanation will exculpate me from any imputation of ambition or vanity, and satisfy the electors that I had no participation in the late contest.

I remain, Sir, your obedient and humble Servant.
Boundary Cottage, Nov. 3, 1840. JOSEPH REED WILSON.

Mr. Grey, of Dilston, has purchased the handsome portrait of the late lamented Earl of Durham, formerly in the possession of Mr. Barrett, which was presented for sale in Newcastle last week; and it could have fallen into the hands of few

men for whose character that distinguished and discerning nobleman entertained a more cordial esteem—an esteem which was perhaps in no instance more strongly marked, than in the expressions of regret known to have been used by his Lordship that he could not obtain Mr. Grey's company and services in his arduous mission to Canada.—Nov. 7.

NEWCASTLE AND NORTH SHIELDS RAILWAY.—From the opening, June 23, 1839, to Oct. 24, 1840, no less than one million persons have been carried on this line without an accident to any passengers, and, we understand, to their entire satisfaction. "What," asks a correspondent, "would your contemporary, the *Times*, say to this? Can it find anything beyond it, or more satisfactory?" We understand the public speak highly of the smoothness and regularity of the arrangements of this line, the engineer of which is Mr. Nicholson. It is upon this line that the novel and splendid laminated wooden bridges are made, which excited so much admiration at the meeting of the British Association in Newcastle. By our advertising columns, we perceive a dividend of five per cent. has been declared for the first year.—*Railway Magazine*.

THE Directors of the **NEWCASTLE SUBSCRIPTION WATER COMPANY** do hereby give Notice, that a **GENERAL MEETING** of the **SHAREHOLDERS**, will be held at the Turk's Head Inn, Grey-street, on Tuesday, the 10th of November, at 7 o'clock in the evening, to consider and decide upon the Plans and Estimates prepared by the Directors for the extension and improvement of the Works, and for applying to Parliament for the necessary powers for carrying the same into effect.

AT a MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the **JOINT STOCK STORES**, held at the Ouseburn, the following Resolution was proposed by Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Bruce, and carried unanimously:—"That had Mr. J. Blakey, Mr. R. Ayre, and other Directors, accounted for the money deficient in the Joint-Stock Stores, instead of expending more for advertisements and handbills, merely to injure Mr. W. Cook, and justify their own criminality, they would have done more service to the betrayed Shareholders."

November 4th, 1840. JOHN HEBDIN, Chairman.

AN ENGLISH SURGEON IN CHINA.

MR. COLLEDGE, President of the Medical Missionary Society in China, is now in England. His friend, Mr. William Gardiner, of Leicester, in a communication to the *Chronicle* of that town, has given several curious extracts from letters of thanks, addressed to Mr. Colledge by Chinese patients. We select one or two, for the amusement of our readers:—

"From Le Kwangche and four others.—We have for the greater part of our lives remained at home, unable to distinguish night from day, or discriminate between the sweet or bitter of the five tastes. We came to the hospital of the skillful English doctor, and regained our sight. We reverently pray, that blessings and wealth may be his portion for ten thousand generations. We can only, in the next state of existence, toil and labour like horses or dogs, to serve our benefactor. Our families leap about with joy.—Taoukwang, 11th year, 5th moon, 6th day."

"You, venerable Sir, received me into your house, gave me food and provisions, and made me dwell in the forest of medicines: you put in order the great principles, and displayed the skillful hand of Sun and Hwa; like as when clouds are swept aside, the sun is seen clear and pure, as an autumn spring water. It is delivered upwards.—Len King bends his head and bows."

"Where'er he passes, flowers spring up: where'er he stops, all is divine! just as when clouds open, the moon is seen. I myself saw his wonderful art, and his skillful hand. Both the prince and his minister (his servant man) were skillful and expert. I am ashamed that I have not rare and valuable gems to give: I am only able to prepare a few expressions on a card. I pray you to cast a luminous glance at my reverence.—Your Junior. Ho Kungteen bends his head and bows."

"Ho Shuh, of the district Chaougan—knocks his head, and thanks the great English doctor.—Venerable gentleman, may your groves of almond trees be abundant in spring, and the orange trees make the water of your wells fragrant.—Your goodness is lofty as a hill, your virtue deep as the sea.—All my family express their gratitude for your new creating power, now I am desirous of returning home.—I feel ashamed that your kindness it is impossible for me to requite. Your illustrious name shall extend to all time: during a thousand ages it shall not decay."

"Votes of thanks, Isaac Ye—for the cure of his broken arm. Deeply grateful am I to the English nation's great doctor, for taking me home to his worthy abode, so that in a month I was healed and cured.—In truth, we have unexpectedly found a divine spirit giving life to the world.—On earth there is none to match thee. In this life Isaac Ye has

no power to recompense you—but in the coming life he will serve you as a horse or a dog."

"King Wan is grateful to the doctor.—Eminent man: whose medicines affect cures comparable to a Deity. I sat as it were in a dark chamber for seven years, you brought back the bright day.—Your illustrious name shall be spread through the central flowery country. With head to ground, I return thanks. I flee away to my village as a bird released."

"We, inhabitants of towns and villages, who have been cured of diseases of the eyes, by the English nation's surgeon, and who possess feelings of gratitude, have offered recompense of money—but he would not receive a *candarian* or a *cash*. We unite in presenting bundles of crackers (fire works) and playing on instruments of music, in the front of his house, to return thanks for his vast benevolence."

"ELECTRICITY OF HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM."

UNDER this head, we last week inserted a paper communicated to the *Philosophical Magazine*, by HUGH LEE PATTINSON, Esq., of Bensham, on the subject of "The Novel and Extraordinary Phenomenon," recorded in the *Gateshead Observer* of the 31st ult; and we have this week received a letter from Mr. J. C. DOUGLAS, reminding us of his contribution of July 13, on "Steam Boiler Explosions," which appeared in our paper of the 18th of that month. On turning to Mr. Douglas's letter, we find therein the following passage:—

Because the boiler is appropriated solely for generating steam, steam is said to be the cause of the explosion of steam-boilers. Now, the boiler, I repeat, is as capable of generating gas as steam, and the water is the mother of them both. If the water be kept upon the heating surface, it will produce steam; but if the water change places with the steam, then the steam, being in contact with the hot metal, is decomposed, and formed into gas. Now, there are two ways in which the gas may be ignited, viz., either by the metal attaining to a certain degree of heat, (as illustrated by a common practice among smiths, which is, to take a piece of hot metal, and apply it to the orifice of their gas-burner, and the gas is instantly ignited,) or by the electric spark passing from the body positively electrified, which is the steam and water, to the body, negatively electrified, which is the hot metal. If any of the water above fall upon the hot metal, the latter is then partially cooled, which gives it a great affinity for electricity—at the same time, the water is decomposed, and formed into gas—and if ignited by either agent, a partial vacuum is formed in the lower part of the boiler; and the downward pressure being at this moment annihilated, the superincumbent atmospheric weight instantaneously operates upon the bottom of the boiler, as it does upon the moving piston of a condensing engine when the steam is condensed. The bottom must move inwards, or the boiler must rise from its bed; and according to the perfection of the vacuum, so will be the distance to which the boiler will be driven; and all this is the work of a few seconds. The concussion which takes place at the moment is sufficient to destroy buildings, by the force of the atmosphere receding, and again rushing forward to fill up the partial vacuum that is made by the sudden action of the boiler, similar to thunder in the atmosphere, which is the ignition of the gas by the electric fluid, passing from the cloud positively to the cloud negatively electrified.

In his letter of the present week, Mr. Douglas, after some introductory remarks, proceeds to say:—

Accident has led, in this neighbourhood, to the discovery that the steam which escapes from the boilers of steam-engines, in many cases develops or gives out great quantities of electricity. This I came to the knowledge of more than twelve years ago, and have ever since been advocating the doctrine of "Steam Electricity," in reference to explosions. It gives me much pleasure to learn, that the corroborative circumstance, stated in the *Observer*, has been taken up by gentlemen who are capable of investigating the subject thoroughly; but it will oblige me, if, in your paper of this week, you copy the whole, or a part, of my letter of the 13th of July last, to show my priority of discovery. You might also state, that I have a patent for the prevention of the formation of gas in boilers, and the consequent prevention of explosions by its means.—No. 3, Charlotte-square, Newcastle, Nov. 12.

We have also a letter from Mr. GEORGE PRINGLE, who wishes us to put the following questions:—

1. Whether or not the same phenomena are observable, when the boiler is quite clean, and when there is a sediment.
2. The character of the sediment.
3. Whether or not the water is decomposed.
4. Whether explosions may not be attributable to the decomposition of water, and the excitation of electricity.
5. Whether it would not contribute to safety, if the boilers were furnished with points, from which the electricity might discharge itself.

THE GATESHEAD TOWN COUNCIL.

WILLIAM HYMERS, Esq. Mayor.

ALDERMEN.	COUNCILLORS.	
Abbot, John	p Cout, Joseph	p Hymers, Jas.
p Barras, John	p Cummins, T.	p Kenmir, Wm.
p Bockett, W. H.	p Davis, R.	p Lister, John
p Hall, Michael	p Fairbairn, J.	p Potts, John
p Pollock, Jas.	p Forster, S.	p Revely, T.
p Wilson, Thos.		p Wylam, Ralph

[Those marked p were present.]

THE Council met on Monday, Nov. 9, W. H. BOCKETT, Esq., the Mayor of the past municipal year, occupying the chair until the election of his successor.

THE TOWN CLERK read the names of the Councillors elected on the 2d inst., and then the Act against bribery at elections; after which, the late MAYOR stated, that the first business to be transacted was to elect his successor.

Mr. W. HYMERS moved, that the voting for a Mayor should be done by voting-papers, the same as in the election of Aldermen and Councillors, in order to prevent nominations.

Mr. POLLOCK said, he did not see the necessity of deviating from the usual course; and no one having seconded the motion, Mr. Pollock proposed Mr. William Hymers as a fit and proper person to fill the office of Mayor for the ensuing year; which was seconded by Mr. HALL.

Mr. ROWNTREE said, he should propose another person, and state his reasons for doing so. All previous Mayors had been Aldermen, and he could not see why the system should be deviated from, until the whole of the Aldermen had served. Now, Mr. Ald. Abbot and Mr. Ald. Wilson had not served the office of Mayor. He preferred Mr. Abbot to Mr. Wilson, because the residence and place of business of the latter were less convenient; whilst Mr. Abbot lived near the town, and his office was within a few yards of the town-hall. He proposed Mr. Ald. Abbot.

Mr. KENMIR said, he would not have had much objection to second the motion, if it had been only to fine Mr. Abbot for non-attendance; but Mr. K. declined doing so, and no other person having seconded Mr. R.'s proposition, Mr. Hymers was declared duly elected; and that gentleman, after expressing his readiness to fulfil any duty imposed upon him by the Council, took the oaths, &c., required, and changed seats with his predecessor.

Mr. BARRAS moved, and Mr. HALL seconded the motion, that the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Brockett, for the able manner in which he filled the office of Mayor during the last twelve months. (Carried unanimously.)

Mr. BROCKETT said, he felt extremely gratified by receiving so complimentary a mark of the approbation of the Council. He had endeavoured to discharge the responsible duties which, by the favour of his fellow-councillors, had devolved upon him, to the best of his ability; and he trusted that he had redeemed the pledge he made when he accepted office, that he would act fairly and impartially, and allow no circumstances connected with past differences of opinion to interfere with the courtesies, as well as duties, attached to the presiding officer of the Council. He felt obliged by the kindness he had experienced at their hands, and it was to him a source of pleasure and pride, that, during his Mayoralty, the Council had afforded a convincing evidence to the world of the great use of Corporations in securing the rights and interests of the community from aggression. He alluded to the Bill introduced by Government for the mischievous and unjust purpose (and he felt it right to give the measure its proper names) of imposing the County Constabulary upon Corporate Boroughs without their consent. This attempt at oppression the Gateshead Corporation was the first to resist and expose; and it was, he was certain, through the agitation created by this Council, and seconded so firmly and generally by the other boroughs of the kingdom, that compelled the Government to abandon it. He trusted, therefore, that they should henceforth hear the Council praised, (in quarters where, previously, it had been not so,) as a means of protecting the constituency which it represents. He regretted, certainly, that there was one object he had warmly at heart, viz., an amicable adjustment of that important, but vexatious question, respecting the borough-property, which had not been accomplished. He had done everything in his power to bring about a result so truly desirable; but his proposals had not only been rejected, but had been rejected in a manner which he could not but consider as discourteous and insulting to himself. Motives had been attributed, by implication, to him, which those who knew him best knew to be unfounded; and the equitable proposition which he made, and which, by merely reserving for public purposes a small ground-rent on the sale of the borough-property, whilst allowing the borough-holders to divide the purchase-money amongst themselves, was rejected. His (Mr. B.'s) plan was so simple, and yet so beneficial to the borough-holders, that he could look upon its rejection by that body as nothing less than an act of obstinacy, verging upon insanity; for it was well known, that even subject to a ground-rent of moderate amount, the building-sites on the borough-lands, (so excellent was the situation,) would have produced very nearly, if not fully as much, as if no such restriction were attached to

them. He regretted the non-settlement of the question—not for the sake of the public alone, but for the sake of the borough-holders themselves. Every man of business and experience knew, that the longer a question of this kind was delayed, the more difficult of adjustment it became. The more protracted the resistance of the borough-holders, the heavier will be the demands of the public; for what would satisfy the claimants, when met in a fair, equitable, and prompt manner, would, it might be feared, by no means satisfy them after years of fruitless application and contemptuous refusal. And that, sooner or later, the question would be arranged, he could not doubt. The borough-holders knew well, that there was no law—no court of law—in the kingdom, which could enable them to divide the property, so long as one dissentient voice was to be found amongst them. Deeds might be contrived, or other expedients resorted to, for accomplishing, by a sideward, what the law refused to sanction: and such expedients might be successful—if nobody resisted them—if people sat down quietly, and allowed the birth-right of the public to pass away—but only then. And was it to be supposed—was any borough-holder foolish enough to believe that perfect unanimity amongst them would be obtained? Nothing of the kind. He regretted, therefore, for these reasons, the unsettled state of the question; but he calculated upon the services of his successor in office—a gentleman who, in addition to extensive property-influence, would receive, in the meetings of the borough-holders, a degree of personal attention, to which, unfortunately, he (Mr. B.) could make no claim. He trusted, and he believed, the Mayor would use that influence wisely, and for the good of the public; and, as such, he left the matter in his hands. He again thanked the Council very sincerely for the honour done him.

The various Committees were reconstituted, and the Aldermen of Wards appointed, in the manner shown by the following table:—

The Aldermen marked thus (*) retire in 1841: and those marked (+), in 1844. The figures prefixed to the names of Councillors show how many years each has yet to serve. The dashes (—) opposite the names of each Alderman and Councillor, show of what Committees he is a member.

	Watch.	Finance.	Railway.	Embroachment.	Scavenging.	Market.	Dye-Law.
3. The Mayor (William Hymers, Esq.).....							
* Ald. Abbot							
+ Ald. Barras							
+ Ald. Brockett (East Ward)							
+ Ald. Hall (South Ward).....							
* Ald. Pollock (West Ward)							
* Ald. Wilson							
2. Mr. Joseph Cout.....							
1. Mr. Thomas Cummins							
3. Mr. Robert Davis							
3. Mr. John Fairbairn							
2. Mr. Stephen Forster.....							
2. Mr. Edmund Graham							
1. Mr. James Hymers							
1. Mr. William Kenmir.....							
1. Mr. John Lister							
2. Mr. John Potts							
3. Mr. Thomas Revely							
2. Mr. Robert Robson							
1. Mr. William Rowntree							
3. Mr. George Sowerby							
3. Mr. Walker Swan							
1. Mr. John Wight.....							
2. Mr. Ralph Wylam							

The quarterly meetings were fixed for Feb. 3, May 5, and August 4, and it was agreed that the Council meetings should be held in future on Wednesdays.

The following Report of the Brandling Quay Committee was then read to the Council:—

On the 7th of October last, the Town Clerk laid before your Committee the following letter from Mr. Bewcastle, the chief clerk of the Brandling Junction Railway Company:—

Brandling Junction Railway Office, Gateshead,
October 6th, 1840.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Directors, with reference to the resolutions of the Town-Council of the 28th ult., to inform you, they feel it necessary to state they are far from admitting that these resolutions are justified by the circumstances of the case. They refrain from discussing their propriety, in the belief that the means still exist of affording to the borough of Gateshead a public landing-place, sufficient for their accommodation. It has always been, and still is, the wish of the Directors, to render every facility to the trade of the borough, that may be in their power; and thinking it may be the wish of the Council themselves to fix the tolls to be paid, they are now prepared to offer the Council 60

feet in length, at the east end of the quay, at the rent of £30 per annum either party being at liberty to quit at six months' notice.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN REWCASTLE,

William Kell, Esq., Town Clerk. Clerk to the Company.
Whereupon your Committee came to the following resolution:—"That this Committee is prepared to recommend the Council to accept the offer of the Directors of the Brandling Junction Railway Company, to let 60 feet in length of the eastern end of their quay, at the rent of £30 per annum. The rent to commence as soon as the quay is levelled to the depth of 90 feet. The Council to receive an allowance of £10 per annum, until the road from Oakwellgate to that part of the quay is reduced and completed. That the object of the Council being to afford a source of improvement to the trade of the borough, and not a source of profit, this Committee cannot recommend a compliance with the condition that either party shall be at liberty to quit on six months' notice; but they desire that the Council shall not be required to quit, until the quay in question shall be indispensably required by the Company for the purpose of erections for the use of the railway." A copy of this resolution was transmitted by the Town Clerk to the Directors of the Brandling Junction Railway Company, and the Town Clerk has received the following reply:—

Brandling Junction Railway Office, Gateshead,
October 24, 1840.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to send you below the copy of a resolution of the Directors, with reference to the resolution of the Gateshead Town Council of the 6th inst., relative to the offer made them for letting a part of the Brandling Junction Company's quay.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

JOHN REWCASTLE.

Mr. W. Kell, Town Clerk.
"Resolved,—That the Directors are ready to level the quay to the depth of 90 feet, but that they cannot consent to the allowance of £10 per annum, mentioned in the resolution; neither can they waive the power of either party to determine the tenancy at six months' notice. At the same time, the Directors have to assure the Council, that they should only exercise such power in the event of the quay being required for the purposes of the railway."

JAMES POLLOCK, Chairman.
WILLIAM HYMERS.
WILLIAM ROWNTREE.
WILLIAM KENMIR.

Gateshead, Nov. 9, 1840.

It was resolved, after considerable discussion, on the motion of Mr. HALL, seconded by Mr. REVELY, "That the Council approves of the proceedings of the committee, and re-appoints them, with power to negotiate with the Railway Company."

The TOWN CLERK stated, that Mr. W. Walker had written to him, intimating, that ill-health compelled him to decline the office of Treasurer in future.

Mr. BROCKETT stated, that he understood from the Town Clerk, that Mr. Matchitt, whom Mr. Walker recommended, was willing to accept the office, if he were paid for doing so; but as economy was the order of the day, he (Mr. B.) begged to propose Mr. William Wylam—a gentleman who had not attached such a condition to his acceptance of the treasurership, but would do its duties, as Mr. Walker had done, gratuitously.

Mr. HALL seconded the motion, and Mr. Wylam was elected, unanimously, Treasurer of the Borough Fund, and of the Street Act Assessment.

A Report from the Finance Committee was read, recommending a borough-rate of a halfpenny in the pound; which was ordered to be levied and to be payable on the 24th January, on the motion of Mr. FAIRBAIRN, seconded by Mr. LISTER; and Mr. George Sill was appointed collector of the Heworth portion of it.

A Street Act assessment of 9d. per pound was ordered, and the limits of the Act extended from Potticar-lane, westward, to Sedgewick-place, and thence, behind Barrington-place, in a line towards Redheugh—Mr. CUMMINS, Mr. KENMIR, Mr. SWAN, and Mr. WYLAM, speaking to the desire the inhabitants of that quarter entertained for the extension. Mr. S. FORSTER thought Mr. Gray's house should be excluded from the assessments, he not receiving a proper share of light; but it was stated that an additional lamp would be put up.—A watch-rate of sixpence per pound was also formally ordered.

A Report from the Finance Committee was read, embodying an offer from a Mr. Jackson to the Council, to set back some premises which he was about to rebuild in Hillgate, and to appropriate to the public a vacant space in front of some others he had rebuilt, on payment of £260—and stating that the committee, thinking the space so proposed to be appropriated would be of great public benefit, had proposed to offer somewhere about £50 for it. Mr. ROWNTREE thought the voting of money in this way should only be done with much caution. Mr. WYLAM and Mr. KENMIR were of opinion, that if a small sum would effect the purpose, it ought not to be begrudged, as it might lead to the widening of the street the whole length. Mr. POTTS said, there was a recess already in

Hillgate, and immediately adjoining the proposed one. Mr. KENMIR moved, that instead of £50, £25 be offered to Mr. Jackson; which was seconded by Mr. WYLAM. Ald. BROCKETT moved, as an amendment, that nothing whatever be offered. He could not understand why so much money should be expended on Hillgate, when so many other parts of the borough might be improved with much greater general advantage, unless it were for the purpose of enabling owners of warehouses to obtain a better rent than heretofore. There was no public cart-road east of Hillgate: it was, therefore, no thoroughfare, except to foot-passengers, who had never complained. He, therefore, protested against the money of the public being devoted to the widening of the street, or the formation of recesses, which the proprietors of the warehouses, if they had their own interest at heart, would make for themselves. Mr. B.'s amendment was seconded by Mr. POTTS; and after a discussion, in which Messrs. BARRAS, REVELY, and COUT, took part, it was carried by 10 to 6.

Mr. WILSON moved, that the thanks of the Council be conveyed by the Town Clerk to Mr. Walker, for his services as Treasurer, and with the best wishes of the Council for the recovery of his health. Seconded by Mr. POLLOCK, and carried.

Mr. BROCKETT asked if any thing had been done by the Carlisle Railway Company about the Pothouse-quay watering-place. Mr. WILSON, as Chairman of the Committee, entered into a statement of the whole matter. For two years, he said, the communications had been going on—the Railway Company repeatedly promising, but constantly neglecting to perform. Once, certainly, they had commenced to make a watering-place, but it was in Mr. Sowerby's property, without his sanction; which, of course, that gentleman resisted. Again he understood from Mr. Sowerby, that terms had been come to between him and the Railway Company; but still, nothing was done. He had written to Mr. Plummer, to say the Council met to-day, and requested something might be said; yet no letter or message had been received. But he believed Mr. Plummer was not in town to-day. Mr. SOWERBY said, he certainly had, at the time alluded to by Mr. Wilson, come to an understanding with the Railway Company, that they should purchase a site of him for a watering-place, but the sum was not fixed; but he had, only an hour or two ago, agreed with them, and signed a receipt for the purchase-money. He believed a good watering-place would be made.

The TOWN CLERK reported that an indictment had been preferred, at the last Sessions, against Mr. Falkous, for obstructing the footpath in the Barn-close, and a true bill had been found—and the case would be tried next sessions. Mr. KENMIR said, Mr. Falkous had stated he had received no communication from the Town Clerk. The TOWN CLERK said, he had certainly not sent Mr. Falkous any written communication; but the resolution of the Council was notorious, and was well-known to Mr. Falkous.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, Dec. 16th.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GATESHEAD OBSERVER.

SIR,—The following paragraph is going the rounds of the London and provincial papers, viz., "No person is entitled to a [beer-house] license in a town with more than 10,000 inhabitants, who is not rated to the relief of the poor at £15 per annum: the qualification to be ascertained by actual rating, and not by estimated annual value." Can you, or any of your very numerous readers, inform me, whether by the word town, is meant the whole of the suburbs, &c., within the boundary of the same. For instance, will Gateshead Fell be included in Gateshead, or will it, according to the above, be considered the town of Gateshead? Gateshead Fell is rated to the poor rates, highway rates, and assessed taxes, with Gateshead; and I think, if so included, the town will contain above 20,000 inhabitants.—It will be a death blow to many of the small beer-shops, which are becoming (to an alarming extent) a great public nuisance. Hoping you will favour me with an answer to this,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Kell's-place, Gateshead Low Fell, Nov. 11th.

AN INQUIRER.

[By an Act passed on the 7th of August, 1840, no license can in future be granted for a beer-house, in any city, town, corporate, parish, or place, exceeding 10,000 inhabitants, unless the premises be rated on £15 per annum, at the least; except to present holders of licenses, whose licenses may be renewed so long as they continue to occupy the same premises.]

LECTURES ON POPULAR AND SCIENTIFIC SUBJECTS.

—A course of lectures on education was some time ago delivered by Mr. Liddell, of Newcastle, at various collieries and public works; and having proposed, lately, to give a course of lectures on popular and scientific subjects, at a small charge, it is gratifying to record, that a few of the people at Allot-

ment and in its vicinity, who had heard his lectures on education, formed themselves (fifteen in number) into a committee, and made arrangements for the delivery of six lectures, binding themselves to dispose of 100 tickets each night. The first of these lectures was delivered on Monday evening, when the committee, greatly to their satisfaction, had disposed of 264 tickets, without any sacrifice on their part, while they are fully convinced that they will be supported by the inhabitants in their exertions for diffusing useful knowledge amongst them. It is in this way, we would observe, that the enlightenment of the mass of the people is to be effected. A few in every district must exhibit a desire to promote that object, and it will be impossible for the people to be always indifferent to disinterested exertions for their welfare.

The Mayors elected on Monday the 19th inst., in the North of England, are as follows:—

GATESHEAD.—William Hymers, Esq.
 NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—John Ridley, Esq., sen.
 SUNDERLAND.—Richard White, Esq.
 DURHAM.—John Bramwell, Esq.
 STOCKTON-UPON-TEES.—William Skinner, Esq., jun.
 MORPETH.—Ald. Bowser.
 RICHMOND.—Richard Atkinson, Esq.
 RIPON.—John Walbron, Esq.
 YORK.—Robert Castle, Esq.
 LEEDS.—M. Smith, Esq.

THE PARAPET OF TYNE BRIDGE.

THE fathers and mothers of the hundreds of young children that daily pass along Tyne Bridge—and for whose destruction, broken balustrades, in both the eastern and western parapet, afford a frightfully ready means—will learn with regret and surprise, that the Town Clerk of Newcastle informed the Town Council of that town, on Monday last, that the fund to which we referred in a previous number of the *Observer*, is *not*, as we stated, applicable to the repair of the parapet.

We entertain a high respect for Mr. Clayton; and we should, in any case of our own, rely upon the interpretations of statute-law by that gentleman as implicitly as upon those of any other member of his profession; but we should require to be convinced, at the same time, that he had carefully perused the statute upon which our case depended. That he cannot have done so in the present instance, we undertake to show.

The old bridge fell in 1771. A temporary bridge was erected shortly afterwards—and this was succeeded by a stone one; which being thought too narrow for the general convenience, an Act was obtained in 1801, authorizing the "building on, and projecting from, the salient angles" of the then bridge, stone arches, of such dimensions as would give an additional width* of twelve feet at the least, and directing the trustees "to make and erect a PARAPET thereon, of such dimensions, form, and materials," as should be thought proper. This Act continued the then existing tolls for such period of time (not exceeding 21 years) as would enable the Commissioners not only to pay off all the money borrowed for the building of the additional arches and parapet thereon, but also an additional thousand pounds, which they were authorized to raise and invest in public securities, in the names of the Corporation of Newcastle and the Bishop of Durham, as a fund for the perpetual keeping in repair of "the said additional stone arches, and the parapet thereof."

The Act of 1801 confirmed the right of ownership of the Corporation of Newcastle and the Bishop of Durham to their respective portions of the stone bridge as it then stood, and fixed upon them the liability of

* It may be interesting to some of our readers to know, that the passage along the old bridge, which fell in 1771, was in some places not more than 9 feet wide.

maintenance and repair; but as the additional stone arches and parapet would not belong to these parties, the Act, of course, provided for their repair in the way we have mentioned.

That the stone bridge, in the original state, had a parapet, is true; and had such parapet remained, its repair, of course, would have fallen on its owners; but the present parapet is the property of the public—it was built under a special Act of Parliament, which not only exempts the Corporation and Bishop from the charge, but provides the means, of repairing it for ever.

But in order to prevent the slightest possible misunderstanding on this important question, we deem it right to lay before the public those clauses of the Act 41st Geo. III., which have reference to the repair of the parapet. The Act was passed to "continue and amend an Act made in the 28th year of his Majesty's Reign, intitled 'An Act for enlarging the terms and powers of two Acts of the 12th and 19th years of his Majesty's Reign, made for building a Temporary Bridge, and completing a new Stone Bridge over the River Tyne, between the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Gateshead, in the county of Durham, and making the avenues to, and passing over the same, more commodious; and for removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances in the streets, lanes, or avenues leading to the said stone bridge within the town of Gateshead, in the county of Durham; and for enabling the trustees named in the said Act to widen and enlarge the said new stone bridge.'" The preamble, which recites the previous Acts, and the matters done by the trustees in pursuance thereof, and states that the term of years granted by Parliament would expire on the 24th of June, 1803—that the tolls collected by that time would not be sufficient to pay off the money due on the credit thereof—and that the Mayor and Burgesses of Newcastle, and the Bishop of Durham, are entitled to the said bridge, and are bound to repair the same—the former northward, and the latter southward from the blue boundary stone—concludes thus:—

"And whereas the said bridge forms a principal passage between the northern and southern parts of this kingdom; and it would be of public utility if such passage, which is now only of the breadth of twenty-one feet six inches, was widened and enlarged by projecting from the salient angles of the present piers of the said bridge, arches of stone, so as to give to such passage an increased width of twelve feet. It is, therefore, enacted, that the term of the former Act shall be continued for twenty-one years longer, viz., to the end of the first session of parliament which shall commence after the 24th day of June, 1822; provided always, that at the expiration of the said term, or at such sooner time as the several purposes of this Act shall be effected, and the money borrowed on the credit thereof be repaid, with interest for the same, all the said tolls hereby continued shall cease and determine."

Other clauses render the tolls granted by the 28th Geo. III., liable to the payment of all monies then due, and afterwards to be borrowed, with interest, and appoint the trustees under the previous Act, as trustees for effecting the purposes of the present one, and provide that such trustees

"Shall have full power and authority, and they, or any five or more of them, are hereby enabled to widen and enlarge the said new stone bridge, by building on, and projecting from, the salient angles of the said bridge, stone arches of such dimensions as to give to such bridge the additional width of twelve feet at least, AND TO ERECT A PARAPET THEREON, of such dimensions, form, and materials as they shall think proper, and to defray the costs and charges thereof by and out of the tolls

hereby continued, or by and out of the money to be borrowed on the credit of this or the said former Acts."

Then, in order to indemnify the Corporation of Newcastle, and the Bishop of Durham, from the repairs of the additional arches and parapet, but to secure, at the same time, the perpetual repair of the same, the following salutary clauses are inserted:—

"And be it further enacted, that in order to save harmless and keep indemnified the said Mayor and Burgesses, and the said Shute, Lord Bishop of Durham, respectively, and their respective successors, from all further and increased charge in respect of the said stone arches, so to be added to the said new stone bridge, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said trustees, or any five or more of them, and they are hereby authorised and required, by and out of the tolls hereby continued, or by and out of the money to be borrowed on the credit of this or the said former Acts, from time to time, and at all times during the continuance of the said tolls, to support, maintain, and keep in repair the said additional stone arches, and the parapet thereof; and also to raise the sum of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, which shall, when so raised, be laid out or invested in the purchase of stock, or upon other government securities, at interest, in the names of the said Mayor and Burgesses, and of the Bishop of Durham for the time being, who shall, from time to time, lay out or invest in their names, in like manner, the yearly dividends or interest of the stocks, funds, and securities so to be purchased, as the same shall from time to time be received, (after paying the costs of such investment,) for the purpose of accumulation; and which accumulation shall be and remain a fund for the future maintenance, support, and repair of the said additional stone arches, AND THE PARAPET THEREOF, so that the said Mayor and Burgesses, and the said Bishop of Durham, or his successors, or the revenues of the said see of Durham, may be wholly exonerated and kept free from any expense or charge in respect of the said additional stone arches, or the parapet thereof.

"And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the expiration of the said term hereby granted, or the ceasing the tolls hereby continued, they, the said Mayor and Burgesses, and the said Bishop of Durham, or his successors, shall, and they are hereby required, by and out of the said accumulated fund, (but so as never to reduce the same below the sum of one thousand pounds,) to cause the said additional stone arches, AND THE PARAPET THEREOF, to be for ever supported, maintained, and kept in repair, in so far as such accumulated fund will enable them so to do, but no further, and so as not to reduce the same below the sum of one thousand pounds, as aforesaid.

"Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to charge the said Mayor and Burgesses, or their revenues, or the said Lord Bishop of Durham, or his successors, or the revenues of the said see of Durham, with the maintaining, supporting, or keeping in repair the said additional stone arches, or the parapet thereof, or any part thereof."

After these extracts, comment is needless. If the Bishops of Durham and Corporation of Newcastle have hitherto repaired the additional width and parapet, they have done that which the Act expressly exempts them from doing; and in the case of the Corporation, the application of its revenues to such a purpose is a breach of trust. We rely, therefore, upon the co-operation of the Bishop with the Town Councillors of Newcastle, in ordering, not only a published statement of the fund, with its several accumulations, down to the present time, but its application, also, to the purposes for which it was created.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

To those who are curious in marking the frequent changes in human affairs, and the effects thereby produced upon the lives and comforts of mankind, it may be interesting to know, that although inoculation for

the small-pox is now *punishable by imprisonment*, a premium was offered, 45 years ago, by the Newcastle Dispensary, to poor parents, on all children that might be brought to that institution for inoculation. A collector of "local intelligence" has favoured us with the perusal of a handbill, addressed "To the Poor Inhabitants of Newcastle and Gateshead;" and as it certainly is, under the present altered circumstances of the times, a curiosity in its way, we now lay a copy of it before our readers:—

AN ADDRESS TO THE POOR INHABITANTS OF NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD.

After three hundred children, during the year 1785, had been carried off by the natural small-pox, we offered you a general inoculation in the spring of 1786; which, since that time, has been performed every spring and autumn. *Two thousand and eighty-five children*, in all, have been inoculated at the Dispensary—of whom only *five* have died.

From motives of humanity, we again make you an offer of another inoculation; and to remove ill-founded prejudices, we lay before you the arguments which have induced us to inoculate our own children; by which means, through the blessing of providence, we have preserved them from the pain, deformity, and death, so commonly occasioned by the small-pox, when left to nature.

1. The natural small-pox being never absent from this town or neighbourhood, there is little chance of any person escaping the disease; which, upon an average, carries off one in six.—2. Inoculation has been practised in England for upwards of sixty years past; and in that period has been providentially attended with so great success, that, upon a general calculation, not above *one in five hundred* have died.—3. We do not, therefore, tempt the Almighty, nor take the power out of his hands, by inoculating our children, but only use it as the means which he has suffered mankind to discover, to prevent the danger of a loathsome and mortal disease. We should, on the contrary, consider it a most *heinous* sin to allow our children to be exposed to the consequences of the natural small-pox, when Providence has pointed out so easy and so effectual a remedy.

Reflecting that the labour of some poor people is so necessary to the support of their families, that they may not have it in their power, without some charitable means of subsistence, to accept of the offer made—to those, in such circumstances, we promise the following sums, viz., for *one child inoculated, as soon as the infection takes place, five shillings*; for *two children in one family, seven shillings*; for *three in one family, nine shillings*; and for *four and upwards, ten shillings*. But to prevent any misapplication of this bounty, and that none but objects of real charity may receive the gratuities, every person applying for the same must bring a certificate to the apothecary of the Dispensary, signed by the inoculating surgeon, or by some respectable neighbour, stating their inability to support their children during inoculation.

Those who chuse to accept of inoculation for their children, must immediately apply at the Dispensary—otherwise they will lose the present opportunity, and may not have another, before their children are seized with the distemper in the natural way, and most likely perish through their neglect. They are also desired not to suffer their children to go near any person labouring under the natural or inoculated small-pox.

The inoculation for this season will commence immediately, and be discontinued after the 21st of this month.

By order of the Committee for promoting inoculation amongst the Poor in Newcastle and Gateshead.

Dispensary, Oct. 1795.

R. DOUBLEDAY, Secretary.

In 1802, ten thousand guineas were voted by Parliament to Dr. Jenner for the promulgation of his valuable discovery of vaccination: and in 1840, a still greater homage to that great man's memory is paid by the legislature, in placing the blessings of which he was the parent within the reach of all, and in rendering every person amenable to the law who shall throw obstacles in the way of its universal diffusion!

HON. H. T. LIDDELL'S "DISRESPECT" TO PRINCE ALBERT.

Our readers will remember, that we refused to apologize to Mr. Liddell for the charge of disrespect to Prince Albert, which we brought against him; because we were convinced of its correctness, placing confidence in the well-known honour and veracity of our informant, rather than in the bold, but unsupported denial of the "honourable" offender. We knew that, eventually, the whole story would be told, and that it would be corroborative of our statements. Mr. Liddell's defence in the *Journal* was precisely such an article as any friend of that gentleman would have advised him to suppress; and the result has shown that such advice would have contained much worldly wisdom.

The story *has* been told—and our statements have been confirmed, in a manner which admits of no mistake, by Mr. Darling, of Hetton House, to whose candid and straightforward letter, inserted below, we request the attention of our readers. In now giving it to the world, we pity Mr. Liddell. We always regret to witness exhibitions of frailty, but especially in persons whom, in private life, we feel disposed to respect.

It is now proved that the "disrespect" was wholly and entirely Mr. Liddell's—that although the Committee returned to him his list of toasts, prior to the dinner, with the addition of "Prince Albert," which *had been omitted*, the list of toasts produced at the dinner *did not include the Prince's name*. The Vice-Chairman, (R. Carr, Esq., of Hedgley,) "shocked" at the omission, proceeded to the Chairman to remonstrate; but, on his return, remarked, "I can only get him to give it with 'the rest of the Royal Family,'" and the Prince's health was *not* given immediately after "The Queen," as arranged by the Committee. Not only to the Prince, therefore, but also to the Committee, the Hon. Chairman showed marked "disrespect." He omitted the toast which they had inserted: he despised also their entreaties that he would abstain from politics—he set at nought what, as Chairman, he was especially bound to promote—the concord and welfare of the association.

Mr. Liddell may quibble upon the words "striking out;" but we have yet to learn the difference between *striking out* a toast from copy No. 1, and making a copy, No. 2, with the toast omitted. Such a subterfuge will avail him nothing with a discerning public, before which he stands charged—and which, despite his denial, has pronounced him guilty.

In the hands of that public, and of his *discreet* "friend," the *Journal*, whose *veracious* statements have contributed to this exposure, we now leave the Tory Member for North Durham.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GATESHEAD OBSERVER.

SIR,—As various reports are in circulation, regarding what took place at the late meeting of the Northumberland Agricultural Association, held at Alnwick, as to the intentions of the Chairman, in not giving the health of Prince Albert immediately following that of our beloved Queen, his Royal Consort, and particularly since the Editor of the *Newcastle Journal* has made an attempt to throw the blame on the shoulders of the Committee, I feel called upon, as one of that body, and as having taken some part in the affair, to lay before the public the facts as they occurred.

On the evening of the day previous to the show, Mr. Sinclair, the Secretary, handed to the Committee a letter, and list of toasts, as prepared by Mr. Liddell and the Vice-Chairman.

I instantly saw, that, by some oversight, the health of Prince Albert was omitted; and I introduced it next after "The Queen." Also some other toasts were added to the list, with an understanding that the list was sent for the revision and amendment of the Committee, and to be returned to the Chairman.

The letter was also discussed; and as Mr. Liddell had therein stated his intention to say a few words on some subject connected with politics, the Committee resolved, that every means should be taken to dissuade him from such a purpose. This was done—but the report of the proceedings will show with what effect.

Immediately on sitting down to dinner, a list of the toasts was put into my hand, with my name attached to a toast which I was requested to propose. On glancing at the list, I saw that still the Prince's health was omitted; and I went to the Vice-Chairman, and mentioned the fact to him. He expressed himself much shocked, and went directly to the Chairman, to request him to give it next after "The Queen." On his return, he said, in passing, "I can only get him to promise that he will give it with the 'rest of the Royal Family.'" If my ears did not deceive me, he did give it with the Queen Dowager and the rest of the Royal Family; but the company either not hearing the Prince's name, or not choosing to receive it so, Mr. Liddell afterwards gave "The health of Prince Albert," and added some well-chosen and laudatory expressions.

This is all I can charge my memory with, but all this I assert to be perfectly correct.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
Hetton House, Nov. 11, 1840. GEO. DARLING.
N.B.—I have had a communication with the Vice-Chairman, who concurs in the correctness of my statement.

I sat next Mr. Darling on the above occasion, and my attention having been drawn to what was passing, I heard the conversation between Mr. Carr and Mr. Darling, and aver that the words used were as stated by Mr. Darling.

Millfield Hill.

GEO. A. GREY.

NEWCASTLE SUBSCRIPTION WATER WORKS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for leave to bring in a bill for the purpose of obtaining an act to enable the Newcastle Subscription Water Company to raise a further sum of money for extending and improving their works, and for repealing, or for altering, amending, and rendering more effectual some of the powers and provisions of an act passed in the fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled an act for better "supplying with Water the Town and County of the Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and the Neighbourhood thereof." And for extending the provisions of the said act to the town or borough of Gateshead, in the county of Durham, and enabling the Company to supply the said town or borough and the inhabitants thereof with water, and to levy rates for such supply, and for effecting the purposes aforesaid, powers will be applied for to authorise the said Company to take and use water from the river Tyne, at or near to Stanners Haugh, Ryton Willows, and Ryton Island, or one of them, all in the township and parish of Ryton, in the county of Durham, and to make and maintain an additional reservoir, or reservoirs, with pipes or aqueducts, and engines and other works, which will be situate in, or pass from, in, through, or into the several parishes, townships, and extra parochial places hereinafter mentioned, or some of them (that is to say), the township and parish of Ryton, the chapelry of Heworth, in the parish of Jarrow, and the parish of Gateshead, all in the county of Durham; the township and parish of Heddon-on-the-Wall, the several townships of Throckley, Newburn, Newburn Hall, Sugley, West Denton, and East Denton, in the parish of Newburn, and the township of Coxlodge, and parish of Gosforth, in the county of Northumberland, and the several townships of Benwell, Elswick, and Westgate, in the parochial chapelry of Saint John's, in the parish of Saint Nicholas, in the township of Jesmond, in the parochial chapelry of Saint Andrew, in the townships of Byker and Heaton, in the parochial chapelry of All Saints, and the parochial chapelries of Saint Andrew, Saint John, and All Saints, in the said parish of Saint Nicholas, all within the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

And notice is hereby further given, that duplicate plans and sections of the said intended works, together with a book of reference thereto, will be deposited at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace for the said county of Northumberland, situate at Newcastle-upon-Tyne aforesaid, at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace for the said town and county of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, situate also at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. And at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace for the said county of Durham, situate in the city of Durham, on or before the 30th day of November next. And that a copy of so much of the said plans, sections, and book of reference as relate to each of the parishes aforesaid, will be deposited with the parish clerk of each of such parishes, on or before the 31st day of December next. Dated this 31st day of October, 1840.

BROCKETT & PHILIPSON,
Solicitors to the Newcastle Subscription Water Company.

THE NORTH-COUNTRY NEWS may always be seen at the **RED LION**, Poppin's-court, (first door from Fleet-street,) London, where the Residents and Visitors from the North usually meet.

The *Gateshead Observer* regularly filed, as may be seen at the foot of the paper. B. G. HILL.

INFIRMARY FOR THE SICK AND LAME POOR,

Of the Counties of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Durham, and Northumberland.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERMON for this year is intended to be preached at **St. NICHOLAS' CHURCH**, in the forenoon of Sunday the 15th of November, 1840, by the **REV. DR. BESLEY**, Vicar of Longbenton.

The House Committee respectfully submit to the consideration of the Stewards, that their attendance at Church as formerly might be highly serviceable in aid of the funds of this charity.

STEWARDS OF THE INFIRMARY.

FOR NORTHUMBERLAND.

WILLIAM BROWN CLARK, Esq.
HENRY METCALFE, Esq.

FOR DURHAM.

THOMAS COOKSON, Esq.
MATTHEW DUNN, Esq.

FOR NEWCASTLE.

THOMAS BELL, Esq.
JAMES SILICK, Esq.

By order,

EDWARD YOUNG, Secretary.

Infirmary, Newcastle, 4th November, 1840.

William Hutt, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the Western Australian Company, presided at a meeting of the land-purchasers in the settlement of Australind, on the 12th inst., assembled to receive information respecting the change of site of the settlement from Port Leschenault to Port Grey. The Chairman laid before the meeting the arguments in favour of the change, and produced the most satisfactory evidence of the excellencies of the new site. The purchasers having received an offer of the return of their money, with interest, if they wished it, no one availed himself of the opportunity, but a request was made to extend to the 21st inst., the term during which they might retain or abandon their purchases; and the Directors having acceded, a vote of thanks was passed to them, for their honourable and straightforward conduct.—Nov. 21.

The Postmaster-General has issued a notice, that, henceforth, sums not exceeding £2 may be transmitted by money-order for 3d. instead of 6d.; and that on sums above £2, and not exceeding £5, the charge shall be reduced from 1s. 6d. to 6d. It is not, we believe, generally known, that *any postmaster*, on receiving a sum of money not exceeding £5, will give an order for the amount on *any other postmaster in the kingdom*. Thus, if a person residing in Gateshead wishes to pay £2 to a person in Exeter, he may, on payment of 3d., obtain at the Gateshead post-office an order on the Exeter postmaster; and this order being transmitted to the creditor, he will receive the money immediately he presents it at the post-office. This is a very convenient mode of paying small bills. We recommend some of our distant debtors to try it.—Nov. 21.

On Thursday evening, about 7 o'clock, when **W. H. Brockett, Esq.**, and **Mr. W. Angus**, surgeon, Gateshead, were returning in a gig from the funeral of **Mr. G. Bennett**, at Fellside, the horse took fright at a miller with a sack upon his back, near to Hood's gates, on the Windmill hills, and galloped furiously forward, till it reached the corner of Union-lane. There, the animal made a sharp turn, to proceed to the house of its owner, **Mr. Angus's father**; and the gig-wheel came into violent collision with the stone wall at that place, a portion of which it threw down. **Mr. Brockett** and **Mr. Angus** having been thrown out by the shock, the gig swung against the palisades of Romulus-terrace, some of which were broken; and the horse started off with the vehicle, which was shattered and nearly destroyed. **Mr. Brockett** was taken up insensible, and conveyed to the house of **Mr. William Angus, sen.**, whence he was subsequently removed home. His face was severely bruised, but it is not expected that he will experience any permanent injury from the accident. **Mr. Angus's injuries** were of the temple and back part of the neck, but he is now in a fair way of recovery.—Nov. 21.

On Monday last, the half-yearly meeting of the Gateshead Association for the Prosecution of Felons, was held at the house of **Mrs. Calvert**, the Half Moon inn; after which the members dined together. The chair was ably filled by **James Pollock, Esq.**, and the vice-chair by **Mr. Matchitt**. The dinner and wines were excellent, and reflected great credit on the worthy hostess.—Nov. 21.

DEAR AND CHEAP BREAD.

At the meeting of the electors in the town-hall, Bolton, last week, it was stated by **Mr. Naisby**, whose situation as one of the overseers of the poor renders his evidence unquestionable, that the whole amount of the rates laid in Great Bolton for the three years from March, 1834, to March, 1837, was less than £12,000, while the liabilities of the overseers for the present year are already about £13,000, being more in one year than in the former three years. This statement seemed to astonish many of those who heard it; but we find on examination, that the difference between the expenditure of the two periods—the three years of cheap food, 1834, 1835, and 1836, and the single year of dear food, 1840—is still greater than what **Mr. Naisby** stated. The amount of rates laid for the three years mentioned by him was as follows:—

	Rate laid.	Wheat per qr.
1834-5	£4,025 16 0	46s. 3d.
1835-6	3,936 10 6	39s. 4d.
1836-7	3,924 0 0	48s. 6d.

From the beginning of 1837 till the end of 1839 the price of wheat gradually rose. Employment gradually became scarcer, and the pressure on the labouring classes more severe. During the last twelve months, trade has continued in so depressed a state, that the wages of almost every class of operatives have been considerably reduced; and the consequence is, that thousands of them have been forced to apply to the board of guardians for relief. In the early part of the present year, a subscription was opened for the relief of person in distress, who had no claim on the poor-rate; and the amount of money expended for that purpose, in the course of two or three months, was £2,550. In spite of all this, however, the expenditure for the relief of the poor has this year been, at least, four times what it was in 1835 or 1836. The following is the amount of the liabilities of the overseers of the poor for the current year up to the present time:—

Paid to the Guardians since May 29, 1840	£3,842
Amount of the call made by the Guardians for November, 1840 ..	2,500
Sir Charles Shaw	2,000
County rates	2,000
Incidental expenses	240
Unpaid call of Sir Charles Shaw	1,990
	£13,710

Another call will be made by the guardians before the end of the year, the amount of which we cannot state precisely; but taking it at £2,000, which is within the mark, it will be seen that the liabilities of the overseers of the poor for the current year will be £15,710, in addition to £2,550, raised by voluntary assessment, and distributed to the destitute poor by the Poor Relief Fund Committee in the early part of the summer. Here, then, is a case well worthy the attention of the advocates of dear bread. In the whole 36 months of cheap food, ending in March, 1837, £11,885 6s. 6d. was sufficient for re-

lieving the poor of Great Bolton, &c. In the present 12 months, with wheat at 60 per cent. higher than it was at that time, £18,260 have been expended for the same purposes; and yet the poor have not been so well relieved in the latter period as they were in the former.—*Bolton Free Press*.—Nov. 21.

THE FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT. FARNACRES, NEAR GATESHEAD. INQUEST ON WILLIAM WILKINSON.

WE recorded in the *Observer* of the 24th ult., the particulars of a fatal calamity at the "Wheels Pit," Farnacres Colliery, Dunston, near Gateshead. Five men, viz., William Wilkinson, William Wetherby, Andrew Evans, James Renkey (or Rankin), and James Heslop, perished by the accident, a rush of water having filled the pit in the morning of the 23d ult., shortly after midnight, when the above-named persons were engaged in the workings.

On Thursday evening last, about 7 o'clock, the body of William Wilkinson came to the surface of the water, which by that time had been reduced several fathoms below the top of the shaft.

This afternoon, at two o'clock, an inquest was held before Michael Hall, Esq., at Mr. Thoburn's, the Frame public-house, near the pit, to which the body had been removed. The following were sworn on the jury:—Mr John Thompson (Foreman), and Messrs. Thomas Thompson, Joseph Blenkinsopp, George Grey, John Young, Allison Bell, Robert Surtees, William Hunt, Robert Dodds, John Fawcett, Robert Thoburn, and John Stokoe.

Two witnesses only were examined, viz., Thomas Wetherby, of Low Bensham, the overseer of the colliery, and Thomas Dobinson, one of the pitmen.

Thomas Wetherby (examined by the Coroner) deposed, that he was last in the pit at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct. 22, when the pit was in a proper state, and all persons employed in the workings thought themselves as safe as at their own homes. There were five men down; and at four o'clock, when they came to bank, they reported the pit to be perfectly safe, so far as they could tell. Five other men went down at four, and remained till ten; when they were replaced by the five now dead, one of whom was witness's son. Shortly after 12 o'clock in the morning of the 23d, word was brought him that the pit was filled with water, and he went down to the pit mouth. It was then nearly full, but did not run over till four or five hours afterwards. He could not tell the cause of the accident. The pit appeared to him perfectly safe. He had heard that the colliery was worked 80 or 90 years ago.

By Mr. Forster (the under-viewer): His instructions were, that no expense was to be spared, to protect the lives of the workmen under his charge—the pit was to be kept safe, at whatever cost.

By the Foreman: The pit, the day before the accident, was drier than he had ever known it before. There had never been a flow of water previously. He had two sons engaged in the pit, and would not have exposed them to peril, if he had known of it.

Thomas Dobinson (examined by the Coroner) deposed, that he was down the pit, with four others, from 4 o'clock till 10 at night, on the 22d ult. The pit was then in a good working state: there was no apparent danger. At 10 o'clock, they were relieved by the men now dead. Not long after midnight, he heard of the accident, and came to the pit. It was full of water, and the five men were drowned. He believed the water had burst from the sides of the shaft, but he could give no reason for thinking so. He saw Wilkinson's body brought to bank, on Thursday night.

By the Foreman: The pit was perfectly dry when we left it at 10 o'clock.

Foreman: Aye, in bye!

Witness: Yes, and in the shaft, too.

The jury having expressed their conviction that it was unnecessary to pursue the examination any further, no other witnesses were called.

Mr. Forster then inquired if he might say a few words, and the Coroner having replied in the affirmative, he proceeded to state the precautions which had been taken prior to sinking a shaft, but which (at this late hour) we must over, merely observing, that the Foreman (himself a practical man) seemed perfectly satisfied with the statement. Mr. Forster concluded by stating the cause of the accident, which he had now clearly

ascertained. Shortly after its occurrence, four old pit-shaft in the immediate neighbourhood, presented themselves to view, the existence of which was previously unknown to persons now living. They had been scaffolded over, and covered with earth; and when the water was withdrawn, then the scaffolding had fallen in. From one of these pits, he had no doubt that the second seam of coal, fourteen fathoms down, had been wrought. The seam which was wrought in the Wheels Pit of the Farnacres Colliery was the third. In sinking the shaft neither the first nor the second seam appeared to have been wrought. The first seam, it was certain, was unwrought. But it was now evident, as he had already stated, that the second seam had been wrought long ago; and he could have no doubt, that, in sinking the shaft, they had passed through a "pillar" of coal in the second seam, so that the fact of the previous working was not apparent. The water, accumulated in the old workings, had burst through the remains of the pillar into the shaft—and thus had the calamity occurred. It was much to be deplored that five persons had perished by the accident; but still, it was well that this unavoidable fatality had taken place so early in the working of the pit; for had it been delayed, it was not improbable that fifty instead of five lives would have been lost. No expense had been spared by the lessees (of whom he was one) to render the pit safe, and up to the moment of the accident there was every appearance of the most perfect safety. Unfortunately, there were no records in existence of the old workings of the colliery, so that the fact of the second seam having been wrought was unknown, until the present occurrence revealed it. All that could now be done for the families of the sufferers would be performed by the lessees, who would take care that the dependents of the deceased were properly provided for, and without parochial aid.

The jury, as a matter of course, returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."—Nov. 21.

The anniversary meeting of the Walker Newsroom and Library was held on Tuesday evening last; and we are happy to find so excellent an institution increasing both in magnitude and usefulness. It now numbers 83 members—possesses 590 volumes—and receives one daily and 12 weekly newspapers, besides five other periodicals.—Nov. 28.

The frightfully dangerous condition of the parapet of Tyne Bridge is suffered to continue—and to the great astonishment of the public; for we have plainly pointed out the fund specially provided for the repair, and the parties bound by law to see that fund well and truly administered. We trust some straightforward member of the Newcastle Council will bring the subject forward in a substantive shape, and move also for a return of the amount of the fund, with its several yearly accumulations, at the very first meeting of that body. If this be not done, we must look to the Gateshead Council to take the matter up; for the subject cannot—nay, it *shall not be dropped*—until ample satisfaction, as well as protection, be afforded the public of both sides of the Tyne.—Nov. 28.

C. Ellison, Esq., of Hebburn, has made a donation of £25 to the Gateshead Fell Public Rooms; and Mr John Boggon has subscribed for five shares in the same undertaking.—Nov. 28.

The Directors of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Company, we understand, resolved, at their meeting on Tuesday last, to make the line a double one throughout its entire length, as soon as convenient—a determination which the public will learn with much pleasure.—Nov. 28.

A "District Visiting Society" has been established in Gateshead, on the plan of institutions which have effected great good in other populous towns. The object of the society is to visit the poor, for the purpose of promoting their temporal and eternal welfare. The only objection that we have to the prospectus is, that no mention is made of Dissenting Christians—a class of our community, who, we doubt not, would cordially unite with their brethren of the Church in this truly benevolent work. Having thrown out this hint, we have only to add, that the Rev. J. Davies, the worthy rector of the parish, is the treasurer of the society; and the Rev. H. Barrett, his exemplary curate, is the secretary; and that either of these gentlemen will receive subscriptions and donations in aid of its objects.—Nov. 28.

At the half-yearly meeting of the borough-holders and freemen, which is to be held at the Anchorage on Monday next, a motion of the Mayor of this borough is to be considered, which has for its object the sale of a portion of the borough property, and the application of the proceeds to the liquidation of the mortgage-debt of £1,600, due to Mr. H. Smith.—Nov. 28.

THE ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE QUEEN.

On Friday, November 20th her Majesty and Prince Albert walked in the garden of Buckingham Palace, and her Majesty took her seat at the dinner-table, and continued apparently in her usual health till eleven o'clock, when she retired to rest, no suspicion being then entertained of the near approach of the "interesting event." But on Saturday morning, about 2 o'clock, her Majesty was visited by symptoms of uneasiness, and at 4 her medical and other attendants were summoned.

The Duchess of Kent was sent for at half-past eight by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Royal Highness immediately went to the Palace, and remained with her Majesty throughout the day, until six in the evening.

Sir James Clark left the palace to give the requisite information to Viscount Melbourne. The noble viscount and the Lord Chancellor arrived at the palace before 10. Summonses were sent to the principal Cabinet Ministers and the great Officers of State in town; and expresses were forwarded to the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord President of the Council, at his seat, Bowood Park, Wilts, and to the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Privy Seal, at Watford.

Some of the Cabinet Ministers and Great Officers of State arrived before twelve o'clock; and between twelve and one the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London arrived at the palace.

Her Majesty was safely delivered of a Princess at ten minutes before two o'clock, P.M. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent were in the room at the time, together with Sir James Clark, Dr. Locock, Dr. Ferguson, and Mr. Blagden, the medical attendants on her Majesty; also, Mrs. Lilly, and some of the Ladies of the Bedchamber.

In an adjoining room, the door being open, were the following Privy Councillors:—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Bishop of London, the Lord High Chancellor, Viscount Melbourne, First Lord of the Treasury; the Earl of Errol, Lord Steward of the Household; Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Colonies; and the Earl of Albemarle, Master of the Horse.

In an ante-room were the Countess of Sandwich, Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting; Lord Byron, Lord in Waiting; Colonel the Hon. Henry Cavendish (Clerk Marshal), Equerry in Waiting; Sir Fred. Stoven, Groom in Waiting; Col. Wyld, Equerry to Prince Albert; and Captain Seymour, Groom in Waiting on Prince Albert.

Mrs. Lilly entered the room where the Privy Councillors were assembled, with the "Young Stranger," a beautiful, plump, and healthful Princess, wrapped in flannel, in her arms. Her Royal Highness was for a moment laid upon the table for the observation of the assembled authorities; but the loud tones in which she indicated her displeasure at such an exposure, while they proved the soundness of her lungs and the maturity of her frame, rendered it advisable that she should be returned to her chamber to receive her first attire.

The Ministers, &c., now took their departure; and information of the royal birth was dispatched by a messenger to her Majesty the Queen Dowager at Sudbury Hall, and one of the Equerries in Waiting conveyed the joyful intelligence to the Royal Family in town.

The Duchess of Gloucester and the Princess Sophia came quickly to learn the state of her Majesty and the Royal infant, and the Duke of Cambridge, on his arrival in town in the afternoon from a visit to the Queen Dowager, at Sudbury Hall, went immediately to the palace, and had an interview with his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The Duke of Sussex sent more than once to learn the state of his august Niece and the infant Princess. The Lord Mayor also arrived to make his personal inquiries after her Majesty.

The nobility and gentry thronged to the Palace in the course of the afternoon, to make their dutiful inquiries after the state of her Majesty and the infant Princess.

Shortly before four o'clock, Prince Albert, attended by Lord Robert Grosvenor and the Hon. Colonel Cavendish, left the Palace to attend a Privy Council.

The council was held in the council-chamber, Whitehall, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took his seat at the head of the council-table, having immediately on his right the Archbishop of Canterbury.

It was ordered that a form of thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery should be prepared by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, for England and Wales.

A *Gazette Extraordinary* was published, in which the following announcement appeared:—

"Buckingham-Palace, Nov. 21, 1840.

"This afternoon, at ten minutes before two, the Queen was happily delivered of a princess. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, several Lords of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and the Ladies of her Majesty's Bedchamber, being present.

"This great and important news was immediately made known to the town by the firing of the Tower guns; and the Privy Council being assembled as soon as possible thereupon, at the Council Chamber, Whitehall, it was ordered that a Form of Thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery of a Princess be prepared by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be used in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Sunday, the 29th Nov., or the Sunday after the respective ministers shall receive the same.

"Her Majesty and the young Princess are, God be praised, both doing well."

The intelligence of her Majesty's safe accouchement and the birth of a Princess Royal spread like wildfire through the metropolis; and the crowd, which for an hour or two before had assembled round the gates of the palace, was soon augmented by the numbers who came running from all directions to ascertain the fact.

During the afternoon, the bells of the royal parishes of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Margaret, Westminster, and those of St. Clement Danes, St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and St. Dunstan-in-the-West, with St. Bride's and other churches in the metropolis, rang merry peals. At Kensington, the birth-place of the Queen, within ten minutes after the arrival of a messenger at the apartments of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in Kensington Palace, with the gratifying intelligence, the news got circulated through the town, and within an hour after the occurrence the bells of the old church, (which were the first to welcome the birth of the Royal Mother,) were pealing forth their joyous strains on the occasion of the birth of her illustrious daughter.

Below bridge, the Thames presented a peculiarly gay and picturesque aspect. The shipping in the Pool and on either side of the river, from the Custom-House down to Limehouse and Rotherhithe, were decked in their most gorgeous ensigns. The foreign vessels, of which there are many now in port, seemed to vie with the British commercial marine in their homage to the royalty of the Queen of the Isles and her illustrious offspring. The various foreign steamers, as well as those of the river, sported their ensigns, flags, and streamers; whilst the tiny craft of various clubs hauled up every inch of bunting they could muster, to make gay and glad the bosom of old Father Thames. The brightness of the atmosphere materially contributed to enhance the variegated aspect of this exciting spectacle.

At most of the club-houses, both at the west end and in the city, the healths of her Majesty and the Princess Royal were drunk by the members present with the greatest enthusiasm.

At the theatres, in the evening, the auspicious event was noticed, and the National Anthem was both played and sung amid cries of "God save the Queen" and enthusiastic applause.

From an early hour on Sunday morning, St. James's-park and the immediate neighbourhood of Buckingham palace were thronged with crowds of persons, all seemingly resolved to learn something, although nothing further could possibly be gleaned by the most industrious investigation, beyond the official announcement of the bulletin. It was enough, however, that the Queen and the Royal Princess had a good night, and were doing well. The bulletin was as follows:—

"Buckingham Palace, Nov. 22, 1840, 10 o'clock, a.m.—The Queen has passed an excellent night. Her Majesty and the infant Princess are going on favourably in every respect.

"JAMES CLARK, M.D.

"CHARLES LOCOCK, M.D.

"ROBERT FERGUSON, M.D.

"RICHARD BLAGDEN."

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, and a host of other distinguished personages, made personal inquiries on Monday, as to the health of her Majesty and the Princess; and

on Tuesday, the following bulletin was issued:—

"The Queen has slept perfectly well: Her Majesty has not had a single unfavourable symptom. The infant Princess continues well."

More recent bulletins have been equally favourable.

The illumination, which, it was expected, would take place immediately after the royal birth, it is now understood will stand over till the christening, about three weeks hence.

The "event" at Buckingham Palace, we believe, is unprecedented in English history, no Queen Regnant in this country having ever previously given birth to an heir to the crown.

THE BIRTH OF THE PRINCESS-ROYAL.

The Councils of Newcastle and Gateshead met in their respective town-halls, on Friday, Nov. 27, for the purpose of voting loyal and congratulatory addresses.

In the Gateshead Council, (WILLIAM HYMERS, Esq., Mayor, in the chair,) Ald. BARRAS moved the adoption of the following address to the Queen:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Borough of Gateshead, in special Council assembled, desire to tender to your Majesty our most heartfelt congratulations on the happy and auspicious event which has invested your Majesty with the endearing title of parent, and granted to the Empire a Princess Royal.

"Whilst we would offer our most grateful thanks to the Almighty Disposer of Events for the double blessing bestowed upon your Majesty's faithful people, in the preservation of your Majesty from the perils attendant upon your Majesty's safe and happy delivery, and in the presage that the Throne of these kingdoms shall hereafter be filled by your Majesty's Royal Progeny, we would pray that the Divine Power which has hitherto shielded the valuable life of your Majesty, may be continued in protecting the best interests of your Majesty's people, by long preserving to our nation the blessings of your Majesty's governance; and that your Majesty and your illustrious Consort may both long be spared, in health and happiness, to direct the mind of your Royal Daughter for that high and noble station which she may hereafter be destined to fill."

Ald. WILSON seconded the address, and it was unanimously adopted by the Council.

Ald. POLLOCK then moved the following address to Prince Albert, which was seconded by Mr. FAIRBAIRN, and passed *nem. con.*—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,—We, her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Borough of Gateshead, in Council assembled, respectfully present to your Royal Highness our hearty congratulations on the safe and happy delivery of her Majesty—an event which has given to these kingdoms a Princess Royal, and strengthened the ties which have associated your Royal Highness with the affection and loyalty of her Majesty's subjects.

"Deeply convinced that this auspicious Birth will tend to increase those feelings of reverence and affection for the Sovereign, which form the surest foundation of the stability of the Throne, we would pray that her Majesty and your Royal Highness may long be permitted to exercise the paternal influence over your Royal progeny, and that, under your guardian care, the Princess Royal may imbibe those principles which called your illustrious progenitors to the Throne of these realms, and which have distinguished the line of her royal ancestors."

On the motion of Ald. HALL, seconded by Mr. GRAHAM, it was resolved, that the addresses be sealed with the borough-seal, and transmitted to the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Cleveland, for presentation.

The Council now re-opened the discussion of a resolution passed at the last meeting, rejecting a proposal to purchase from Mr. Adam Jackson a recess in Hillgate, as a passing-place for carts; and on the motion of Mr. REVELY, seconded by Mr. KENNIE, the resolution was rescinded, and the Foot-path Committee instructed to negotiate with Mr. Jackson. The particulars of the discussion we are obliged to defer till next week.

ELECTRICITY OF STEAM.

WE were the first to announce the recent discovery of the existence of electricity, to an enormous extent, in the steam discharged from steam-engine boilers; and we are now the

first to lay before the public a satisfactory explanation of that singular phenomenon.

Since we first noticed the subject, experiments have been actively prosecuted by Mr. W. G. Armstrong, of Newcastle, in conjunction with Mr. Robert Nicholson, the engineer, upon the locomotive-engines of the Newcastle and North Shields Railway; and which have led to the conclusion, that the electricity is developed by the *condensation* which takes place when the steam escapes into the air.

Our informant, who was present, and took part at most of these experiments, furnishes us with the following particulars and observations:—

When the steam was discharged through a tube composed of hollow glass rods, connected together with brass stop-cocks, none of the cocks, except the last one, or that from which the steam issued into the air, indicated either negative or positive electricity. The steam, therefore, could not possess *free* electricity in the boiler; for if it did, it would have imparted its positive electricity to all the cocks through which it passed on its way to the discharging orifice. Neither could the electricity be acquired *by friction* in the tube; because, in that case, the steam would have absorbed the natural electricity of the cocks, and rendered them *negatively* electrical.

The air in the vicinity of the jet of steam yielded *positive* electricity; whereas, if the steam had acquired its electricity by *expansion*, or other mechanical process, operating on its escape from the orifice, the adjacent atmosphere would have been deprived of its electricity, and made *negative*. Everything, therefore, but *condensation* was disproved; and that condensation should really be the cause of the phenomenon, is perfectly consonant with reason; since it has long been known, that electricity is taken up in evaporation, and given back in condensation, although the *extent* of the electrical disturbance has hitherto been supposed to be very small.

A pointed wire, passed into the steam, through a glass tube inserted in the boiler, drew off no electricity; which furnished an additional proof, that *active* electricity did not exist in the steam within the boiler. Upon insulating the boiler, it became *negatively* electrical, proving an absorption of electricity by the steam, and thereby corroborating the explanation just given of the phenomenon.

By collecting the electricity from a copious jet of steam, by means of a great number of pointed wires, effects were produced equal to those of an unusually powerful electrifying machine. Sparks of no less than four inches long were obtained in rapid succession; and in the experiments in which the glass tubes were employed, the most beautiful and singular coruscations of electrical light were exhibited.

THE HON. H. T. LIDDELL, M.P.—We have no desire to protract the controversy on the subject of our "charge" against Mr. LIDDELL. But it is incumbent upon us to say a few words in our present number. We will say them *here*, that they may occupy as little of our room as possible. We charged Mr. LIDDELL with "disrespect," intentional "disrespect," to Prince ALBERT. Mr. LIDDELL declared our statement to be "a gross and impudent fabrication," and demanded an apology. We reiterated our charge—strengthened it by the evidence of the very newspaper which the Hon. Member was so unfortunate as to cite in his vindication—and refused the apology which he demanded. The *Newcastle Journal* then took up Mr. LIDDELL's cause—attempted, by a sort of process which Lord STANLEY would call "thimble-rigging," to relieve him from his unenviable situation—and, with singular indiscretion, endeavoured to implicate the Committee of the Northumberland Agricultural Society in the act of "disrespect." This maladroit defence of the Hon. Member had the effect which we anticipated. It provoked the Committee to an explanation. Mr. DARLING, of Hetton House, addressed to us a letter, establishing the charge which Mr. LIDDELL had declared to be "a gross and impudent fabrication." This letter appeared in our paper of the 14th of November. On the 21st, the *Journal* was silent. Not a word was said by our contemporary on the subject—the letter was not alluded to in the slightest manner. To-day, a correspondence on the subject appears in our columns. We request our readers' attention thereto. Mr. LIDDELL, it will now be seen, has taken different ground. He does not, as in his letter to the *Globe*, assert that the "charge" was groundless; but admits, that it was his intention, from the first, to postpone the health of Prince Albert to that of the Queen Dowager. All that he denies is, that he intended the Prince any "disrespect." Men, however, are judged by their actions, rather than by their words. Mr. LIDDELL, perhaps, expects to be judged differently to other men, as he professes to differ from all others. He sees—(what no one else, that we know of, has seen)—that "constitutional" law requires the health of Prince Albert, on public occasions, to follow (not to precede) that of the Queen Dowager; and he has

the hardihood to affirm, that 'it is the custom, at public meetings, for the health of the Queen Dowager to "follow immediately after the name of her Majesty." We are astonished at Mr. LIDDELL's audacity. The assertion is so notoriously at variance with fact, that it can hardly be necessary to say a word in its disproof. The Duke of WELLINGTON, at his last Waterloo banquet, proposed the health of Prince Albert, and not that of the Queen Dowager, "immediately after the name of her Majesty;" and such is the common practice with those who preside at public or private meetings of loyal men. We now take leave of the subject with this remark—That whatever error in detail our informant may have fallen into, we have it now confirmed by Mr. LIDDELL himself, that he did give the health of Prince Albert after that of "The Queen Dowager and the rest of the Royal Family," and that this was not accidental, but intentional. The public will judge between us.

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE between MR. G. DARLING, MR. RALPH CARR, and the HON. H. T. LIDDELL, M.P.

(No. 1.)

MY DEAR CARR,—I find many rumours afloat about Mr. Liddell and Prince Albert's health; and as I may be called upon to make a statement, I shall be glad if I am correct in my recollection of what he told you, namely, that he "could only give it in connection with the Queen Dowager and the rest of the Royal Family."

Believe me your's faithfully,

Hetton House, Nov. 2, 1840. **GEORGE DARLING.**

(No. 2.)

MY DEAR DARLING,—You, who set us right at the very last when Prince Albert's health had been wholly omitted from the list of toasts, are certainly entitled to ask the question contained in your letter that has just reached me, namely:—What passed when I, on your timely suggestion, went to the President's table, as we were sitting down to the dinner at Alnwick, and told Mr. Liddell of the mistake in the list—begging him to rectify it by giving the toast, with (that is, next to) the Queen's.

The President's opinion was—"It ought to be given in connection with the Queen Dowager and the Royal Family."

It was in vain to discuss the matter at that period, and it took the unlucky turn we have reason to regret.

I do not see that any good can be done by further referring to it. The President's course was in my opinion very unfortunate; but we must remember it was not deliberately, but hastily, taken.

Those who first sent me a rough list of the toasts without this important one, were in fault,* but *they* (the Committee and Secretary) had probably been thinking more of the *leading agricultural toasts*. Mr. Liddell and myself, when we first looked over that list, were no less in fault—but we, too, were then *assigning* the leading agricultural toasts, and when he took the first five or six merely ceremonial toasts upon himself as President I thought, no more about them. Not having his assistance upon the show ground in the morning, I was most anxious, as Vice-President, to distribute the same leading agricultural toasts to the principal landowners present; for the permanent success of such a Society to promote good husbandry, depends much on the active part that influential men may show themselves willing to take at its meetings.

On copying out a legible list for the President's use after the modifications of the morning, the unhappy omission of the Prince still did not strike me, and for the same reason as before.

The fault, therefore, was in part a general one, and my own share in it not little.

If you should think any further public notice of this matter necessary, which I strongly dissuade, even on the Society's account, pray give me warning, that I may send a copy of the statement to Mr. Liddell.

Very faithfully, yours,

RALPH CARR.

The rough list here alluded to was sent by Mr. Sinclair; and he told Mr. Liddell, by letter, that it was the list of 1839, before Prince Albert's marriage.

(No. 3.)

DEAR CARR,—As the *Journal* is now attempting to throw the blame of the alleged insult to Prince Albert on the Committee, I have been compelled to send a statement of the facts to the *Observer*.

Yours faithfully,

Hetton House, November 11. **GEORGE DARLING.**

(No. 4.)

Hedgely, November 14, 1840.

DEAR LIDDELL,—Having just come home, after being absent two days, I have found a letter from Mr. Darling, of Hetton House, an influential member of our Agricultural Society. Its contents require that I should forward to you a copy of a letter which I wrote to Mr. Darling on the 4th instant, in answer to an inquiry, on his part, which I had that day received, relating to some occurrences at the dinner of the late agricultural meeting at Alnwick.

Believe me, very truly, yours,

RALPH CARR.

To this was subjoined a copy of Mr. Darling's second letter, No. 3.

(No. 5.)

Eslington House, November 15, 1840.

MY DEAR CARR,—I am obliged by your letter, though I really had hoped the subject had been brought to a close. As it is thus revived, I may assure you, in the first place, that the original omission of Prince Albert's name in the list of toasts had not been unnoticed by me, and I was fully prepared to give his Royal Highness's health, whether the Committee had reminded me or not.

And now to the order of precedence:—

You have misunderstood, and therefore mistated, what fell from me before the dinner. I never said "Prince Albert's health ought to be given in connection with that of the Queen Dowager and the Royal Family."

I was then, and I still am, of opinion that the health of Prince Albert, *unless given in connection with that of the Queen*, ought to follow that of the Queen Dowager.

In company with the Queen herself, the Prince, as her Consort, takes precedence of every body. But, legally and constitutionally, the Queen Dowager holds, in the words of Blackstone, "a regal dignity," of which nothing, save an attainder, can, as I conceive, deprive her.

Thus the Queen Dowager's name in the Liturgy precedes those of the remainder of the Royal Family, and follows immediately the name of her Majesty, and thus in public meetings the health of the Queen Dowager is given in the same order.

The Princes of the Blood Royal have a legal and constitutional rank above Prince Albert, being in direct succession to the throne, but, from a proper respect to the Sovereign, they have, I believe, waived that right, and yielded precedence to the Prince Consort.

But I am not aware that the Queen Dowager has ever waived *her* right, and, therefore, from the double consideration due to her rank and sex, I did not conceive myself entitled, when presiding over a great public meeting, to give a precedence to the Prince Consort which is not given by law. Not that I respect Prince Albert the less, as has been ignorantly and maliciously asserted, but that I respect the laws and constitution more.

Such are my reasons for the course I pursued. It was done considerably, and I take upon myself the entire responsibility of the order of toasts; and if Prince Albert's health is to be given apart from that of the Queen, I humbly conceive I am right. If I am wrong, I hope I may be set right by some competent authority.

As the point at issue has excited some attention, you are welcome to print this letter if you please.

Believe me, dear Carr, yours truly,

Ralph Carr, Esq.

H. T. LIDDELL.

(No. 6.)

Hedgely, Nov. 16, 1840.

DEAR DARLING.—On receiving your letter of the 11th, I immediately sent a copy of it, and of my own, addressed to you on the 4th instant, to Mr. Liddell. I yesterday received in return that which is now enclosed: it was accompanied by a request that it might be printed, in case you should avail yourself of my own in that manner.

A copy of the *Gateshead Observer* of Saturday last having been sent to me, I find that you allude much too vaguely to a "communication" with me.

Let me simply refer you to my first letter for all that I am able to confirm or deny.

I confess myself unable to take much interest in this discussion, now that the harm done is beyond remedy; but the best course, in justice to Mr. Liddell and myself, who presided, and to the directing committee of which you are a member, will

now be, that you should send all the six letters, in the order they are here numbered, to two of the local newspapers of different sides.

Yours very truly,
RALPH CARR.

The railway-station at Carville, half-way between Newcastle and North Shields, was lighted up with "spontaneous gas" on Saturday night.—Dec. 5.

The observations lately made by a workman at Seg Hill, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, of the electrical state of steam issuing from an opening on the top of a high-pressure steam engine boiler, is not new. The fact has long been known to electricians; and a gentleman resident near this city, years ago, made some curious experiments on the electricity of vapours issuing freely into the atmosphere when liberated from the safety-valve of steam engine boilers; and he considers the fact lately observed near Newcastle to be a further confirmation of his opinion, that the electricity of clouds is principally caused by evaporation from every moist surface—whether from that of water, leaves of vegetables, or moist soil, under the influence of the sun and wind.—*Hereford Journal*.

SUCCESSION TO THE BRITISH CROWN.

THE following (which we quote from the *Lincoln Gazette*) is the order of succession to the crown of Great Britain and Ireland:—

PRINCESS ROYAL, daughter of Queen Victoria, born Nov. 21, 1840.

DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE III.

Ernest, King of Hanover, June 5, 1771.

George Frederick, Crown Prince of Hanover, May 27, 1819.

Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, Jan. 27, 1773.

Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, Feb. 24, 1774.

George William, March 26, 1819.

Augusta Caroline, July 19, 1832, } his children.

Mary Adelaide, Nov. 27, 1833, }

Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, April 25, 1776.

Sophia, Nov. 3, 1777.

DESCENDANTS OF FREDERICK LEWIS, PRINCE OF WALES, FATHER OF GEORGE III.

Sophia Matilda of Gloucester, May 29, 1773.

Charles Frederick of Brunswick, October 30, 1804.

Charles Maximilian, reigning Duke of Brunswick, April 25, 1806.

The Duke of Württemberg, and other progeny of Charlotte, Duchess of Württemberg, the daughter of the Duchess of Brunswick, sister to George III.

The King of Denmark (Frederick VII., Sept. 18, 1786,) and other progeny of Caroline, Queen of Denmark, sister to George III.

DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE II.

The Ex-King of Holland, and other progeny of Anne, Princess Royal, Princess of Orange, daughter of George II.

The Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and other progeny of Mary, Landgravine of Hesse-Cassel, another daughter of George II.

Other members of the Royal Family of Denmark, being descendants of Louisa, Queen-consort of Frederick V., and daughter of George II.

DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE I.

The King of Prussia (Frederick William IV., Oct. 15, 1795,) and other progeny of the Princess Royal, Sophia Dorothy, Queen of Prussia, and daughter of George I.

TO THE COUNTY RATEPAYERS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

GENTLEMEN,—The general Account of the Treasurer of the County of Northumberland, for the year commencing June the 30th, 1839, and ending June the 30th, 1840, has been published, and may be seen in the vestry of each parish. A copy also is in the hands of the respective High Constables.

As a ratepayer, I claim a right to offer a few remarks upon such of the items of expenditure as appear extravagant—charges which, but for the *irresponsible* system of managing county financial affairs, would not have been allowed, even if any could have been found so audacious as to present them.

There does not exist a greater anomaly in our civil government, than that which disfigures the management of county affairs. The peculiar position, together with the superior activity and intelligence of the urban population, have secured them a popular, responsible, elected body, to administer their local government. But the inhabitants of counties, to their disgrace, are still enthralled by many remnants of a feudal age. With a forbearance which nothing but the most gross stupidity can excuse, they suffer themselves to be plundered by a system which is eminently calculated to enrich those

whom it fosters and protects, while it derives its sustenance through a channel so secret and so concealed, that its victims find themselves involved in its meshes before they are even aware that the food which supplies so plentifully the creatures of the magistracy, is abstracted from the pockets of the ratepayers, under the pretence that it is to relieve the urgent necessities of the very poor; and while the farmer cries out that the poor rates are increasing, he never considers that there are recipients of the fund raised under the name of poor-rate, who consider themselves men of no small standing in society.

If the county rate were raised by a special assessment, public attention would be more forcibly arrested by it; and though a Reformed Parliament has not supplied the means to control the expenditure of a public fund, yet men may be shamed into a more faithful discharge of their public duties.

We have the liberty of the press—liberty to criticise, where we cannot directly control; and if we are not permitted to have a voice in the administration of our local affairs, we unquestionably have the privilege of animadverting upon abuses so plain and palpable as are to be met with in the public accounts, vague and mysterious though they are in so many places.

The high estimation in which the public character of the present Chairman of the Northumberland Bench is held, will not be heightened, if he does not exercise his influence in putting a stop to such shameful and exorbitant demands upon the public money; and with all due respect to that gentleman, I will tell him, that the sincerity of his principles as a Constitutional Reformer, will also be questioned, if he does not endeavour to procure for his county what his judicial brethren in the boroughs have so nobly struggled for, and so triumphantly obtained—the *practical* illustration of the principles of *taxation and popular representation*.

We have been told by high authority, that County Reform is in embryo. Those who told us so, are perhaps anxious that it should prove an abortion. A considerable degree of latitude is granted to County Representatives to explain away an unfortunate admission; and to witness their constituents calling them to account, would be a phenomenon in the political world. However much I *still* respect Lord Howick, for what he and his family have done in the cause of the people, yet I tell him plainly, that he never shall have my vote, unless I find him the advocate of *County Reform*; for if his Lordship can rest satisfied with the accounts of the Treasurer of Northumberland, then he is no longer fit to become a popular representative.

The County Exchequer has become empty. Nay, we are, in reality, upon the wrong side of the balance-sheet of W. F. Blackett, Esq. It is some time since that dignitary told me, that the county was greatly in his debt. In arrear of gratitude, perhaps, he then meant. However, he has now proved that it is really so in cash.

Let us examine into the cause of our unfortunate circumstances, and place some confidence in the proverb that "the knowledge of a disease is half its cure."

The first charges which I shall notice, as deserving of precedence from their magnitude, are those made by the Clerk of the Peace. Here they are, as placed in the accounts:—

July 6, 1839.—Robert Thorp, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, for business done, and money expended, since last sessions	£203	5	3
Oct. 21.—Ditto, for business done, and money expended, since last sessions	292	5	11
Oct. 22.—Ditto, for his per centage upon the quarter's expenditure, in lieu of the ancient fees	30	12	4
Jan. 3, 1840.—Ditto, for expenses incurred under the Act for Amending the Representation of the People in England and Wales	180	1	1
Ditto, for business done, and money expended, since last sessions	150	10	0
Ditto, for his per centage upon the quarter's expenditure, in lieu of the ancient fees	36	7	1
April 10.—Ditto, for business done, and money expended, since last sessions	144	11	2
Ditto, for his per centage upon the quarter's expenditure, in lieu of the ancient fees	39	6	0
Total	£1,069	0	2

Who will deny that the office of Clerk of the Peace has its attractions? A per centage upon EXPENDITURE! Ridiculous! In managing estates in chancery, it is not unusual to pay a per centage upon the *receipts*; but to pay a per centage upon *expenditure*, creates a system not likely to be conducive to economy.

The next charge, little less shameful in its extravagance, is the increased salary of the Bridge Surveyor. This public servant was thought to be paid more than sufficient, when in the receipt of £400 per annum; but the magistrates appear to think differently—they now give him £600 a-year out of the county rates—while he profits by his profession in other counties, and leaves superintendents behind him in Northumberland, to be paid out of the county-rates.

To show that the County Bridge Surveyor ought, according to his contract, to give his services exclusively to the county of Northumberland, and to pay any Inspectors of Bridges under his superintendence. I will give a copy of an advertisement, taken from the *Newcastle Chronicle* of January the 22d and 29th, 1831:—

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.—Wanted, an Engineer, or Architect, fully qualified to fill the office of Surveyor of Bridges in the county of Northumberland, to whom a liberal salary will be given. He will be required to reside within the county, and to draw plans and estimates, and to inspect the erection of all new, and the repairs of all the present bridges, and to find and provide any Inspector or Inspectors under his superintendence that may be required for the purpose. Written testimonials of character and ability must be sent to the Clerk of the Peace's Office, Westgate-street, Newcastle on Tyne, on or before the 25th of March next, in order that the Justices may consider of, and, at the Easter quarter sessions to be holden on the 7th of April next, make their election of a competent person to fill the office.

By order,

ROBERT THORP, Clerk of the Peace.

N.B.—Security will be required for the due performance of the duty. Clerk of the Peace's Office, Westgate-street, Newcastle, Jan. 19, 1831.

Now, either the Magistrates have deviated from the conditions expressed in the above advertisement, or the Bridge Surveyor has neglected to perform his agreement. Under the head of repairs of bridges, £15 5s. is charged for superintending repairs of Wooler and Doddington bridges. These two small bridges, each a single arch, have, within these two years, entailed an expence upon the county, shameful in the extreme.

I now come to a charge which the Hon. H. T. Liddell would denominate a "JOB;" and as the scene of the plot is laid in the centre of the Eslington domain, it is to be hoped that the hon. gentleman will make himself acquainted with its character. There is a large and respectable association for prosecuting felons in his neighbourhood, called the Whittingham Vale association. Last year, a hay-stack, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Goodenough, was destroyed by fire. It was supposed to have been the act of an incendiary; and a person named William Turnbull, residing in the neighbourhood, was apprehended, and committed for trial, upon suspicion of being the guilty person. Turnbull, however, was declared innocent. The members of the association were called upon to pay double the usual amount of contributions, owing to the prosecution of Turnbull; while the prisoner requested his brother, living at Felton, to draw money out from the Savings' Bank, which he (the prisoner) had deposited, to pay an attorney for his defence. This was done. Therefore, the defence did not cost the county (or ought not to have cost it) one farthing. Then what is the sum charged to the county for this prosecution, after the contributions of the Whittingham association, which may be set down at £40? But if I am wrong in this, let some member of the society put me right. They have their annual meeting on Monday, the 5th of December. I hope that the active and intelligent Secretary will see that the case I allude to throws no suspicion upon their legal adviser. Though lawyers are not remarkable for disinterestedness, I have too high an opinion of the Solicitor to the society, to think that he would stoop to any thing dishonourable; but the members of the association may justly question its utility as an instrument of economy, in the workings of the law, when they are told that the county has paid, for prosecuting their alleged charge of arson, the sum of one hundred and three pounds, five shillings, and sixpence!

I now come to notice the staggering-looking sum of £453 17s. 3d., paid to the Justices' Clerks, for special constables.—How is this? Were these constables paid at the rate of so much per day? or has this extravagant sum been charged for "swearing in?" At one of the Durham sessions, last year, some dissatisfaction was expressed at the charges made for swearing in special constables—(let me say that the Magistrates of Durham transact the business of their county in a more open and satisfactory manner than is done in Northumberland). In

support of the charges, Northumberland was quoted as a precedent. Therefore we must believe, till otherwise convinced, that upwards of £400 has been paid out of the county rates, to the Clerks of the Magistrates, for swearing in special constables. When such barefaced fleecing of the public is practised, while calling in the attestation of the Divine Being, is it strange that Chartism, and contempt of public authority, should be prevalent in the land? Dare those individuals, who were enriching themselves at the public expence, while imposing a sacred oath upon their fellow creatures, to assist in enforcing obedience to the laws—dare they take an oath that they were actuated by no other motive than the preservation of the public peace? Shame upon such a mercenary invocation of the name of the Deity!

Let us now extend a little Christian feeling towards the prisoners confined in Alnwick House of Correction.—These unfortunates must be lazars indeed. They cost us nearly as much for physic as for food. For the former, we pay £31 2s.: for the latter, £36 1s. Would that some modern Howard would visit this abode of wretchedness and disease! Some means, surely, might be devised, to lessen the professional visits of Mr. F. Manisty, to this receptacle of the afflicted.—As an act of humanity, let the charitable and well-disposed people of Alnwick look to this.

Here is another item of expenditure, which I shall dismiss by asking one question. It appears that James Henderson, task-master, Morpeth Gaol, has received a gratuity of £20 upon quitting that situation. Had J. H. a reversionary interest in his office?

Then, again, "To J. Adamson, Esq., late under-sheriff, for putting up barriers during the trial of Archibald Bolam for murder, £35 6s." This ought to have been paid by the Corporation of Newcastle, where the crime for which Bolam was tried was committed.

Though I claim the liberty of censuring extravagance in the expenditure of public money, I am ready to acknowledge the improvement which has taken place within the County Prison. We have not a public officer more deserving than the Governor of Morpeth Gaol. He has introduced labour into the prison which produces beneficial results. The receipts for articles manufactured by the prisoners amount to £321 2s. 5d.; and though the cost of the raw material is considerable, yet the effects of such a system upon the future habits of the prisoners must be great, in a moral view.

I have touched upon the principle objectionable items in the accounts. There are others equally reprehensible in principle—some perhaps which require a local knowledge to detect. Let the ratepayers consult the accounts; and where individual knowledge can bear upon a particular abuse, let it be fearlessly made public. We were, last year, beholden to a ratepayer (though, as an *Englishman*, he ought to have given his name,) for the exposure of a glaring misapplication of the county rates in the neighbourhood of Hexham. Let us endeavour, as far as we are able, to prevent the workings of an unconstitutional system from taking money out of our own pockets, to enrich and pamper a few tools of the Magistracy, whose arrogance is the badge of our degradation.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

Bywell, Nov. 30, 1840. SAMUEL DONKIN.

TO THE INFANT PRINCESS ROYAL.

WELCOME, Bud beside the Rose,
On whose stem our safety grows!
Welcome, little Saxon Guelph!
Welcome for thine own small self!
Welcome for thy father, mother,
Proud the one and safe the other!
Welcome to three kingdoms!—Nay,
Such is thy potential day.
Welcome, little, mighty birth,
To our human star, the earth!
Some have wished thee boy; and some
Gladly wait till boy shall come,
Counting it a genial sign
When a lady leads the line.
What imports it, girl or boy?
England's old historic joy
Well might be content to see
Queens alone come after thee;
Twenty visions of thy mother,
Following, sceptred, each the other,
Linking with their roses white
Ages of unborn delight.

What imports it who shall lead,
So that the good line succeed?
So that Love and Peace feel sure
Of old Hate's discomfiture?
Thee appearing by the rose,
Safety comes, and peril goes:
Thee appearing, earth's new spring,
Fears no winter's "grizzly King":
Hope anew leaps up, and dances,
In the hearts of human chances,
France, the brave but too quick-blooded,
Wisely has her threat re-studied.
England now is safe as she,
From the strife that need not be;
And the realms thus hush'd and still,
Earth with fragrant thought may fill,
Growing harvests of all good,
Day by day, as planet should,
Till it clap its hands, and cry,
Hail, matur'd humanity!
Earth has outgrown want and war:
Earth is now no childish star.
But, behold, where thou dost lie,
Heeding nought, remote or nigh!
Nought of all the news we sing
Dost thou know, sweet ignorant thing:
Nought of planet's love, nor people's;
Nor dost hear the giddy steeples
Carolling of thee and thine,
As if Heav'n had rain'd them wine.
Nor dost care for all the pains
Of oshers and of chamberlains,
Nor the Doctors' learned looks,
Nor the very Bishop's books,
Nor the lace that wraps thy chin,
No, nor for thy rank, a pin.
E'en thy father's loving hand
No ways dost thou understand,
When he makes thee feebly grasp
His finger with a ting clasp:
Nor dost know thy very mother's
Bosom bosom from another's,
Though thy small blind lips pursue it;
Nor the arms that draw thee to it;
Nor the eyes, that, while they fold thee,
Never can enough behold thee.
Mother true and good has she,
Little strong one, been to thee;
Nor with listless, in-door ways,
Weaken'd thee for future days,
But has done her strenuous duty
To thy brain and to thy beauty,
Till thou cam'st, a blossom bright,
Worth the kiss of air and light;
To thyself, a healthy pleasure;
To the world, a balm and treasure.

LEIGH HUNT.

THE GATESHEAD TOWN COUNCIL.

ALDERMEN. p WILLIAM HYMERS, Esq., Mayor.
COUNCILLORS. p Graham, E. Robson, R.
Abbot, John p Coote, Joseph p Hymers, Jas. Rowntree, W.
p Barras, John Cummins, T. p Kenmir, Wm. Sowerby, G.
Brockett, W. H. p Davis, R. p Lister, John p Swan, Walker
p Hall, Michael p Fairbairn, J. Potts, John Wight, John
p Pollock, Jas. p Forster, S. p Revely, T. p Wylam, Ralph
p Wilson, Thos. [Those marked p were present.]

HAVING been unable, in our last week's paper, to give a circumstantial report of the latter part of the special meeting of the 27th Nov., we now supply the omission.

The TOWN CLERK (after congratulatory addresses had been voted to her Majesty and Prince Albert) stated, that there remained for discussion a question of local interest. On the very day that this meeting was called, he was requested to summon a special meeting to reconsider the resolution of Nov. 9, on the subject of a recess in Hillgate. It was therefore thought desirable that one meeting should include both objects—the adoption of addresses, and the reconsideration of the resolution. Mr. Jackson, he was told, was going forward with the rebuilding of the premises which he had purchased from Mr. Losh; and there was no time to be lost, if anything was to be done.

The MAYOR said, that he certainly regretted the resolution of the last meeting. He thought it desirable to secure a recess, the street being so narrow.

Ald. WILSON objected to the renewal of the discussion, especially at a meeting convened to address Her Majesty and Prince Albert: it seemed hardly respectful.

Ald. BARRAS: But it is necessary, if anything be done, that it should be done immediately.

Ald. WILSON: Is it likely that anything can be done? Mr. Jackson asks £260, and it was proposed, at the last meeting, to give £25. We have no money to spare for such purposes; and besides, Hillgate is not a thoroughfare—it leads nowhere—and we should not be justified in expending public money on its improvement.

The MAYOR thought that a portion of the space offered by Mr. Jackson would suffice, and perhaps he and the Council might come to terms for the portion required.

Mr. REVELY knew that this discussion involved a delicate point. It was proposed to disturb a resolution of the last meeting, while the mover of it, his worthy friend, Mr. Brockett, was not present; being, unhappily, unable to attend. But he was deeply impressed with the importance of rescinding it; and he was certain that Mr. Brockett would never have proposed it, had he been fully acquainted with all the facts in favour of obtaining the suggested recess. The resolution, he believed, would not have been passed, had not the somewhat exorbitant demand of Mr. Jackson made a strong impression on the minds of the Councillors present. [Here Mr. R. proceeded to explain, that less space than Mr. Jackson offered would suffice, and that the recess would be at the very best point in the street, carters being able to see a sufficient distance ahead to warn them whether it would be necessary to take advantage of the convenience provided for them, and step aside.] When he considered that three or four recesses had been provided in Pipewellgate at the public expense, he was astonished that no recess had been provided in Hillgate, where such a convenience was so greatly needed, and where property was so much more valuable. The opening for trade—for the establishment of factories, &c.—was good in this part of the borough; and if the proposed facility was provided, he had no doubt that the borough would be a gainer, through increased contributions to the poor-rate. He was so strongly persuaded of the importance of this improvement, that if he failed in his efforts to accomplish it, he would be hopeless of doing any good by future exertions, and would give himself no further trouble. He would say, like the shepherd to his flock, when his love was slighted by his favourite maiden:—

Flocks! wander where you will! I dinna care!

I'll break my reed, and never whistle mair!

(Great laughter.)—He moved that the resolution of the last meeting be rescinded.

Mr. JAMES HYMERS inquired if the Street Act mentioned recesses. He wished to know if the Council could legally undertake the proposed improvement.

The TOWN CLERK read a portion of the Act, which, though it did not expressly name recesses, in his opinion warranted the present project.

Mr. KENMIR said, that it was common to condemn the errors of our ancestors, and to blame them for narrow, inconvenient streets. Would it not, then, be very inconsistent, now that an opportunity was afforded, by the taking down of property in Hillgate, if they neglected to avail themselves of it, to widen the street, and effect a great public advantage? He had suggested an offer of £25, not because he supposed the ground would be got for this sum, but merely as a starting point; and he thought, if they went a little further, they would probably succeed. It was a great discredit to the town, that there were corn-warehouses in Hillgate that were seldom occupied, on account of the narrowness of the street, which would not allow carts to pass each other. If this recess were formed, the warehouses would be occupied, and other property would spring up, so that the borough would be into pocket by poor-rates. He could not but think that it would be a disgrace to their memories, if, now when the street might be improved at so little cost, they were so narrow-minded as to neglect the opportunity. He seconded the motion.

Mr. COOT remarked, that if the improvement was so urgently needed, it was strange the inhabitants had expressed no wish to have it effected. Neither from Hillgate, nor any other part of the town, had any memorial been presented to the Council.

Mr. SWAN said, he supported Mr. Brockett's resolution. He was struck by the exorbitancy of the sum demanded; and when Mr. Kenmir suggested £25, instead of £260, he thought it equally probable that the proposed advantage might be had for nothing. He felt that the Council, as a public body, had no right to expend the money of the public, except for the attainment of some general benefit; and he did not consider that the

improvement in Hillgate came within this description. But, since the last meeting, he had visited the locality in question, and made himself more familiarly acquainted with the circumstances of the case; and he was led to the conclusion that if the recess could be obtained for anything like £25, the Council would be justified in purchasing it at such a price.

Mr. WILSON was sorry to oppose Mr. Revely, who, in all that he did, was, he had no doubt, actuated by the best intentions; but he could not regard the present as one of those general public improvements, for which the public purse should pay. If it were so imperatively and generally needed, it was strange (as Mr. Cout had said) that the strong desire of the public had never been expressed in the form of a memorial. He should have thought, if the owners of property in and about Hillgate were so very anxious for the improvement, they would have offered some assistance towards purchasing it, rather than the opportunity should be lost. But no such offer had been made. Certainly, the borough could not afford the expense. He had no wish to parade their poverty—perhaps they were not so poor as some people thought (laughter)—but it must be confessed they were too poor to expend money for mere partial advantages like the present, which was for the good of Hillgate alone. He would move, as an amendment, that the resolution of the last meeting be undisturbed.

Ald. POLLOCK seconded the amendment.

Mr. KENMIR observed, that the improvement would benefit the whole borough: it would lead to the occupation of property now almost useless, and the poor-rate fund would be greatly increased.

Mr. REVELY said, that it did not follow, because the inhabitants had not petitioned, they did not desire the improvement. They considered that they had elected men who would look after their interests unasked, and therefore they were silent. He knew of one or two individuals who were willing to subscribe towards the improvement.

Ald. BARRAS having supported Mr. Revely's resolution, there was a division on the amendment—which (the names being taken down) resulted as follows:—

For the Amendment.—Ald. Wilson, Ald. Pollock, and Messrs. J. Hymers, Davis, and Cout.

Against it.—The Mayor, Ald. Barras, and Messrs. Revely, Kenmir, Wylam, Graham, Lister, and Fairbairn.

Neutral.—Ald. Hall and Mr. Swan.

The amendment was thus negatived, and the original motion was put and carried. It was then resolved, that the Footpath Committee be requested to negotiate with Mr. Jackson for so much of the ground as they might think necessary, but not to offer more than £50. The Committee to report to the Council before they concluded a purchase.

THE BOROUGH-PROPERTY OF GATESHEAD.

A MEETING of the Boroughholders and Freemen of Gateshead was held in the Anchorage School, on Monday, Nov. 30, (Mr. Wm. KENMIR in the chair).

Mr. SWINBURNE having remarked, that it was not customary for other persons than Boroughholders to be present, it was discovered that a reporter from the *Newcastle Courant* was in the room; and several persons having objected to his presence,

Mr. JAMES HYMERS moved, that the Reporter be allowed to remain—but the motion was not seconded.

Mr. ROBERT LISTER then proposed that the Reporter be turned out; but Mr. POLLOCK suggested, as an amendment, that he be requested to withdraw, as the Boroughholders had always considered themselves a private body; which was seconded and carried, on which the gentleman alluded to retired.

Mr. SWINBURNE then read a statement of accounts, showing a balance in the hands of the stewards of £188 3s. 4d.; and, on the motion of Mr. COLMAN, seconded by Mr. R. LISTER, the accounts were passed.

The next document read was a Report of the Committee appointed to wait on Mr. Ellison, to obtain his signature to the trust-deed for the division of the property. The Report stated, that the committee had seen Mr. Ellison, and had handed him an account of the proceedings of the Boroughholders, with respect to the deed, and intended disposal of the property, and had also given him a copy of the resolutions proposed by Mr. Brockett.

The SECRETARY stated he had received a letter from Mr.

Ellison, to the effect that he refused to execute the deed. This letter having been read,

Mr. W. HYMERS said, that although Mr. Ellison refused to sign the deed, he would offer no opposition to the intended proceedings, and then moved, according to notice given at a previous meeting, that the premises in High-street, Pipwellgate, and Cannon-street, and the house and garden in Bensham, occupied by Mr. Rawling, be sold, and the proceeds applied to the liquidation of the mortgage debt of £1,600, due to Mr. Henry Smith; which was seconded by Mr. THOMAS ROBINSON.

The CHAIRMAN being about to put the motion, the MAYOR (Mr. W. HYMERS) said, he would wish to hear the sentiments of the meeting upon the subject.

Mr. KELL then said, he protested against the sale of the property, on account of the illegality of the proceeding.

The MAYOR asked, if selling it would injure the interests of the Boroughholders—a question which

Mr. KELL declined answering, merely observing, that on their own showing the Boroughholders were acting illegally. If the property was private, as they said it was, how could they dispose of his (Mr. K.'s) property without his consent.

The motion was then put and carried, two hands only (Mr. Kell's and Mr. James Hymers') being held up against it.

It was then resolved, that the Committee of Management take the necessary steps for advertising and disposing of the property, before the February term. It was also resolved, on the motion of the MAYOR, seconded by Mr. ROBINSON, that the ground in front of Mr. Wake's house, on the Hills, and other property, as it becomes vacant, be allotted, in building sites, to the Boroughholders—the latter engaging to pay five per cent. per annum to the trustees, on the estimated value of the sites.

Mr. RALPH WYLAM moved, that a sum of money be subscribed towards a monument in the church to the late Secretary, Mr. Willis.

Mr. J. HYMERS thought a sum had better be named, and Mr. WYLAM named £5. Mr. JAMES HYMERS then moved, that, in addition to the £5 towards the monument, £100 be given towards the repairs of the church, as it appeared the money could not be raised by the churchwardens. Mr. Hymers's amendment not being seconded, Mr. Wylam's motion was put and carried.

Mr. Hutt, M.P., has consented to preside at the annual meeting of the members and friends of the Gateshead Mechanics' Institute, on Wednesday evening next.—DEC. 12.

The Mayor of Gateshead has received a letter from Buckingham Palace, of which the following is a copy:—

Buckingham Palace, Dec. 9, 1840.

SIR,—I have this day had the honour to lay before Prince Albert the congratulatory address of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Gateshead, upon Her Majesty's safe delivery of a Princess; and I am commanded by the Prince to convey to you, and to all who concurred in this address, the expression of His Royal Highness's sincere thanks for the gratifying sentiments it contains.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

William Hymers, Esq., Mayor.

G. E. ANSON.

The Brandling Junction, Newcastle and Carlisle, Newcastle and North Shields, and Stockton and Darlington Railway Companies, stand in a proud position. Our able contemporary, the *Railway Magazine*, gives a classified list of the principal railways of the United Kingdom, to the number of 50, showing the relative proportion of length already opened to the total length in each case; and we have the pleasure to see, that the railways we have named are all to be found amongst the 25 which have opened their lines to the entire length—an act of good faith with the public which entitles them to its confidence and support.—DEC. 12.

The Durham and Sunderland, Great North of England, and West Durham Railway Companies, have given notices of application to Parliament for enlargement or alteration of their powers. It would be well if briefs of all Railway Bills were published in the local newspapers, in ample time for consideration—as the public is not infrequently ignorant of many important clauses, until they are seen in the formidable shape of a statute of the realm.—DEC. 12.

We observe that two of the broken balustrades of Tyne bridge—north of the blue stone—have been restored;

whilst south of the blue stone, the drowning-traps for children remain as numerous and dangerous as ever. Now, if (as we suspect is the case) these new balustrades have been placed at the expense of the Newcastle Corporation, a double wrong has been committed. The revenues of the town have been subjected to a charge from which the Act of 1801 specially exempts them: and a wrong has been done the Bishop of Durham, by instituting an odious comparison between the northern and southern divisions of the bridge—the same Act equally exempting the revenues of the see from the repairs of the parapet. In order to satisfy the Bishop of Durham on this head, we shall take the liberty to forward his Lordship a copy of the Act we refer to, as we should consider it an act of ingratitude towards the worthy prelate, who has so excellently repaired his *portion of the bridge*, to look to him for the support of the parapet, for which an ample fund has been provided.—Dec. 12.

The congregation of Hanover-square chapel, Newcastle, intend to hold a *soiree* on Thursday evening, in the Assembly Rooms, in lieu of the usual annual dinner to the Rev. William Turner. Mr. Swinburne, of Gateshead, will preside on the occasion.—Dec. 12.

John Bowes, Esq., M.P., has accepted the office of Vice President of the Royal Victoria Asylum for the Blind; and John Abbot, Esq., of this borough, has become an annual subscriber of one guinea. The shawl now being exhibited at the Spital, (manufactured by the inmates of this noble institution, as a present to the Queen,) has been inspected by crowds of visitors, and has elicited the greatest admiration from all. It is to remain for inspection another week.—Dec. 12.

Wm. Peareth, Esq., of Usworth House, has become a life subscriber of ten guineas to the Newcastle and Gateshead Religious Book Society.—Dec. 12.

Richard Hansell Bell, Esq., of South Shields, has subscribed £5 to the Bede Parochial School at Jarrow. Wm. Turner, Esq., of Newcastle, has given three guineas to the same object.—Dec. 12.

Edmund Graham, Esq., has become a subscriber for five shares, and Mrs. Barkus, of Allerdean, for one share, in the Gateshead Fell Public Rooms.—Dec. 12.

SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.—At a late meeting of the Nithsdale Agricultural Society, Dr. Buckland, who was incidentally present, made some interesting and important remarks on agriculture in connection with geology.

The stomach of the animal (said the doctor) is a laboratory, by which hay, grass, and corn, are converted into roast beef; but how are animals in their turn, and other substances of the earth, to be changed into corn, grass, and hay, that necessary pabulum, without which all the successive generations of animals will be lean and die? Here the geologist and the agriculturist meet. The two great points for the improver to secure, are, *first*, dry land; and, *secondly*, the necessary compound of the four or five elementary substances which enter into the composition of every good soil. From chemical and mineralogical analysis, it has been found that, in alluvial land, confessedly the most fertile of all, the main component parts are lime, silice, and magnesia, with some manganese; and therefore, of course, it became the chief feature of all improvement of the land, to secure the proper proportions of these ingredients, so as to produce, as nearly as possible, a result the same as alluvial soil, in which they are found in most efficient combination. Silice enters into the composition of everything, though it is deficient in the slate countries. There is more of it in oats than in any other grain. The oat-fed Scotchman has, therefore, more flint in his body than the natives of any other country. Manganese is comparatively a rare ingredient, but there is not a man with hair on his head who has not manganese in him. But no matter where, and in what proportion, these substances are found, nature has given us the limestone to make up or correct almost every other ingredient of soil.

How important would it be for our agriculturists did they know more than they do of the science of geology, and were able to apply that knowledge practically in farming land. When the question is asked, "Why is it that wheat is not raised more generally in the north of Scotland?" the reply, in most cases, would be, "Because the climate is too cold." A geologist would give us very different answers indeed. Admitting that the cold climate was partly the cause, he would point to the constituent qualities of the soil, and demonstrate, from the most positive evidence, that, unless on the terraces in Banffshire, Morayshire, and Ross-shire, where wheat thrives well, the alkali, which is an element indispensably necessary in the food of the plant, is wanting. And he would exhibit specimens of rock from these terraces, containing organic remains of precisely the same character as those which are common to the strata on which the soil in the principal wheat-growing districts of England

rests. In this and other ways, geology is calculated to exercise a powerful influence on agriculture; and now that the attention of the public has been roused on the subject, we would fain hope that, instead of being a subordinate branch of education, the science of agriculture will take a leading place in all our great seminaries of public education.—*Aberdeen Herald*.

ROYAL VICTORIA ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

THE Ladies of Newcastle and Gateshead are respectfully invited to visit the Asylum at the Spital, on Friday, Saturday, Monday, or Tuesday, the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th December instant, to inspect a Shawl made entirely by the Blind Inmates of the Asylum, and which is intended to be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, as a humble token of their Congratulation on the auspicious Occasion of the Birth of the Princess Royal.

JOHN MORRISON, } Secretaries.
JOSEPH WATSON, }

AT a MEETING of the Members of the PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, Gateshead, convened by circular, and held in the long-room of the Grey Horse inn, in Gateshead, on Friday, the 27th day of November, 1840, Mr. ROBT. GRAHAM, Elder, in the chair, the following Resolutions were severally put from the Chair, and passed:—

Resolved,—That this Meeting view with sorrow and regret the position in which the Rev. Mr. MURRAY, our much-esteemed Pastor, is at present placed with reference to the performance of his ministerial duties; and we pledge ourselves to support and promote such measures as may be deemed best calculated to enable him peaceably and uninterruptedly to discharge those duties.

Resolved,—That subscriptions be entered into, for the purpose of presenting Mr. MURRAY with a Pulpit Bible and Gown, as a testimony of our sincere attachment to him, and of our approval of the assiduous manner in which, for upwards of twenty-two years, he has laboured amongst us as our spiritual instructor.

Resolved,—That the Address now read, founded on the first resolution, be signed by the members of the congregation, and presented to Mr. MURRAY.

A Committee of gentlemen was appointed, to carry into effect the foregoing resolutions, with power to add to their number.

ROBERT GRAHAM, CHAIRMAN.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, No. 1, Price 2d., of
THE LOCAL HISTORIAN'S TABLE BOOK
of Remarkable Occurrences in the Counties of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northumberland, and Durham; being a Record of Events, Historical Facts, Traditions, Legendary and Descriptive Ballads, Anecdotes and Obituaries of Talented and Eccentric Characters, Curious Customs, Superstitions, &c.; together with a variety of other useful and interesting information on subjects connected with the District. The Work will be beautifully printed in Royal 8vo., and will be illustrated by several hundred Wood Cuts.

No. 2 will be published on Saturday, Dec. 26.

Nearly Three Thousand Copies are already Subscribed for. The Publisher requests his Friends will oblige him by sending for their Numbers; as, from the extent of the Subscription, he cannot undertake to deliver them.

M. A. RICHARDSON, 101, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle, and all other Booksellers.

Saturday, December 12, 1840.

GATESHEAD BOROUGH PROPERTY. CIRCULAR TO BOROUGHOLDERS & FREEMEN.

THE Boroughholders and Freemen of the ancient Borough of Gateshead, having directed us to proceed with the appropriation of the ground on the Windmill-hills for building-sites, we beg to inform you, that the plot of ground on the west side of the gate and road leading to the property of the late Mr. Hood, is now ready for the purpose; and other parts will, in a short time, be at liberty. Each building-site will be granted in fee, subject to a perpetual annual rent-charge, the amount of which will be £5 per cent. on the value

of the site; and each site will be allotted to the Boroughholder or Freeman who shall offer the largest sum for the same, by way of premium, over and above the rent-charge; and in cases where no premium shall be offered, by ballot. As it is desirable that we should know the number of Boroughholders and Freemen who may be disposed to take sites, we have to request that you will inform us, on or before the 16th day of December inst., whether you intend to take a site.

JAMES POLLOCK } Trustees, under
WILLIAM HYMERS } the Trust Deed.
JOHN LISTER }

GATESHEAD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING will be held in the Library, in High-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 7 o'clock in the evening, when WILLIAM HUTT Esq., M.P., will take the chair.
The Committee earnestly request the attendance of Ladies, and other Friends of the Institution.

Gateshead, Dec. 9, 1840.

W. KELL, } Secs.
H. BRADY, }

VERY VALUABLE BUILDING GROUND FOR SALE.

WANT of health, and the advertiser being recommended by his medical attendants to a change of air and climate, he is induced to offer the whole of his PROPERTY in this neighbourhood FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, on such terms as shall not fail to render the Property worthy the attention of Capitalists, Builders and Solicitors.

1st Lot consists of 70 FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES, situate on the Barn-close Building Ground, Gateshead, which are extremely valuable for situation, prospect, &c., &c.

2nd Lot—200 valuable FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES, situate at the Ouseburn-bridge, Newcastle, in the heart of a large and rapidly increasing population, where situations for Tenements are very much in request; and apparently as soon as built are occupied, paying to the builder an excellent interest for the investment of his labour and capital.

This Ground abounds with clay of the very best quality, where a profitable Brick Trade may be carried on for years, with no injury to, but improvement of, the Building Sites. There is also a Post of valuable BUILDING STONE, immediately adjoining the Railway Bridge, with several Sites, possessing Water Frontage, which will be of immense value in the event of Docks for Shipping being formed in this situation, so eminently fitted and formed by nature for the purpose.

3rd Lot—10,000 Square Yards of BUILDING GROUND, laid off into three Ranges of Houses, in a remarkably pleasant, healthy, and respectable neighbourhood, in front of Woodbine-terrace, near the Windmill-hills, Stones and Bricks may be got out of the ground; there is also a Well and Pump, with an abundant supply of excellent Water.

N.B.—Immediate possession may be had of Lots 1, 2, and 3, on the purchaser paying 15 per cent. deposit. The remaining 85 per cent. may remain on Mortgage at 3½ per cent. interest until the 1st January, 1843.

4th Lot.—Consists of 10,000 Square Yards of the most valuable of BUILDING GROUND situate on the South side of the ground commonly called Green's Field.

This Ground, together with the Barn-close Ground, may be regarded as rivalling all other situations in the two towns for value, from the important improvements in contemplation in this immediate locality.

5th Lot.—Upwards of 40 newly built FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSES, variously, but all of them eligibly situate in Gateshead and Newcastle on Tyne, and varying in price from £160 to £560 each. Any Capitalist purchasing the whole shall have the Household Property to pay 7½ per cent. with £4,000 to remain on mortgage at a reduced rate of interest.

400,000 BRICKS FOR SALE immediately.

£200 worth of HARDWARE well selected, and of good quality for Building purposes, and will be sold a Bargain.

For further Particulars apply to Mr. WM. FALKOUS, Melbourne-street, Gateshead; or to Messrs. T. & W. CHATER, Solicitors, Mosley-street, Newcastle on Tyne.

The Captains and the Coal Trade, SOME THIRTY YEARS AGO.

PART II.*

STEAM now cam' puffin' into play,
And put an end to ROWIN';
When PRICE said, in his schemin' way,
"Let's try him neist at TOWIN'."[†]
He puff'd, and blew, and splash'd about,
Awd cooly Tyne alarmin'.
To find a whale where on'y trout
Had up till then been swarmin'.
The 'stonish'd folks a-starin' stan',
Can't credit what they're seein':
A curious gimcrank myed by man,
Work like a loevin' bein'.
The keelmen lie upon their oars—
Survey it—still they dinnet
See how it works—at last yea roars,
"The Deevil mun be in it."
But devil here, or devil there,
This maister-piece o' schemin'
Suin myed e'en "comfortables" rare,
And neow a's duin by steamin'.
RIND neist improv'd wor trip to Shiels,
And Tynemouth in the season:
A kind o' hearse on bogee wheels,
A patent press for squeezein'.
He clapp'd and call'd it omnibus,
Because it six could carry,
When pack'd like awd hay in a truss,
Or corpses they're gaun' to bury.
Wi' bodies wedged, and dove-tail'd knees,
And sadly sometimes heated,
Folks crab-like gan, and ill at ease,
A' bein' side-ways seated.
The GIMMEN swore, and clenoh'd their fists,
When at their porter swiggin',
That "Sic unseetly COFFIN-KISTS
Sud nivver run down giggin'".
And sartainly they didn't fyell
Some time the storm to weather;
At last, STEAM tulk the road hissell,
And floor'd them a' together.
The struggle now lies just between
Steam be the land and water;
But vict'ry—folks wi' sharper e'en
Say noo's a settled matter.
Should TOMMY THOMPSON now luik out,
He'd ax for Johnson's Wharry,
And what the de'il folks were about,
In sic a hurry-scurry.
"They were," he'd say, "a settled race,
"And sometimes very murrly;
"But now it's quite another place,
"Sin Jimmy Johnson's Wharry.
"Folks then had time away frae hyem,
"When ony crony meetin',
"To stand and ax for bairns and dyem,
"And gie their nebs a weedin'.
"But now they neither stop nor stay,
"To ax a friend, 'Hoo de ye?'
"Or moisten, wi' a drop, your clay,
"Wi' 'Ma best service to ye.'
"For when a passenger yence hears
"The whussell sharp and shrilly,
"He's myest at Shiels before his ears
"Loss sense o' sounds se thrilly."
The BRANDLING JUNCTION dix the syem,
If Sunderland ye visit:
You're in a jiffy out and hyem,
Se very suin steam dix it.
What folks will de to mend this speed,
Is no se easily seein':
Unless they tyek'd into their heeds
To try their hands at seein'.
This constant runnin' up and doon,
This i'vverlastin' motion,
That hurries all frae toon to toon,
And ower the boundless ocean,
Mun myek steam scotter, far and wide,
The seeds o' useful knowledge,
Wi' penny postage on his side,
Mair powerful than a college.

Gateshead, December, 1840.

Q.

* For Part I., see *Observer*, Sept. 7, 1839.

† Mr. Price, of this borough, received the compliment of a dinner, and a handsome silver tankard, from a party of manufacturers, wharfingers, &c., in 1818, as a mark of their approbation of his services in first applying steam-bouts to the towing of vessels.

Mr. Hutt, it will be seen, announced to the Gateshead Mechanics' Institute, on Wednesday, the gratifying intelligence that the Marquis of Normanby had acceded to Mr. H.'s request, that a copy of the National Records should be deposited in the Library of the Institute, for the use of the borough of Gateshead. This valuable boon, which, as it will be recollected, was unsuccessfully solicited from Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Normanby has been enabled to grant by the lucky circumstance of a copy, which had been preserved for one of the largest towns of England, being placed at the disposal of Government, the town in question having previously obtained one by purchase.—DEC. 19.

It gives us great pleasure to hear, from our Gateshead Fell correspondent, that an oratorio will shortly take place in the parish-church there, in aid of that excellent institution, the Gateshead Dispensary, and under the distinguished patronage of Lord and Lady Ravensworth. The worthy and highly respected Rector of the parish, who is indefatigable in promoting both the spiritual and temporal welfare of his parishioners, and all around him, together with the churchwardens and other respectable and influential inhabitants, is exerting himself in forwarding the praiseworthy design; and from the known abilities of the amateurs and professionals already engaged, a rich musical treat may be expected. Particulars will be advertised next week. In closing this paragraph we point attention to the services at St. John's, on the Fell, to-morrow, in aid of the choir.—DEC. 19.

The Gateshead Mechanics' Institute held its fourth anniversary on Wednesday evening, when William Hutt, Esq., M.P., was called to the chair, on the motion of Mr. Alderman Wilson; and Mr. Kell, the Senior Secretary, read the committee's Report to a numerous meeting of the members and their friends, the room being crowded. There was much applause at that part of the report in which it was stated that Dr. Knott, Dr. Glover, and Mr. G. H. Hardy, had kindly consented to deliver courses of lectures in the ensuing winter and spring. The Report itself, with the resolutions passed at the meeting, will be found in our advertising columns.—The Chairman, when the Report and Statement of Accounts had been adopted, produced a letter which he had received from the Marquis of Normanby, the Secretary, of the Home Department, (or rather from Col. Yorke, his Lordship's Private Secretary, the Noble Marquis being still unable to write, owing to the accident mentioned some time ago in our journal). This letter was on the subject of the National Records, alluded to in the Committee's Report. The Chairman, at the request of the institution, had applied to Lord John Russell, when Home Secretary, for a copy of the Records; but his Lordship, for reasons which he (Mr. Hutt) must admit were not without foundation, had declined to comply with the application. The Marquis of Normanby afterwards became Home Secretary; and he (the Chairman) renewed his request, on behalf of the Gateshead Mechanics' Institute. The Noble Lord at first declined, like his predecessor; but Col. Yorke now wrote to state, that through an accidental circumstance, namely, the non-acceptance by Bristol of a copy of the Records (having acquired a copy by purchase), the claims of Gateshead could be complied with; and, on the receipt of the necessary instructions, the copy in question would be forwarded forthwith. This intimation was received by the meeting with warm applause; and the Chairman, after speaking of the great value of the gift, reminded the members, that, at their last anniversary, he had observed to them that there was no conjuror like Perseverance. They would now admit that he was right, and would be inclined to agree with him, that there was no reasonable object which could not be attained by patient, persevering effort.—Mr. Ald. Brockett, in moving the vote of thanks (elsewhere recorded) to the Marquis of Normanby, stated, that the claims of Gateshead had been preferred to the solicitations of Princes.—The Chairman said, that he could fully confirm the statement of his friend, Mr. Brockett. To his personal knowledge, applications had been made in vain by Princes, and by influential parties in America, for the noble gift now bestowed upon the borough of Gateshead. To the larger states of Europe, copies had been presented; but many individuals, high in station, had failed to obtain what had just been conferred upon this institution. (Applause.)—Mr. Brady read a letter from the Rev. J. Davies, the Rector of Gateshead, of which the following is a copy:—

DEAR SIR,—I much regret, that, owing to parochial duty, I shall be

prevented from attending the anniversary of the Mechanics' Institute this evening.

I have always considered that institutions of this nature, while wisely conducted, and kept clear of all political bias, may be of great use, especially for those members of the community for whose benefit they are more immediately intended.

Will you have the kindness to offer the accompanying little volume to the society, as a small testimony of my good wishes. You are, I dare say, aware, that I have for some time been a member of your institution. I remain, dear Sir, very truly yours,

H. BRADY, Esq.

J. DAVIES.

The title of the volume sent by the Rector (said Mr. Brady), was "First Impressions—A Series of Letters from France, Switzerland, and Savoy, written in 1833-4, and addressed to the Rev. H. Raikes, M.A., Chancellor of Chester, by John Davies B.D." (Applause.)—Mr. Swinburne, in acknowledging the honour conferred upon him by the adoption of Mr. Harle's resolution, observed, that the labour connected with the Polytechnic Exhibition was certainly neither light, nor of short duration, to the gentlemen who undertook the management of that great project; and he could truly say, that much of the success of the Exhibition was owing to Mr. Brady. (Applause.) His (Mr. Swinburne's) labours were, however, he might be permitted to say, heavier than those of any other officer, the receipts being chiefly in silver, and the bag which he nightly brought along the bridge being always well filled. (Laughter.) But where receipts were concerned, labour was always pleasant, and he bore the burdens of his office with great cheerfulness. (Laughter.) He was sorry the surplus was not larger; and if the thing was to do over again, perhaps it would be done rather better. But still, there would be a handsome sum to divide. Each institution would probably receive about £240 or £250 (applause); and when it was considered that the yearly receipts of the Gateshead Mechanics' Institute did not average more than £80, this was a large sum to come to them all at once.—Mr. Brady, who also acknowledged the resolution, spoke of the great, the incalculable moral advantages of the Exhibition; and observed, that if the Committee had had any idea, beforehand, that they were embarking in an undertaking, the expenses of which would reach about £3,000, he was confident that they would all have shrunk from the responsibility, and no Exhibition would ever have been opened in Newcastle. But the extraordinary favour which it had found in the eyes of the public, had borne them safely through all the obligations which they had incurred; and though, in this new experiment, there had not been so large a surplus realized as was at one time anticipated, this institution would still receive a considerable sum, which he trusted to see wisely expended.—The Chairman eloquently and impressively acknowledged the thanks of the meeting for his services, and the members separated. For the result of the annual ballot, and other matters, we must refer to the advertisement.—DEC. 19.

GATESHEAD POOR LAW UNION.—The usual meeting of the Guardians was held on Tuesday last, (Joseph Cowen, Esq., in the chair). After the routine business was concluded, Mr. John Potts said, he wished to make an inquiry before the chair was vacated; and he would therefore ask the Clerk to the Union why Mr. Barras's account against the Union had stood so long unpaid? Mr. Rowntree said, he had retained the money intended for Mr. Barras, because he had an account of his own with Mr. B. He was sorry he had done so—it was the first time, and it should not occur again. Mr. Kenmir said it was very improper conduct in Mr. Rowntree, to appropriate money in this way; and if such conduct was permitted by the Board, he would never sit in it again. The Chairman inquired if the money for Mr. Barras was given by cheque, and if it appeared in the bank book. Mr. Potts said it did, and handed extracts from the bank-book, showing that three cheques—one on the 29th July, for £4 10s., another on the 23rd of September, for £6, and a third on the 5th of November, for £4, in all £14 10s., had been drawn and encashed at the bank. The Chairman remarked he did not know how these sums could possibly have been passed by the Auditor, without vouchers. Mr. Kenmir asked for Mr. Barras's receipt; which being produced, was found to be dated on the 19th of December, for £14 10s. Mr. Rowntree thought, that, out of courtesy, Mr. Potts should have first asked him for an explanation of the matter, before stating it in a public house. Mr. Potts explained how the matter came to his knowledge; which was through Mr. Johnson, in Mr. Barras's office; and he (Mr. P.) thought it

only his duty, as a Guardian, to have it inquired into. As to mentioning it to Mr. Rowntree, it was quite unnecessary, for he knew the cheques were drawn, and he knew the money had not been paid to Mr. Barras. Mr. Kenmir asked if some money for Mr. Hudson had not also been detained by the Clerk. Mr. Rowntree said Mr. Hudson had now received his money. Mr. Kenmir thought the explanation given by the Clerk was anything but satisfactory; and he had known Mr. Rowntree moving votes of censure, in cases much less deserving of it than this. The present matter had become public on Saturday; and when it came out, it appeared Mr. Rowntree and Mr. Foreman had run a race to Mr. Barras's office, so eager were they to have the money paid; and in being so eager, the money had actually been paid twice over, to different clerks in the brewery. He (Mr. K.) had also received an anonymous letter on the subject, which he would hand to the Chairman. [The letter was handed in accordingly.] Mr. Joshua Watson, addressing Mr. Rowntree, said, he was sorry for him, that he should have committed himself so. He hoped it would be a caution to him; for he (the Clerk) must know that he had a vast of eyes upon him. Mr. Rowntree: Yes, and I have a vast of enemies. Mr. Kenmir: Do you consider people your enemies who are compelling you to act justly between man and man? Mr. James Hymers thought it was very necessary that something should be done to prevent anything of the kind taking place again; and suggested that cheques should not be signed, until the parties, or their agents, were present to receive them. Mr. J. Robson thought the cheques might be signed, but remain in the book until the parties applied for the money; and he gave notice of a motion to that effect, at the next meeting. After an arrangement had been made, that the Finance Committee should meet prior to the next meeting of the Board, to examine the cheques given this day with the vouchers, the meeting was dissolved.—*A Correspondent*.—DEC. 19.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.—In Great Britain, the number of individuals in a state to bear arms, from the age of 16 to 60, is 2,744,847. The number of marriages is about 98,000 yearly; and it has been reckoned, that in 63 of these unions there were only 3 which had no issue. The number of deaths is about 332,700 yearly, which makes nearly 25,592 monthly, 6,398 weekly, 914 daily, and 40 hourly. The deaths among the women are, in proportion to the men, as 50 to 54. The married women live longer than those who continue in celibacy. In the country, the mean term of the number of children produced by each marriage is four: in towns the proportion is seven for every two marriages. The number of married women is to the general number of individuals of the sex, as 1 to 3; and the number of married men to that of all the individuals of the male sex, as 3 to 5. The number of widows is to that of widowers as 3 to 1; but the number of widows who marry again is to that of widowers in the same case, as 7 to 4. The individuals who inhabit elevated situations live longer than those who reside in less elevated places. The half of the individuals die before attaining the age of 17 years. The number of twins is to that of ordinary births, as 1 to 65. According to calculations, founded upon the bills of mortality, 1 individual only in 3,126 attains the age of a hundred years. The number of births of the male sex is to that of the female sex, as 96 to 95.—*Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*.

THE GATESHEAD TOWN COUNCIL.

WILLIAM HYMERS, Esq., Mayor.

ALDERMEN.		COUNCILLORS.	
Abbot, John	Cout, Joseph	p Hymers, Jas.	Rowntree, W.
p Barras, John	p Cummins, T.	p Kenmir, Wm.	p Sowerly, G.
Brockett, W. H.	p Davis, K.	p Lister, John	p Swan, Walker
Hall, Michael	p Fairbairn, J.	p Potts, John	Wight, John
p Pollock, Jas.	p Forster, S.	p Revely, T.	p Wylam, Ralph
p Wilson, Thos.			

[Those marked p were present.]

The Town Council met on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at noon.—The TOWN CLERK read the minutes, and some formal business was transacted.

Mr. KENMIR moved the appointment of Lieut Pearce, R.N., as collector of the Street Act Assessment, in conjunction with Mr. Fairs.

Mr. LISTER seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

The MAYOR observed, that he still thought the per centage paid for collection was too high: 4d. in the pound, instead of 6d., would be enough. They should bear in mind, that they had the power of calling upon two of the inhabitants to make the collection without any remuneration whatever.

Mr. CUMMINS, when the question had been discussed, moved that the per centage be reduced to 4d.

Mr. POTTS seconded the motion, and it was adopted *nem. con.*

The Footpath Committee reported, that Mr. Adam Jackson

had refused to accept £50 for a piece of ground in Hillgate, for a recess, on the plea that the sum was much too low.

The Brandling Junction Railway Company, it was reported, were ready to enter into an agreement to let a portion of their quay to the Council, 96 feet long, and 60 feet wide, with liberty to erect a crane: each party to give six months' notice of the determination of the tenancy, but the Company not to resume the quay unless required for the purposes of the railway, and to take the crane at a valuation, if they required the quay. It was resolved, that an agreement be entered into with the Company; and a scale of quay-dues, being in general a reduction on the charges hitherto made, was read by the Town Clerk—slightly amended by the Council—and adopted.

The TOWN CLERK read a letter from Mr. Falkous, complaining of the treatment which he had received, in having been indicted for diverting and obstructing the footpath at the head of the Barn Close. Mr. F. dwelt on the great benefits which he had conferred on the borough of Gateshead; and while he admitted that he had built upon part of the ancient footpath, he contended that he had given a boon to the public, by straightening and improving the road. He was well aware (he said) that so intelligent and honourable a body as the Town Council of Gateshead, would never have pursued such a course as to harass one who deserved the gratitude of the public, rather than prosecution; but he complained of the Town Clerk, who, without the sanction of the Council, and without even giving him (Mr. Falkous) notice, had proceeded against him by indictment.—The Town Clerk, after reading Mr. Falkous's letter, referred to the minutes of former meetings, and showed that the writer had been formally warned of the intention of the Council to indict him, unless he restored the path, and that in every step he (the Town Clerk) had taken, he had acted under the express instructions of the Council.

Mr. SWAN observed, that the Town Clerk had certainly rebutted Mr. Falkous's imputations completely. He hoped, however, that notwithstanding what had passed, the Council would enter into some amicable arrangement: Mr. Falkous had told him that he was anxious to meet their wishes.

Mr. KENMIR: Mr. Falkous has had every opportunity afforded him of avoiding law-proceedings, and he has only himself to thank for the indictment. But nevertheless we can have no wish to press the matter to extremities. If he will restore the road, and pay all expenses, I suppose we shall all agree to withdraw the indictment. It is very desirable to have the path made good before the winter sets in.

Mr. POTTS: I quite agree with Mr. Kenmir. But I am afraid Mr. Falkous will not do anything till he is compelled: if he promises, he will very probably not perform. He has no reason to complain: he has had more courtesy shown to him than he deserved.

The MAYOR: It is very desirable, as Mr. Kenmir observed, to have the path put into a proper state for the winter; but if we accept Mr. Falkous's promise, there is great uncertainty about his performance.

Mr. KENMIR: But we shall be in no worse a situation than now, if we take his promise. We can hold the lash over him, and shall be no further off obtaining legal redress, if he break his word. We may therefore as well take the chance of getting a good road for the winter.

Mr. Ald. WILSON: Mr. Falkous has no claim to lenity, after the manner in which he has trifled with us. But we may as well agree to stay proceedings, on condition that he pays all expenses, and restores the road. Of course we will keep the indictment hanging over him, until the conditions are performed.

Mr. KENMIR moved, that on payment of all expenses by Mr. Falkous, and his construction of a good temporary road, with ashes and curb stone, (until the houses be built, when a permanent flagged path will have to be constructed,) the indictment be withdrawn. The road to be executed before the close of the year, and under the superintendence of the Footpath Committee.

Mr. SWAN seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Ald. POLLOCK moved, that a copy of the resolution be transmitted to Mr. Falkous, as the answer of the Council to his letter; and that it be intimated to him, that the Town Clerk had acted under the authority, and with the entire approbation of the Council.

Mr. Ald. WILSON seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted.

It was understood that the Council had no wish to compel Mr. Falkous to pull down the property which he had erected on the old footpath:—this, Mr. Kell had stated before the Grand Jury. All that the Council required was the construction of a good road for the public at the head of the Barn Close, which is, under present circumstances, frequently impassable.

GATESHEAD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

AT the ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the Gateshead Mechanics' Institute, held in the Library and Reading Room, on Wednesday evening, the 16th of December, 1840:—

WILLIAM HUTT, Esq., M.P., in the Chair, Mr. Kell, one of the Secretaries, read the following Report from the Committee of the previous year:—

Four years have now elapsed since the Institution was founded, and, we doubt not, much good has been effected by the facilities which have been afforded to its members, for the acquisition of sound and valuable information. It continues, however, to be a matter of deep regret, that but very few of the practical mechanics of this district embrace the privilege thus cheaply offered them, of access to a library well stored with works eminently qualified to foster a love for science, to improve and correct the taste, and to soften down the asperities which commonly characterize the uneducated mind. Many of those gentlemen who from the first rise of the Institution, have taken a deep interest in its success, and have from year to year given up a portion of their time for its benefit, would gladly continue (nay, increase) their exertions, could they but see their labour appreciated by those classes for whose special advantage such establishments are formed; but it must have struck all persons conversant with the management and statistical details of Mechanics' Institutes as a singular anomaly, that the advantages offered to our labouring population by such societies, instead of being eagerly embraced and cherished as a boon, require, absolutely, to be forced upon them; and the Committee of Management have periodically to devise means for stirring up the public mind, lest they should lose sight of the blessings to be derived from the cultivation of human intellect, whether in the balloons of the great, or in the more humble domiciles of the sons of toil, whose daily maintenance is obtained by strength of sinew and by sweat of brow.

Besides other sources of discouragement, the Committee regret to observe, that subscribers are from time to time withdrawing from the Institute, upon the plea that they are deriving no benefit from the trivial outlay which they have hitherto incurred. It scarcely requires a moment's reflection to convince any one of the unsoundness of this principle. It is quite possible that these gentlemen may not be receiving, directly, a *quid pro quo*, in consequence of their neglecting to avail themselves of the treasures so amply spread before them; but the Committee hope that sentiments of a more philanthropic and generous character prevail amongst us. The machinery of such institutions entails a considerable annual expenditure, and a large number of members is absolutely requisite to meet this demand, before a single farthing can be dedicated to the purchase of books; but it must be obvious, that if our less opulent neighbors alone contribute to their support, the amount of returns, as evidenced by the shelves of the library, will be very inadequate to supply the demand for intellectual gratification.

The Committee would earnestly press upon the owners of the large manufacturing establishments around them, the importance of using all the means in their power to induce the hundreds, the thousands of men whom they employ, to avail themselves of a boon which is thus liberally offered them. The Committee are fully persuaded, that were this the case, not only would a lasting benefit be conferred upon the mechanic, but, indirectly, the employer himself would reap a rich reward.

The pages of an Annual Report do not admit of lengthened reasoning on this subject, but every day's experience affords further proof of the axiom, that "Knowledge is Power," and of the utter fallacy of the notion "that our working mechanics and general labourers are not to be trusted with so mighty and dangerous an engine."

The periodical details of the minute-book offer but little material for notice on the present occasion. In fact, the general Monthly and Committee Meetings have been little more than matters of course. No papers have been read—no classes formed—and, on several occasions, only two or three individuals could be mustered, which necessarily set aside the transaction of business. This lack of interest may be attributed, in part, to circumstances which are not likely to recur at present. During the greater part of the year, the Sub-Committee appointed previous to our last anniversary, to superintend, on behalf of this Institute, the arrangements connected with the Polytechnic Exhibition, were actively engaged with their formidable duties. Their attention was, therefore, distracted from the routine business of the Institute; and although these casualties may have contributed, in degree, to produce the barrenness which has of late characterized the society, yet the exertions of these gentlemen have been turned into a channel which is likely to replenish the treasury of the Institution, and thus afford the Committee about to be appointed no excuse for presenting so meagre a Report to the next annual meeting.

Allusion having been made to the Polytechnic Exhibition, it may be interesting to the meeting to learn a few particulars connected with

this splendid affair. It will be recollected by those who were present at the last anniversary, that preliminary steps had then been taken for the opening of an Exhibition, which promised to vie with any that had ever taken place in this county. Under the active management of a Joint Committee from the Fine Arts Society, and the Mechanics' Institutes of Newcastle and Gateshead, the extensive suite of rooms set apart for this purpose speedily assumed an air of elegance and splendour which must have astonished and delighted all who passed through them. The gentry, not only of the town, but of the neighbouring counties, nobly responded to the solicitations of the Committee, and suffered their saloons to be ransacked, in order to contribute their quota towards so magnificent an undertaking. We might have enumerated the names of some individuals, whose co-operation was indeed munificent; but where all acted so zealously, it were invidious to single out the few for especial eulogium. The doors were opened by a *Soiree*, under the patronage of the Mayor of Newcastle and Mrs. Mayoress, on Monday, April 6: on which occasion, nearly 600 persons were present; and from that time, up to the final closing of the doors, on the 2nd of September, the interest manifested by the public was intense and unabated. The following tabular statement, extracted from the circular published by the Committee, will exhibit, very concisely, the truth of this position:—

FIRST SEASON—THIRTEEN WEEKS.	
Admissions by Half Crown Season Tickets	117,715
Single Admissions at Sixpence	72,285
Soiree Visitors	2,713

Total Admissions, First Season

SECOND SEASON—SEVEN WEEKS.	
Admission by Eighteenpence Season Tickets	12,766
Single Admissions at Sixpence	23,993
Soiree Visitors	3,399
Children at Threepence	1,524
Charity Scholars at Twopence	1,965

Total Admissions, Two Seasons

Season Tickets sold, First Season	8,568
Second ditto	1,078

The receipts, including the proceeds from the sale of catalogues, &c., amount to upwards of £4,500; but the immense outlay attendant upon such complicated machinery, must ever act as a serious drawback to future operations of a similar kind.

The Committee had flattered themselves that their surplus would have been a very handsome one; but their regret to say, that it has dwindled away so as to leave scarcely half of the anticipated sum. Hence follows the painful (yet consoling) reflection, that if the receipts from this Exhibition had not been of unparalleled bulk, the Committee must necessarily have called upon the contributors to the Guarantee Fund to supply the deficiency.

Although the pecuniary results afforded by this Exhibition are less cheering than might have been calculated upon, yet there is good ground for believing that the moral effects will be most important. And it is really delightful to reflect, that whilst the usual places of evening amusement during holiday times were comparatively deserted, the rooms of the Polytechnic were crowded to such excess as to compel the Committee repeatedly to close the doors.

On Easter Monday	5,326 persons were admitted.
On Easter Tuesday	4,181 " " "
On Whit-Monday	4,616 " " "
On Whit-Tuesday	3,489 " " "
On Race Thursday	4,373 " " "

The utmost order was preserved during the whole progress of the Exhibition, and the damage sustained appears very trivial in amount, when the daily crowded state of the rooms is taken into account.

The recommendation of our predecessors in office, relative to the formation of Classes for Mutual Instruction, has scarcely received any attention during the past year. In fact, there has been but little opportunity for the furtherance of such an object, from the constant attendance of many active members of the Committee at the rooms of the Exhibition. The nucleus of a Grammar Class is in existence; and it is hoped that those who take an interest in the subject, will further its formation as much as possible. Several members have already signified their wish that such a class should be established.

The number of members at present associated with the Institution is 225. At the date of the last Report, the number of subscribers amounted to 265; but in consequence of removal, and other causes, the Committee have since that date been compelled to expunge from the list 80 names, thus leaving 185 old members, and 40 new ones added during the present year. This decrease in the number of members, at the same time that the library is increasing in value, and offering, year by year, augmented attractions to the studious and attentive observer, is to your Committee a matter no less of surprise than regret.

The Committee have again to express their regret that they should have been compelled so frequently to negative recommendations, made by members, of books well deserving a place in the library. The old apology of want of means must plead in extenuation. They would suggest, as a remedy in future years, that each member of the Institute should use all the influence he possesses with his friends, to induce them to join the society, bearing in mind that every additional member may be looked upon as the representative of a new book.

Among our numerous complaints, it is fortunate that we have not to mourn over an insolvent treasury—a reference to the year's accounts exhibiting a balance due to the Institute of £14s. 6d.

A considerable number of our members still evince much interest in the stores of literary intelligence with which the shelves of the library

are furnished; the number of volumes taken out of the room during the last year having been upwards of 4,300.

The Committee would recommend their successors to renew their application to the Home Office for a copy of the National Records, for the use of the library. Since their last petition was forwarded to Lord John Russell, a change has taken place in the Secretaryship of that Department; and it seems probable that a second request would be attended with a more fortunate result.

The written minutes of the proceedings of the Committee during their period of office, present nothing worthy of comment, until near the close of the year. In October, a resolution was passed, expressive of the hope that some of the literati in the neighbourhood would favour the members with lectures, to wile away the tedium of the approaching winter evenings. The Secretaries having made the requisite applications, are enabled to state, that during the first and second months of the ensuing year, Dr. Knott will give two or three lectures on Health, and the means of preserving it: Dr. Glover a similar number, on Combustion and Respiration. Mr. G. H. Hardy will also favour the Institute with a few lectures on the Mechanical Powers, or some subject connected with Mechanical Science. One or two other gentlemen have also been applied to, but answers have not yet been received from them. There seems, however, a reasonable probability that the year 1841 will commence more auspiciously than its predecessor; and we would fain hope that the Institute will exhibit something of former activity, and induce those who have hitherto been mere spectators, to feel somewhat of anxiety to unite themselves in so philanthropic and ennobling an undertaking.

At the December meeting, the Committee passed unanimously the following resolution:—"Resolved,—That the sum of £6 be voted for Prizes, to be awarded as follows:—£3 for the best essay on any subject enumerated in Rule 16, viz., Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Chemistry, Antiquities, Civil History, Biography, Moral Philosophy, Questions of General Law and Policy, Commerce, the Arts, and General Literature; £3 for the second; and £1 for the third. The essays to be produced during the ensuing year—subject to such condition as the Committee may hereafter deem expedient." And they purpose giving extensive circulation to the project, as soon as their plans shall have been matured.

The annual examination into the state of the library was entered upon as usual, in June last; and it is gratifying to be able to report that but few and trifling deficiencies occur—thus evidencing the care and attention which have been constantly exercised by the Librarian and his assistant.

Since our last anniversary, the country at large has had to mourn the loss of one of the worthiest of the master-spirits of the age; and in its smaller measure, our Institute must also deeply regret the catastrophe which has thus suddenly deprived it of one of its brightest ornaments and most liberal supporters. We need scarcely add, that we allude to our late magnificent President, the Earl of Durham. May a double portion of his philanthropic spirit descend upon the head of his youthful heir, and may he long live, in health and happiness, to perpetuate the virtues of his illustrious ancestor!

Mr. Swinburne, the Treasurer, read a Statement of the Accounts for the past year, of which the following is an Abstract:—

Receipts from subscriptions	£78	2	0
Miscellaneous receipts	1	5	11
	£79	7	11
Balance due to Treasurer last year	£1	7	6
Books and binding	39	19	1
Printing, &c.	1	1	6
Rent, taxes, &c.	13	11	9
Salaries	13	0	0
Miscellaneous payments	10	3	7
	78	3	5

Balance in Treasurer's hands

Resolved unanimously:—

Moved by Mr. Alderman Wilson,

Seconded by Mr. Francis Bennett,

That the Report of the Committee, and the Treasurer's Accounts, now read, be received and adopted.

[The Chairman announced to the meeting, that, in compliance with a request made by him to the Marquis of Normanby, a copy of the National Records had been assigned to the Gateshead Mechanics' Institute, and would shortly be deposited in the Library.]

Moved by Mr. Alderman Brockett,

Seconded by Mr. Alderman Pollock,

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Marquis of Normanby, for his attention and kindness in bestowing upon this institution a copy of the National Records; and that this expression of thanks be transmitted to the Noble Marquis by the Secretaries.

Moved by Mr. John Potts,

Seconded by Mr. Alderman Wilson,

That the thanks of this meeting are due, and be given, to the Committee, the Secretaries, and the Treasurer, for their services in promoting the interests of the institution during the last year.

Moved by Mr. W. L. Harle,

Seconded by Mr. James Clephan,

That the thanks of this meeting are eminently due, and are hereby cordially given, to three of its members, viz., Mr. Thomas Swinburne, Mr. Henry Brady, and Mr. Cornelius Garbutt, for their invaluable services in connection with the Newcastle and Gateshead Polytechnic Exhibition.

The ballot being now taken, and Scrutineers appointed, the election was declared to have fallen on the following gentlemen:—

PRESIDENT.

William Hutt, Esq., M.P., 37

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

W. H. Brockett, Esq.	39	Rev. J. Collinson	24
John Barras, Esq.	37	J. W. Williamson, Esq. ...	24
Rev. J. Davies	37	Hon. H. T. Liddell, M.P. ..	21
James Pollock, Esq.	33	G. H. Ramsay, Esq.	21

TREASURER.

Mr. Thomas Swinburne

SECRETARIES.

Mr. Henry Brady

COMMITTEE.

Mr. Cornelius Garbutt	44	Mr. Joseph Clephan	27
Mr. George Bell	41	Mr. F. P. Ioun	26
Mr. G. S. Dixon	39	Mr. J. B. Niven	26
Mr. T. H. Apedaile	38	Mr. Francis Bennett	25
Mr. Thomas Hedley	36	Mr. James Rae	25
Mr. James Brydon	33	Mr. William Bowlt	24
Mr. James Clephan	33	Mr. W. L. Harle	20
Mr. William Hedley	33	Mr. J. T. Angus	18
Mr. George Tinniswood ..	32	Mr. H. R. Reed	15

Moved by Mr. Alderman Pollock,

Seconded by Mr. Swinburne,

That the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Hutt for his kindness in attending this meeting, and for his conduct in the chair.

LETTER II.

TO THE COUNTY-RATE-PAYERS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

GENTLEMEN,—Since I last addressed you, upon certain extravagant charges found in the County Treasurer's Accounts, I have been repeatedly urged to expose every item savouring of an abuse. I cheerfully undertake the duty—(the task is not difficult)—though I may be called insolent, and too officious, by those who admire the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance.

It is not a very pleasant thing to have a snug sinecure of £1,000 a year held up to the gaze of the vulgar; nor perhaps will the County Bridge Surveyor, with his £600 salary, thank me for meddling with his vested rights; but if any of these officials whom I have pointed out as being paid a good deal more than the value of their services, are of a contrary opinion, let them defend themselves. Those who "pay the piper" have a right to ask for a particular tune; and however offensive it may be to the feelings of these gentlemen, to have the duties they perform to the public contrasted with what they receive, they must submit to it; for upon nine cases out of ten it will be found, by impartial judges, that the public have the most reason to complain. It is bad policy to under pay the services of public men: it opens a door to fraud and peculation. It is equally impolitic to give them more than in justice they ought to receive: by so doing, they become arrogant, haughty, and proud—putting a false estimate upon their worth.

Before proceeding further, allow me to allude to a letter addressed to myself, through the *Observer* of last week, signed "H. R. Robson, Newcastle." Mr. Robson considers the gratuity of £20, given to James Henderson, late Taskmaster of Morpeth Gaol, upon quitting that office, to be inadequate to the claims which J. H. can advance for past services. J. H., it appears, has been a servant to the county during 20 years. The accounts show that he was paid 80 guineas salary per annum. Therefore you may decide upon the justice of an annuity being granted to him—as Mr. Robson says he ought to have an annuity. Mr. Henderson complains of having been discharged without a just cause. I am ignorant of the real cause which induced the Justices to dismiss him. If the Magistrates, in their capacity of Municipal Councillors, dismissed Henderson without a cause, it affords another proof of the danger of being tried before an irresponsible tribunal. Mr.

Henderson may have been the originator of the improvements which have been lately introduced into prison discipline—only it is rather unfortunate for Mr. Henderson's renown, that his reforms were so long in being brought into practical operation. Making their appearance at the very time when Mr. Cousins became Governor of the Gaol, people very naturally attribute them to that active and very excellent public officer.

Let us now turn to the accounts. I do not promise to produce such excellent *trumps* as I played from my last hand. I then held all the honours. However, I have got hold of some small cards of the same suit—made for the same purpose of playing a game against you.

The first that I shall introduce is Mr. John Elliot, a gentleman of some figure in the Clerk of the Peace's office. We have paid to Mr. Elliot the sum of £70 3s. 3d. for expenses of journeys, and for special constables. Can any one tell what the amount of Mr. Elliot's *fees*, perquisites, and emoluments are?

Then we have to pay £14 18s. 10d. to constables, for attending Stagshawbank Fair. Ought not the Duke of Northumberland, who is Lord of the Manor, and who receives the tolls of that fair, to be at the whole expense of maintaining order at it?

The aggregate amount of money paid for repairing bridge-roads is £486 0s. 4d. The items are entered thus:—

July 5, 1839.—Thomas King, one quarter	£9	4	6
July 17.—Trustees, Cow Causey and Buckton Burn Road, one quarter	20	7	7

Do you consider such entries satisfactory?

There is £26 1s. paid to the Clerk to the Justices of the Borough of Morpeth. I hope that my worthy friend, the Justices' Clerk of that borough, will show us that the county has not been paying what in justice ought to have been defrayed by his own corporate community.

Where a salary is given to a public officer, it ought to be sufficient to cover every expense of the individual incurred in the discharge of his duties. Why pay the Keepers of Houses of Correction for attending at justice-rooms and sessions. They have all good salaries. We have James Robb, receiving a salary of £100 a-year, besides £20 as Inspector of Weights and Measures.

The salaries altogether paid out of the county-rates amount to £1,482 10s. To Law Officers we pay £1,090 11s. 8d.; the whole of which, with the exception of £21 11s. 6d., drops into the pocket of the Clerk of the Peace; and when we consider that the Clerk of the Peace has all the county-prosecutions, making his own charges, and auditing his own accounts, (how convenient!) we cannot expect that gentleman to display any very strong feelings in favour of County Reform.

The County Bridge Surveyor must not let the sun go down upon his wrath, by another allusion to one of his modest-looking charges. Did the Magistrates, when they gave Mr. Welsh £600 instead of £400 a-year, not stipulate with the Engineer that he was to pay his passage through the turnpike-tolls? If they did not, they will have discovered that he can "hoist his own petard;" for we have to pay him for postages, stamps, and *tolls*, £11 13s. 11d.

I have no other item to match this. There are many yet left untouched, but none of a complexion or form that can be compared to the exquisite workmanship and finished polish of this work of *art* and science. The percentages upon the county's expenditure, paid to the Clerk of the Peace in lieu of his ancient fees, cannot even approach it.

Then I ask you, gentlemen, are you content to continue under a system which is the parent of such hideous abuses? Will you allow your money to be thus squandered by an irresponsible agency? The Municipal Reform Bill has been lauded to excess—and what has that Bill done? It has established a principle of popular representation in 178 towns, leaving every other town in England, and the whole system of *County Management*, precisely in the same state as before. It is admitted that popular municipal institutions are required for the people. Why, then, not give them to the *whole* people?

There are two reasons why there should be a uniform system of local management throughout the country.

The *first* is, that all systems cannot be equally good, and it is everywhere desirable to have the best. Now, the principle of self-appointed and irresponsible Commissioners (Justices of the Peace), is either better or worse than that of *local representation and responsibility*. If better, why establish any Town Councils? If worse, why permit the old Boards anywhere to exist?

The *second* reason is, that the task of legislation is greatly

simplified, and a vast amount of useless expenditure saved, *by creating, at once, the machinery necessary for all local business that may arise*, instead of having continually to make new arrangements, pass new laws, and appoint a new set of officials, before an object can be effected in the district to which it relates.

Any form of government that is not founded upon the principle of responsibility, is a pure despotism—no matter whether it is in the government of a whole nation, or in the least integral part of it.

The greatest struggle we have seen in our day, was the combat between the people and a rich and powerful oligarchy, who had, by the mere power of gold, obtained a monopoly of the representation of the people in the House of Commons. The people proved too strong for the aristocracy—as they ever will overturn any power opposed to their *unanimous will, constitutionally expressed*.

The people having obtained a Reform of Parliament, next looked to the local government of the large towns, which was contaminated by the same pestilential influence that had made the national representation a mere farce, a mockery—*nomination and self election*. Another ebullition of the popular will gave 178 towns a controul over their local affairs.

Corporation Reform had for its advocates every one of the Members upon the Ministerial side. Then, how can these statesmen exculpate themselves, by refusing, or neglecting to give, to the whole community, those privileges which they argued were good for a part? These men must either rest under the imputation of having lent themselves to carry Corporation Reform, because they found it expedient, in order to retain power; or else they must prove to us that they were sincere, by proposing the same remedial measures for similar public grievances.

Our talented representative (for who will deny that he possesses talent of the highest order?) Lord Howick, was a prominent advocate of Corporation Reform. Now, it cannot be shown by any act of his Lordship, that he ever truckled to a party to retain place. On the contrary, we have seen him resign place (as witness his secession from the Government, when Under Secretary for the Colonies,) when his opinions upon an important question were in opposition to the Government. Then, if we can prove to our representative—if proof he requires—that the same grievances which called for reform in the towns, exist, and are yearly extending, in the counties, what course has his Lordship to pursue, as a consistent statesman—as a representative—as a delegate—for I maintain that a representative possesses no power in the House of Commons but delegated power—what line of action is left for him, but to stand forward in support of the privileges of his constituents, and demand the same justice to be extended to them which has been granted to others?

The ratepayers of the South Division of the County have the same claim upon their liberal, attentive, and very useful representative, Mr. Blackett, whose conduct, since he became a Member for South Northumberland, has given general satisfaction?

Lord Howick, and Mr. Blackett, are the immediate constitutional organs of the independent and reforming electors of Northumberland. They cannot refuse, without a dereliction of duty, to present our petitions, and advocate our cause, in the House of Commons. Let us, in the ensuing session, test the sincerity of their principles. A few hundred votes are of some consequence in a contested election. The farmers of Northumberland are not to be coerced, like the voters of Carlisle. Let us not be deceived by those we vote for. Better to have a consistent Tory, than a shabby, vacillating, nondescript Whig.

We are told that Sir Charles Monck will offer himself to the county. When we got a county meeting to petition for a more constitutional method of managing the county rates, Sir Charles did us the honour to attend, and told us that we were only asking for our rights; and if Sir Charles Monck would go into the House of Commons, and advocate County Reform, I, for one, hope that he will soon be there. I can recollect the time when Sir Charles advocated popular measures as unceasingly as any of his Parliamentary compeers.

The Tory Magistracy of the county will oppose County Reform. However we may regret their tenacious adherence to a policy so opposed to the spirit of the age, and the necessities of the times, still they are less culpable than those gentlemen who have ever been loudest in demanding a Reform of Parlia-

ment, and the establishment of responsible Councils in the Corporations, yet look on, with such unaccountable, such inexcusable apathy, while their county is crying out beneath a system of municipal management not less intolerable than was ever inflicted upon the closest and most corrupt of the boroughs.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,
Bywell, Dec. 14, 1840.

SAMUEL DONKIN.

ON SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, Dec. 20th, a SERMON will be preached in **St. JOHN'S CHURCH, GATESHEAD FELL**, by the **REV. R. H. WILLIAMSON, M.A.**; after which, a Collection will be made in aid of the Funds of the Choir.

TO THE HIGH SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

WE, the undersigned Noblemen, Gentlemen, Clergy, Yeomanry, and Inhabitants of the County of Durham, request you will call an early MEETING of the COUNTY, for the purpose of addressing her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, upon the auspicious event of the Birth of a Princess.

CLEVELAND, Lord Lieutenant
and Custos Rotulorum.

E. DUNELM.
RAVENSWORTH.
H. T. LIDDELL.
J. W. WILLIAMSON.
M. J. DAVISON.
THOMAS WILKINSON.
F. D. JOHNSON.
THE DEAN OF DURHAM.
GEORGE TOWNSEND.
W. S. GILLY.
G. V. WELLESLEY.
CHARLES THORP.
EDWARD SHIPPERDSON.
ANTHONY WILKINSON.
GEORGE SEAW.
T. R. SHIPPERDSON.
H. JENKINS.
J. R. FENWICK.
J. BURRELL.
WALTER SCRUTON.
THOMAS NICHOLSON.
WILLIAM BECKWITH.
WILLIAM ORD.
ROBERT LIDDELL.
R. TATE.
ROBERT MITCHINSON.

S. J. HOWE.
JOHN CROPTON.
THOMAS BOWLEY.
J. CHARLETON.
J. SPENCE.
ANDREW WHITE.
THOMAS BURN, Junior.
RICHARD WHITE, Mayor of
Sunderland.
E. BACKHOUSE.
JOSEPH JOHN WRIGHT.
H. TANNER.
ROBERT SCURFIELD.
D. JONASSOHN.
GEORGE MOON.
T. B. ORD.
C. T. POTTS.
H. MOON.
JOHN ATKIN.
ROBERT ORD.
NATHAN HORN.
RICHARD SCOTT.
J. BROWN, M.D.
ROBERT SWAN.
JOHN MILLER, M.D.
G. STEPHENSON.
CHARLES FERGUSON.
JOSEPH SIMPSON.

In compliance with the above Requisition, I do hereby CONVENE A MEETING of the COUNTY OF DURHAM, to be holden on TUESDAY, the 22d day of December instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, in the COUNTY COURT, in the City of Durham.

HEDWORTH WILLIAMSON, High Sheriff.
Whitburn Hall, Dec. 10th, 1840.

NORTH OF ENGLAND SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE FINE ARTS.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the North of England Society for the Promotion of the Fine Arts, will be held in the Rooms of the Society, in Market-street, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 22nd instant, at 7 o'clock in the Evening. The Report for the past year will be read, which will embrace a summary of the proceedings, receipts, and disbursements of the Polytechnic Exhibition. Several Works of Art will be Exhibited, and a Prize will be given to the most proficient Student in each class. The Hon. H. T. LIDDELL, M.P., will take the Chair.

Members will be permitted to introduce Ladies, and Junior Branches of their Families, to the meeting.

T. M. GREENHOW,
W. LOCKY HARLE, } Secretaries.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 17th Dec., 1840.

The Bishop of Durham has announced his intention of giving prizes during his incumbency to the amount of thirty guineas annually, for the encouragement of literature and science. The following prizes are proposed for the year 1841:—
1. A prize of ten guineas for the student who passes the last

examination at the end of the Academical Year, in the Hebrew Text and Septuagint Version of the Book of Genesis, beginning with the twelfth chapter, and of the first twenty chapters of the Book of Exodus; and in the Gospel of St. Matthew in Greek, with especial reference to Hellenistic phraseology and expression. 2. A prize of ten guineas for the best Latin prose essay on the following subject, "Quænam fuerit, Romanæ reipublicæ sub Augusto constitutio?" The essays to be sent to the Warden on or before the 30th of April, 1841. 3. A prize of ten guineas for the best proficient in mathematics at the final examination of Students in Arts and in Civil Engineering. No prize will be adjudged, except in cases of positive merit.—Dec. 26.

William Hymers, Esq., Mayor of Gateshead, has received a letter from the Marquis of Normanby, intimating that his Lordship had laid the Address of the Town Council before Her Majesty, by whom it was very graciously received.—Dec. 26.

A subscription has been set on foot, to purchase a copy of the "Waverley Novels," for presentation to the Gateshead Mechanics' Institute. Donations, we understand, will be received in the reading room.—Dec. 26.

The magistrates of Newcastle and Gateshead are earnestly furthering their laudable project of an asylum for juvenile offenders on the expiration of their imprisonment. The views of the magistrates, we understand, have been embodied in a document which is to be circulated in the neighbourhood; and the Corporation of Newcastle, it is hoped, will set a liberal example in supporting this truly excellent work.—Dec. 26.

Our readers will perceive, by an advertisement in another column, that the proprietor of the *Local Historian's Table Book*, in order to meet the wishes of the public, has been induced to name an earlier day for the publication of his First Part than was originally announced. We recommend our friends to call at their booksellers, and inspect this really beautiful, cheap, and interesting work.—Dec. 26.

The Countess of Durham has this week distributed a hundred chaldrons of coal to the poor of Bishopwearmouth.—Dec. 26.

W. H. Brockett, Esq., has made a valuable present of books, viz., Dr. Duncan's "Philosophy of the Seasons," 4 vols., crown 8vo., to the Newcastle and Gateshead Religious Book Society. Andrew McLeod, Esq., has become an annual subscriber of one guinea to the institution.—Dec. 26.

An examination of the scholars of the Gateshead Fell National School took place on Wednesday last, before the Rev. W. Atkinson (the Rector), the Rev. Messrs. Bewsher and Williamson, and other friends to education, when, we are happy to say, the greatest satisfaction was afforded. In connection with this school, a Savings' Bank has been established, which secures to the scholars a penny interest for every shilling deposited during the year—an excellent expedient for instilling principles of economy in the youthful mind, and probably for leading parents, too, to follow the example of their children on a larger scale. The deposits, varying from 1d. to 3d. per week, amounted to upwards of £50—the major part of which was returned to the parents, and the remainder sent with their permission, to the Newcastle Savings' Bank. The unceasing exertions and attentions of the Rector and his lady, to the improvement and interest of the scholars, is beyond all praise.—Dec. 26.

The sale of newspapers at the splendid news-room in the Central Exchange, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which took place on Monday evening, attracted a large assemblage of persons, and excited much interest. The newspapers of this county, for the year 1841, sold as follows:—*Gateshead Observer*, 13s.; *Sunderland Herald*, 6s.; *Durham Advertiser*, 5s. 6d.; *Durham Chronicle*, 5s.; *Northern Times*, 5s. The Northumberland papers brought the following prices:—*Newcastle Journal*, 13s. 6d.; *Courant*, 12s. 6d.; *Chronicle*, 10s.; *Mercury*, 10s.; *Tyne Pilot*, 6s. 6d. The *Times* realized £4 1s.; *Morning Chronicle*, £3 12s.; *Morning Post*, £3 6s.; *Morning Herald*, £3 4s.; *Sun*, £2 7s.; *Globe*, £2; *Standard*, £1 18s.—Dec. 26.

BUST OF MR. HUTT.—A very clever young sculptor, Mr. W. D. Keyworth, of Hull, has executed a bust of Mr. Hutt in marble, which is now exhibiting in the rooms of the Fine Arts' Society, in Market-street, Newcastle. We had the

pleasure of seeing this bust on Thursday last, and were much gratified by the excellence of the likeness, and the beauty of the chiselling. The calm, regular features of the honourable gentleman are well developed; and the hair, especially, is crisp and sharp. We augur the most successful career for Mr. Keyworth, so far as his own efforts are concerned. He will need, however, encouragement and patronage; and these are difficult to procure, in the chaste, severe walk of art he has chosen. There is a probability, we understand, of Mr. Keyworth's settling in Newcastle.—DEC. 26.

LEEDS CORPORATION CASE.—In the Court of Chancery, on Thursday week, judgment was given in the Leeds Corporation case, which had been argued for several days. The facts are briefly these:—In May, 1835, while the Municipal Corporation Bill was before Parliament, the old Corporation of Leeds executed a deed for transferring corporate property, to the amount of £7,000, into the names of three trustees. A present of £500 was made to the Recorder, £120 to the Deputy-Recorder, various sums to different individuals, and the remainder to be expended in charities. Neither the Recorder nor the Deputy-Recorder, however, accepted the sums which by this deed were assigned to them; and only £3,000 out of £7,000 had been expended by the trustees. The judgment of the Lord Chancellor was, that the whole amount for which the deed was executed should be transferred back to the funds of the existing Corporation, the defendants making up the deficiency between the money in hand and that expended, and paying all the costs of the suit. A most righteous judgment.—DEC. 26.

The following calculation is taken by the *Anti-Corn-Law Circular* from the evidence of Mr. J. D. Hume and Mr. M'Gregor, joint Secretaries to the Board of Trade:—

1816 to 1821, mean population 20 millions, 6 years, at	
£2 per head, or 40 millions of pounds a year	£240,000,000
1821 to 1831, population 23 millions, 10 years, 46 millions	
sterling each	460,000,000
1831 to 1840, population 25 millions, 9 years, at 50 mil-	
lions sterling each	450,000,000
Total, 25 years	£1,150,000,000
Added last number	2,000,000
Proportion added during the last fortnight	2,000,000
	£1,154,000,000

At the meeting held in this town last week, (says the *Blackburn Standard*.) Mr. George Stephenson was present; and, in a speech in support of the railway, said that on the London and Blackwall line there was a *talking machine*, constructed with galvanic wires, by means of which conversation could be carried on between London and Blackwall with the greatest ease and precision. By way of illustrating the efficiency of this talking machine, Mr. Stephenson said that he went to the station in London one day to inquire for one of his assistants. He was not there, but the attendant said he would inquire if he was at the other end of the line. He did so. In a few seconds, the answer was, that he was not there. But about five minutes afterwards, the talking machine informed him in London that his assistant had arrived at the Blackwall terminus; upon which he instructed the attendant to say, by the same agency, "Tell him to come here directly." In ten minutes from that time he arrived, the distance being nearly seven miles. (Hear, hear.) If the distance were 100 miles, the conversation could be carried on just as readily; for the communication travelled at the rate of twenty miles a second.

THE UNITED STATES.—In the history of the world (says the *London Journal of Commerce*), there is no record of such a rapid and uninterrupted increase in the productive and consumptive powers of a nation, as took place in the United States from 1830 to the close of 1836. During that period, the exports of her own produce and manufactures rose from 59,462,029 dollars to 108,916,680 dollars, or about 77 per cent; while her imports for consumption, from 56,539,541, increased to more than double that amount. That this extraordinary development of her powers to produce and consume was not unnaturally forced by overtrading, is evident from its having been steadily progressive, until violently arrested by the action of her Government.

WILL BE PUBLISHED, early in 1841, the **RECORDS OF GATESHEAD**, 4to., volume second. **WM. DOUGLAS**, *Observer Office*, Gateshead.

THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.

A HAPPY Cursmas, foes an' frins!
A murry new year, tee!
This is na time to think o' sins:
They mun forgivun be.
Let's burry a' below the snaw:
Let's niver think o' ills:
Forget, Sors, ivery grudge we awe—
Excep' wor Cursmas bills.
For nobbit think what happy days
He'e little lads frae skuills.
All fittled weel w' patched-up class,
For plodgin' through the puills.
An' see them eatin' big yule-dooes,
An' scranshin' lumps o' spioe:
The tracle stickin' te their mous—
Was ivvur owt se nice?
An' lassen wiv their little dollies,
Wi' ribbin deck'd, an' frill:
Ne'er tell us these are ailly follies
Natur is—Natur still.
Hoo plain she points the way te gan,
Which instinc winnet smuther!
Hoo suin she shows her away ow'r man:
Hoo suin she shows the mother.
Aw lang te see them loup an' play,
Careless o' this world's troubles:
Their quarrels end, as weel they may,
Like mony other—bubbles.
Isis na time for care nor sorrow,
At Cursmas niver fret:
Let a' yor griefs be like te-morrow—
Comin—but not come yet.
Loup, loup away, awd lads an' lassen:
See a' yor bairns surroon ye!
Push, push aboot yor cheery glasses!
Hae nowt but joys aroon ye.
Drink te the Queen an' hor bit bairn:
Drink te each honest body.
An' if ye can't, it's time te larn:
Off gans mine in bet toddy.
A happy Cursmas, young an' awd!
A murry new year, tee!
May ye ha'e lang a gud calf-fawd!
May aw lang ha'e yen, tee!

Christmas Eve, 1840.

PETER PEE.

NEW CHURCH, BIRTLEY.

ON MONDAY, Jan. 4, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the Three Tuns Inn, Birtley-lane, to take into consideration the propriety of Building and Endowing a Church in that part of the Parish of Chester-le-Street.—Chair to be taken at 11 o'clock.

NORTH OF ENGLAND SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE FINE ARTS.

AT the ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the North of England Society for the Promotion of the Fine Arts, held in the Rooms of the Society, Market-street, Newcastle, on Tuesday, the 22d of December, 1840, (the Hon. H. T. LIDDELL, M.P., in the Chair.)

It was unanimously Resolved:—

On the motion of Wm. Hutt, Esq., M.P.,

Seconded by the Rev. Wm. Turner,

That the Report just read be adopted and printed.

On the motion of Capt. J. D. Weatherley,

Seconded by Matthew Wheatley, jun., Esq.,

That the thanks of this meeting are due to those gentlemen who have enriched the Society by their donations of books, works of art, and specimens of manufactures; and that the thanks of this meeting are especially due to those who contributed to the Polytechnic Exhibition.

On the motion of the Hon. Thomas Liddell,

Seconded by E. Charley, Esq.,

That R. R. Reinagle, Esq., R.A., be elected an Honorary Member of this Society.

On the motion of John Clayton, Esq.,

Seconded by Wm. Lockey Harle, Esq.,

That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Hon. H. T. Liddell, for his able conduct in the chair.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—*Patron*, H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex; *President*, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham; *Vice-Presidents*, the Right Hon. Lord Ravensworth, the Right Hon. Lord Howick, M.P.,

Hon. H. T. Liddell, M.P., Hon. T. Liddell, Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., William Ord, Esq., M.P., John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., M.P., William Hutt, Esq., M.P., Christopher Blackett, Esq., M.P., Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P., Charles W. Bigge, Esq., Charles John Bigge, Esq., A. J. Cresswell Baker, Esq., T. E. Headlam, Esq., M.D., Armorer Donkin, Esq., John Clayton, Esq., Rev. Wm. Turner, and John Buddle, Esq.; *Treasurer*, John Anderson, Esq.; *Secretaries*, Mr. T. M. Greenhow and Mr. Wm. Lockey Hurle; *Committee—Members*, Mr. John Dobson, Mr. Benjamin Green, Mr. Thomas Carrick, Mr. Mark Lambert, Mr. J. W. Carmichael, Mr. Thomas Sopwith—*Associates*, Mr. John Thornhill, Mr. A. Hancock, Mr. T. Burnett, Mr. Joseph Watson, Mr. John Turner, Mr. R. B. Bowman, Mr. Jos. Alder, Mr. John Gibson, Mr. J. T. Carr, Capt. J. D. Weatherley, Mr. H. Brady, and Mr. Thomas Richardson.

N.B. A beautiful Model of an IMPROVED STEAM ENGINE, from the works of Messrs. Longridge, and a BUST of WILLIAM HUTT, Esq., M.P., by Mr. W. D. Keyworth, Sculptor, Newcastle, are now in the Rooms of the Society, for the inspection of the members and the public.

THE BARN-CLOSE FOOTPATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GATESHEAD OBSERVER.

SIR,—That I may have an opportunity of defending myself against the aspersions thrown out upon my character in the proceedings of the Gateshead Town Council of Wednesday last, I trouble you with the following for your columns, which you kindly promised to provide for. And first, I insert a copy of my letter, read at the meeting of the Council:—

"GENTLEMEN,—You have been pleased to prefer an indictment against me: at least your Town Clerk has done so—whether or not with your sanction, appears to be a query. That the Town Clerk has done so without giving me any notice, either verbal or in writing, I am ready to aver, and which Mr. Kell's own statement at the Council meeting of November 9th last, clearly confirms; and that my name, and character, and circumstances were dragged into the Court of Durham, when I was 100 miles from home, (seeking the restoration of health very much impaired by my exertions to improve, rather than injure, the town in which I live,) without the least opportunity given me of defending myself against the charges of having obstructed the public footpath. Common courtesy, as well as the understanding existing in the Council, was, that I should have had notice. Not newspaper reports merely, but a written notice of everything that transpired in the Council, where my name was concerned, and where I was required to do any act or deed. The contrary, however, was the case. Had Mr. Kell done so, I could have defended myself; or if from home, would have left it with my solicitor to have done so. Besides, all the matter of the indictment is at variance with the desire and understanding of the Council. The indictment was not to be got with a view to pull down a few houses that stood upon an old crooked footpath. There was no occasion for the Town Clerk going to Durham to prove that. No one wishes to, or ever did, deny it; and had I known of such proceeding, I would have attended and witnessed to the fact; but I would also have had an opportunity of showing that there is no footpath stopped up, and that the public is not injured; but, on the contrary, a straight one has been given for a crooked one; whilst the public have three other footpaths to tread upon—one of which leads out at the very point as the original one, and most of which footpath is flagged, for what was formerly formed of ashes. The desire and object of the members of the Council was not an indictment of this kind, but simply to compel me to keep a public footpath in repair. Why the Town Clerk gave the indictment such a turn and meaning, may very properly be questioned by the Council; and what good influence such a proceeding could effect, I nor no one else can foresee. I have too high an opinion of the good sense of the Council to believe for one moment that they would so far outrage reason as to prefer an indictment against an individual for taking away a crooked footpath, formed of ashes, and giving a straight one, which is all nearly flagged throughout; and I conceive, furthermore, that I would be attributing to the members of the Council some of the worst passions that could rankle in the heart of the most savage and uncivilized, to believe, for one moment, that the members of the Council sanctioned Mr. Kell to resort to such an advantage, thereby to gain a verdict, or to put an innocent individual to

trouble and inconvenience. That the crooked footpath is built upon, I at once readily and freely admit; but that the public footpath is stopped up, obstructed, or prevented, I at once as readily and distinctly deny. That there may have been seasons, during a long continuance of wet weather, or when any building may have been put up in the immediate locality of the footpath, which may have partially and for a time injured the footpath, I will also freely admit; but no sooner were those houses finished, than the footpath, formerly composed of ashes, was converted into a flagged foot-pavement, you will, I think, have the candour also to allow. That in the progress of any improvement, even in the erection of a single house in any one given street in the town, the neighbourhood surrounding that improvement must and will necessarily be put to inconvenience for a time, and which inconvenience is allowed and borne with as the peculiar privilege of the builder for the time being. How much greater, then, the inconvenience which must necessarily be felt and borne with, when not only one or two, but one or two hundred houses are building in one and the same place. Gentlemen, my conduct as an inhabitant, and I feel no shame in saying, as a native of this ancient borough, has not been, through life, to check improvements, but to foster and encourage them. Although myself the first to break the ice, and open the way for the improvement that has taken place, yet I have not thrown cold water on any similar improvement; but, on the contrary, have been glad to see it; and when I have seen any building ground opened out, however small, I have only said, 'Go on, for there is abundance of room.' My object has never been to encroach upon the public rights, but, on the contrary, I have, in only one of the speculations which I have opened out to improve the town, sacrificed to the public use 31,239 square feet of ground for footpaths, and 64,850 square feet of ground for carriage-way, making a total of upwards of 96,000 square feet of valuable ground, given up to the public. Perhaps it may be said, 'We don't question but you may have made considerable sacrifices, but it was to forward your interest in the sale of the ground. True; but no one will deny that the public will be also greatly benefitted by the same. I am not to say that because Mr. Abbot, and Mr. Price, and Mr. Hawks, are making money by their extensive manufactories, that therefore they are not deserving of my best thanks for their exertions to benefit the community in which they live; and I, for one, will not cease to do honour to that man who will expend his time, his labour, and his capital, whether it be in the encouragement of manufactories such as I have mentioned, or in the enlargement and adornment of the town; and I entreat your gentlemen present, to prove yourselves the best friends to your town and species, by encouraging such speculations, whether it be in the one way or in the other I have mentioned. I fear, gentlemen, I shall not be long a resident in your town—my health has become so seriously impaired, that I shall be obliged to seek repose in quietude for a time; but whoever it be that follows in my footsteps in similar speculations, give him the right hand of encouragement, and help him all you can.

"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient humble servant,

"WM. FALKOUS.

"P.S.—I have also the satisfaction of informing you, that while at least two-thirds of the footpath across the Barn Close is already flagged and paved, I have lately sold so great a quantity of ground in that situation, that, before nine months are over, there will be houses, and a flagged footpath, from one end of the Barn Close to the other. Should you wish for my presence, I will be found at my house in Melbourne-street, in waiting at the call of your messenger.—W. F."

From the above letter, you will perceive I have reason to complain:—1st. That, considering the true circumstances of the case, as detailed by the above letter, there was neither justice nor righteousness in preferring an indictment against me. This I am willing to leave to an intelligent public to determine, and I invite them to a perusal of the working plan of the ground; or if they think proper to see the plan as carrying into execution, by a personal survey of the footpaths left for the public use on the ground itself, which will clearly show that the public are not injured, but immensely benefited, by me. 2ndly. I have reason to complain, that the indictment should have been preferred without giving me any notice of such proceeding, and therefore depriving me of all opportunity of defending myself.

The above letter states the case was taken into the Court of Durham when I was 100 miles from home, and without my

knowledge. My first informant, after I reached home, was Mr. Nicholas Andrew, who had been summoned as a juror to Durham, and who had seen the Town Clerk and his party there. Meeting Mr. William Kenmir walking near the Barn-Close, I mentioned to Mr. K. what I had heard, and complained of the injustice of the proceedings. Mr. K. admitted, that if I had not received proper notice, it was highly improper dragging a case into Court without giving the individual concerned the opportunity of defending himself. Mr. Kenmir not losing sight of what I had complained of, at the next Council meeting, when my name was mentioned, and the Town Clerk had reported that an indictment had been preferred against Mr. Falkous for obstructing the footpath in the Barn-Close, and a true bill had been found, and the case would be tried next sessions—Mr. Kenmir said Mr. Falkous had stated he had received no communication from the Town Clerk. The Town Clerk said, he had certainly not sent Mr. Falkous any *written* communication; but the resolution of the Council was notorious, and was well known to Mr. Falkous. How the Town Clerk can reconcile this acknowledgment with my receiving notice is an impossibility; and I challenge the Town Clerk to produce any copies of letters ever sent to me, subsequent to a letter dated April 28, 1840, wherein I am threatened with an indictment being preferred against me, if I did not do so and so, at the next June sessions. I had mentioned to Mr. W. Kenmir that I had received a letter from the Town Clerk, somewhere about six months before that; but as I had repaired the footpath, I considered the threat was abandoned and the Committee was satisfied with what I had done. And surely the Town Clerk will not suppose or say, that a notice, served in April for the Midsummer sessions, will therefore do for either the last October or the coming January sessions. No! no! Mr. Kell is too good a lawyer for that, however much he might wish to convince the Council that such a notice was proper; and therefore the Council would jump to the conclusion that the Town Clerk had given me notice. The Town Clerk must and does know, that the indictment not being preferred against me at the Midsummer sessions, for ever abrogated, set aside, and rendered such a notice, for any further proceedings, a mere nullity, and only as so much waste paper. The reason why I supposed the indictment was not preferred against me at the June sessions, was from my having repaired the footpath in question a few days after I received this threat. I concluded they were satisfied, and had dropped all intention of harassing me any longer, or of doing me any further injury. I hope I am worthy of credit when I simply inform you, that, on the 8th and 9th of May, I did repair the said road. I did it, not because I considered I had any right to do it. No! I considered it was an act as unjust as it was ungenerous to ask me to do it—much less to threaten me with the lash of the law if I did not do it. I did it rather to cover the shame and the disgrace that would follow such proceedings to the Council of this borough, in the event of their following up such threat against an isolated individual, rather than as a matter of right. But *shame, shame* on men who would call themselves neighbours, and who would, and who have, to my face, professed the kindest friendship, but who care not, behind my back, to throw out the deadliest insinuations on my character—(see report of last week's Council meeting in *Gateshead Observer*)—insinuations as black and detestable as they are false and wicked and fiendish, and which I throw back upon the individuals making them with all the contempt which such base insinuations deserve. I am a person whose word cannot be taken, forsooth! and therefore, if so, I must bring my proof. I give it you from my cartman, in his own words:—

"I, Thomas Bell, cartman for Mr. Falkous, Gateshead, do hereby certify, and am ready at any time to attest on oath, viz., that, by the orders of my master, Mr. W. Falkous, I did cart and spread several loads of ashes, on the 8th and 9th of May last, upon the footpath across the high part of the Barn-Close building-ground, and which my book for April, May, and June will show; and I also certify, and am ready to attest on oath, that I had positive orders from my master, Mr. Falkous, that as the road should at any time require ashes, I was to lead them thereon; and which order I attended to, as I saw necessary.

"THOMAS BELL.

"Witness—CHARLES LUMLEY, No. 4, Melbourne-street."

Having thus done all that I considered was necessary or required of me to do, I naturally concluded I was done with such interruptions on my quiet and comfort of mind. Alas, no!—

Secretly, and with closed doors, (at least so far as I was concerned, or had any notice of what was proceeding,) this work of persecution (for this is the fittest term) was insidiously going forward, until the last October sessions; when, without any notice, or without the least possible opportunity given me of defending myself, and when I was 100 miles distant from home, the Town Clerk, and his hireling party, pounced upon their prey—served their indictment—incurred considerable expence—came home in triumph, as with flying colours, and rejoicing over their unmanly thrust in the dark. Such victories as these, let cowards rejoice to boast of; but the honourable mind and head is crimsoned with shame at their recital.

I will, in conclusion, on this head, state one reason why I throw the blame of these proceedings more on the Town Clerk than on the Council. Within the last week, in order to get information on this secret business, I have had to search out and buy up all the separate newspapers, where I thought there would be any report of the Gateshead Town Council proceedings, or where my name might be mentioned. You will readily admit, I ought and had an imperative right to have had all information conveyed to me from the Town Clerk by letter, and not been obliged to hunt for information in this way, to make out my case. I find, therefore, in the *Observer* paper of September 19th, the following paragraph:—"The Town Clerk having stated, that in order to proceed with the indictment against Mr. Falkous, it would be necessary to employ a surveyor, and Mr. Cummins having observed that Mr. Falkous thought that the Council was in error as to its right to interfere with him, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Potts, seconded by Mr. Davis, that the Town Clerk be authorized to employ a competent surveyor, and that the prosecution be conducted under the superintendence of the Footpath Committee, with liberty to stay proceedings, should proper concessions be made." Can the Town Clerk inform me why I had not this resolution of the Council sent me? and here, in this resolution, was there a strong evidence that the Council did not want proceedings to be carried to the extent they have; and had the Town Clerk, as he was in duty bound, sent me a copy of this resolution, I would at least have had the opportunity given me of asking their will and pleasure, and possibly of making such concessions as would have stayed proceedings. And may I not very naturally inquire, What can I infer from the apparently studious manner in which I have been kept in the dark of all proceedings against me, but that he might incur expences, and gain a dishonourable victory? or it comes to this, either he, or the Council, is to blame. One thing, however, is clear—clear as the sun at noonday, viz., that I have been unfairly, cruelly, and unjustly treated and dealt by.

To conclude for the present. I do hereby inform John Potts and William Hymers, that I regard my promise as sacredly, and my word as much my bond, as though I was bound down to them by ten thousand seals and signatures, and would perform and act up to the letter of both, as conscientiously, and as cheerfully as either of those gentlemen, who have taken such unwarrantable liberty to vilify their neighbour's character. And I have only to say to the Mayor of Gateshead, that he may, if he chooses, foster in his breast his love for power and to govern with despotic sway—he may struggle, as he wishes, to gain all men to nod assent to his dictation—he may, if he likes it, keep in close and constant view his own dear self, in all his connections with men, and grasp with a vigorous nerve after as much dross as he pleases—but I can firmly and determinately tell him, I will not allow him to attack my character for probity and truth; and I beg thus to inform him, should any injury accrue to my character and circumstances by the base insinuations of last Wednesday, he shall find that justice can overtake the Magistrate on the Bench, as well as the guilty criminal that trembles before him. A few more ebullitions of ill-will and malice to one who never would be his dupe, and he may find that there is a possibility, by his daylight disinterestedness, of incurring rather the contempt than the homage of his fellow-men; and I warn him, that whatever else he does, he is sacredly, and for ever, to keep his hands from wickedly injuring my character and reputation, as a man or as a tradesman; and I regret exceedingly that these hurtful and unjust imputations should have been thrown out at this present juncture, having advertised and determined to sell all my property in this neighbourhood. I am in negotiation with several on this subject, for the various properties, beside several other important concerns pending negotiation—and concerns that involve more capital than

either the Mayor or his fellow calumniator put together could ever call their own. The end will come, and the sequel will prove it. For the present,

I am, Mr. Editor, your obedient humble servant,
WILLIAM FALKOUS.

Melbourne-street, Gateshead, Dec. 23, 1840.

The Countess of Durham has contributed £50 to the fund for building and endowing a church at Pelton, in the parish of Chester-le-Street.

The newspapers of the Exchange Newsroom, Sandhill, Newcastle, were sold on the 30th Dec., according to annual custom. The following were disposed of for the year as under:—The *Gateshead Observer*, 12s.; the *Newcastle Journal*, 11s. 6d.; the *Newcastle Courant* and *Tyne Mercury*, 10s. each; and the *Newcastle Chronicle*, 8s. 6d. Mr. Ewart was the auctioneer.

The Council-room of Gateshead, we hear, is likely to be ornamented, shortly, with a fine portrait of the Earl of Durham, by Mr. Reinagle, R.A., several admirers of the lamented nobleman having entered into a subscription for the purpose of presenting the portrait to the Council. The project is as honourable to the subscribers as it is just towards the memory of one of Gateshead's best and ablest friends.

The revenue of the Brandling Junction Railway, (one of the most prosperous and promising lines in the North of England), has doubled within the last few months, as compared with the corresponding period of 1839; and from the number of new collieries opening out, some of which will shortly send coals down the railway, a further and speedy increase is absolutely certain. It has been found necessary to make this line double throughout the whole distance eastward. Even through the Fulwell cut, this has been done, in consequence of the extensive shipments of coal at the Monkwearmouth Docks. Westward, the line now extends nine miles; and the stationary engine, erected at Bowes Bridge, commenced working this week. Another, at Cawsey Wood, near the celebrated Tanfield Arch, will shortly be completed. Thus, the Brandling Junction Railway is fulfilling the expectations (by some considered sanguine) in which we have from time to time indulged.

GATESHEAD POOR LAW UNION.—At the fortnightly meeting of the Guardians, held on Tuesday, Dec. 29, in the board-room, (Joseph Cowen, Esq. in the chair,) the names of persons as securities for the Clerk, and other officers of the union, as required by the Board, were read by the Clerk, and approved of; and an order was made that the necessary documents be prepared forthwith.—The Chairman requested Mr. Rowntree to withdraw, as he was about to enter into some matter connected with the Clerk—on which Mr. R. withdrew. The Chairman then said, he had received a letter from Sir John Walsham (in reference to the matters connected with the Clerk, discussed at the last meeting,) which he would read. The letter stated, that Sir J. W., having seen the paragraphs in the *Observer* and *Journal*, thought the subject of the cheques should be inquired into forthwith; but seeing, by the *Observer*, that the Finance Committee had to meet, he requested that a copy of their report, when presented, should be sent to him, in order that it might be forwarded to the Commissioners in London.—The report of the Finance Committee (who had met the same day) was presented and read. It stated that Mr. Barras had been before the committee, and had stated his belief that Mr. Rowntree had had no intention of misappropriating the amount of the cheques—and that the Auditor (Mr. S. Hall) had excused himself for passing the payments without vouchers, on account of his newness in the office, and his seeing the sums entered in the minute-book.—Mr. Kenmir inquired why the matter connected with Mr. Hudson's money had not been inquired into.—Mr. Joshua Watson said, the committee had not been instructed to that effect; but the Chairman said it had been overlooked.—Mr. Rowntree was called in, and explained, that he had received three cheques, some time ago, (the last one in March,) amounting in all to £40, to pay disbursements with; that Mr. Hudson's £4 was paid out of the money; and that he was prepared to render an account of the whole money. He then withdrew.—Mr. Kenmir said it was strange that Mr. Hudson should not have received his money until Saturday evening, when the last cheque was dated in March.—The Chairman understood that the money had been offered to Mr. Hudson, who had refused to receive it; and Mr.

Freeman said it had been offered in his (Mr. F.'s) house.—Mr. Kenmir thought this very strange—and that Mr. Hudson should be called before the Board, and the matter explained.

—Mr. G. H. Ramsay thought that the Board had been remiss in its duty, with respect to the finance department.—Mr. Joseph Robson brought forward his motion, that the parties wanting money of the union be desired by circular to attend in future with their receipts, and receive their cheques themselves.—Mr. James Hymers asked in whose custody the cheques were to remain.—The Chairman said there was no other person than the Clerk.—The motion was then seconded and passed, and the meeting adjourned.

We have been requested, by several respectable householders of this borough, to point out to certain disciples of the "Waterford" school, the propriety of instantly returning the knockers, gates, &c., of which they robbed various persons early on New Year's morning. Having no very anxious desire to place the gentry in question in close communication with Mr. Usher, we trust the hint now given will be sufficient.

PREMIERS OF ENGLAND.—The subjoined list of Prime Ministers of this country since the commencement of the reign of George the Third, will convey some idea of the changes to which our constitutional government is subjected:—Earl of Buta, May 29, 1762; Mr. Grenville, April 10, 1763; Marquis of Buckingham, July 12, 1765; the Duke of Grafton, August 2, 1766; Lord North, January 28, 1770; the Marquis of Rockingham, March 30, 1782; Lord Shelburne, July 13, 1782; Duke of Portland, April —, 1783; Mr. Pitt, December 27, 1782; Mr. Addington, March 17, 1801; Mr. Pitt, May 12, 1804; Lord Grenville, January 8, 1806; Duke of Portland, March 13, 1807; Mr. Percival, June —, 1810; Lord Liverpool, June —, 1812; Mr. Canning, April 11, 1827; Lord Goderich, August 10, 1827; Duke of Wellington, June 11, 1828.

LETTER III.

TO THE COUNTY-RATE-PAYERS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

GENTLEMEN,—I sincerely congratulate you upon the position which you are now beginning to assume. To Tynedale West Ward belongs the honour of being the first to come forward to censure the extravagant charges found in the County Accounts. They are far from the centre of the abuses, certainly; but they have introduced the lever; and in proportion to the distance, so will be their power in removing the incumbrances which weigh upon the county. They have a firm fulcrum to rest upon, and a few more lifts will do the business. The Haltwhistle address does infinite honour to the hand which drew it up, and to the men who adopted it. Other Wards are following the example so nobly set before them. The unanimous expression of public opinion must operate favourably towards the object the ratepayers have in view—a more economical management of the county expenditure.

Upon the necessity of curtailing the expenses, which are yearly increasing upon the county, there are not two opinions amongst the farmers. There may be a difference in the views they take upon the best method of establishing a check. Some are for merely memorializing the Court of Quarter Sessions, and waiting to see what effect this will produce. Others are determined upon petitioning Parliament to grant the same privileges which the Corporation Reform Bill has given to the boroughs. It does not require much depth of political penetration to discern which of the two plans is the more judicious; yet I would not differ on points of detail. Those who wish to advance to the *ultima Thule* of Reform, must not differ with those who will only advance half-way. Some will "go the whole hog;" others will only take hold of its tail; while many very discreet men, and inwardly genuine reforming men, will hide themselves behind a fence, and, by mute gestures, encourage others to torment the poor animal's bacon.

Would it not be better to petition Parliament and address the Magistracy also? But in addressing the Bench, some specific abuse ought to be pointed out. Particular abuses may be removed by an agency, though that agency is generally defective in its construction; but to make a general complaint to a generally defective power, is only another way of saying to the Magistracy, "Your powers are not exercised for the general good of the county-rate-payers, while acting in your capacity of Municipal Councillors—therefore those powers

ought to be altered, and constructed upon a better principle." But to request the Justices to pare down the salary of the Bridge Surveyor to its just proportions—to give us a more full, clear, and satisfactory statement of the charges of the Clerk of the Peace—and to order the accounts to be printed for sale, so that every ratepayer may have an opportunity of consulting them—these are all in the power of the Magistracy to grant. But then, recollect, that to grant these, is to grant a favour; for whatever right you may have in the abstract to such a grant, yet, constituted as the County Finance Boards are—being an irresponsible body, not under the least control of the ratepayers—not even liable to give a reason for any act of theirs in such capacity—you will have to depend much upon the temper and disposition of the Court of Quarter Sessions to favour you with the least notice of any memorial sent by you, condemnatory of the extravagance exhibited in the different departments of the county expenditure.

There are items in the accounts which the Magistrates perhaps are ignorant of. One especially appeared so mysterious, that I thought myself justified, as a ratepayer, in making inquiry into it. I therefore addressed the following note to Mr. Woodman, solicitor, Morpeth:—

Bywell, Dec. 24, 1840.
DEAR SIR,—In the published accounts of the County Treasurer, I find the following entry:—"A repayment from William Woodman, Esq., £5 0s. 2d. Have you any objections to explain the nature of such a repayment by you to the county? I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
William Woodman, Esq., Solicitor, Morpeth. SAMUEL DONKIN.
Mr. Woodman sent me the following reply:—

Morpeth, Dec. 26, 1840.
DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 24th inst., I beg to inform you, that in the charges incurred for the appointment of special constables in August, 1839, which were paid to me by the County Treasurer, a sum was included for the carriage of arms sent from the Ordnance Store at Edinburgh, for the use of the constables. This sum, amounting to £5 0s. 2d., was afterwards paid to me by Government. I immediately transmitted it to the County Treasurer; which, I presume, will explain the entry you allude to.
I remain, yours,
W. WOODMAN.

Now, it will be remembered, that the county paid £454 8s. 3d. to the Justices' Clerks, for special constables. Will any of these gentlemen inform us, as Mr. Woodman has done, what they have done with the money received from Government? We must know—we will not remain quiet until we know. We possess an excellent talisman—a powerful auxiliary—THE PRESS. And depend upon it, that truth, plainly spoken through it, will be heard.

Several intelligent farmers are thinking of a method to inspect the published accounts in future, by appointing competent persons in the different Wards to report upon any items which may be suspicious and unsatisfactory. Such a plan cannot fail of proving useful. Charges of a questionable nature will not be so frequently made, when it is known that a jealous eye is kept upon the public accounts.

In the mean time, let every Ward meet, and express its sentiments. We fear no opposition to our views—they are legal and constitutional, and the Magistrates are men of too liberal minds to consider themselves insulted by a respectful inquiry into the workings of a system, which involves in its folds gentlemen of the highest honour, and of the most unimpeachable integrity. I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
Bywell, Dec. 28, 1840. SAMUEL DONKIN.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MORPETH. COUNTY REFORM.

ON Wednesday last, pursuant to public advertisement, a meeting of the ratepayers of Morpeth Ward, Northumberland, was held in the town-hall, Morpeth, "to adopt such measures as might appear best calculated to insure a more economical management of the county expenditure." The attendance was highly respectable, and also numerous, the old hall being nearly half-filled. Amongst the gentlemen present we observed:—The High Sheriff of the County, William Lawson, Esq., of Longhirst; Sir Charles Monck, Bart., of Belsay Castle; Ralph Fenwick, Esq., of Ulgham Grange; Francis Fenwick, Esq., of West Chevington; Henry Brumell, Esq., of Morpeth; John Moore, Esq., of High House; James Wilson, Esq., of Chevington; John Swan, Esq., of Broomhill; James Dand, Esq., of Woodside; Rev. William Fletcher, of Longhorsley; Rev. G. A. Lowe, of Morpeth; J. Davidson, Esq., Morpeth; Mr. Cairns, of Meldun; Mr. John Angus, of Whitefield; Mr. Lawson, of Cornhill; Mr. Joseph Snowball, of Netherwitton;

Mr. Daniel Turner, of Blagdon; Mr. Samuel Donkin, of Bywell; Mr. James Davidson, of Trillington; Mr. Joseph Hodgson, of Blyth; Mr. Joseph Wright, of Trillington; Mr. Huggon, of Shildykes; Mr. Aynsley, of Chirm; and Mr. Coul, of Thornton.

Mr. RALPH FENWICK, of Ulgham Grange, was called upon to preside, and briefly opened the business of the meeting.

Mr. SAMUEL DONKIN, of Bywell, then rose, amidst much applause, and moved the first resolution, condemnatory of the present system of county-rate management. [The resolution, with those which followed, will be found in our advertising columns.] If (said Mr. Donkin) we had met here to-day for the purpose of promulgating any wild and visionary theory—if we had met for the purpose of asking for any great organic change in the Constitution of the State—then might the practicability of our views have been questioned; but the subject which we have met to discuss is so plain and obvious, so easily understood, and so just, that no man can, with any justice or consistency, array himself against us. The question is simply this:—Are we, or are we not, to have some controul over the money which we pay towards the public convenience? Are we to pay a sum, bordering upon £10,000 a-year, without having some controul over its appropriation? Are we to pay large and exorbitant salaries, without having the power of reducing them, when we have good reason to know that they are far beyond the services which are performed? Are we to suffer a line of demarcation to be drawn between ourselves and others of our fellow-subjects, without protesting against the injustice of such an invidious distinction? Can we say that we are in possession of all our rights, while we are denied those municipal privileges which the Legislature has thought fit to grant to others? Are the yeomanry of England less fit to be trusted than the inhabitants of boroughs? Are we still to be looked upon as serfs, attached to the soil? We consider, Sir, and justly consider, that to deny us the controul of the administration of our local affairs, is to brand us with a broad and intentional mark of humiliation and degradation. (Applause.) We may be told that we wish to degrade the Magistracy. We deny it—we abjure the vile imputation, and reject it as a calumny. We wish to see the Magistracy strong in the confidence of the people. (Applause.) We wish to see them wielding the sacred sceptre of justice, unfettered and undismayed. We wish to see the ministers of the law composed of men great by their talents, venerated for their virtues, admired for their wisdom, and respected for their independence. (Applause.) Those who fawn, and flatter, and cringe—those who worm and writhe themselves into the ears of the Magistracy—who ingratiate themselves by their cunning into the confidence of the great—who twist themselves, like parasites, around the benches of our courts, to serve their own mercenary ends—these, Sir, are the men who would degrade the Magistracy. (Applause.) The Magistrates of Northumberland, as a body, are honourable men—excellent in all the relations of private life; but I will ask, are they, by their habits, by their position in society, the best qualified of all men to become auditors of public accounts, or practical judges of public works? Let the accounts speak for themselves. Those who have not seen them, should apply at their vestries. They are deposited in every vestry. There you will see items hard to be understood; and if you can unfold the mystery that hangs over the accounts of the Clerk of the Peace, then can you solve the most difficult problem of Euclid. (Laughter.) The figures of the County Bridge Surveyor are of a less abstruse character—they are a question of simple addition. £200 is placed below £400, and any boy can tell what these amount to, viz., £600 a-year. (Shame, shame.) £600 a-year for surveying the county bridges! Why, the entire cost of keeping the bridges in repair, is only £1,020 9s. 8d.! (Hear, hear.) Now, I will respectfully ask the Magistrates, whether these gentlemen would not consider this rather an inconvenient scale to adopt, in the payment of their land-agents? (Hear, hear, and laughter.) You have all seen the excellent address adopted by the ratepayers of Tynedale West Ward. Let us follow them, so far as they have gone; but let us go a step further—let us petition the House of Commons, and memorialize the Court of Quarter Sessions also. The Tynedale ratepayers recommend the use of moderate and respectful language. Our language shall be moderate and respectful. Violent and abusive language always injures the cause it would support. Great allowance ought to be made for

men speaking wildly, when smarting under grievous wrongs; but the days are happily gone by, when the liberties of Englishmen are to be won and kept by the use of language, and the promulgation of doctrines, fit only to be used by savage and half-civilized society. (Applause.) Let us petition Parliament. We know the relative position in which we stand to the Members of Northumberland. We know the duties of a Member of Parliament. We have votes to give, and let them be given to those who best deserve them. (Hear, hear.) I assert it, Sir, in the face of this meeting, that an organization is being formed, of some of the independent electors of Northumberland, to refuse their votes to any man who will not demand, in the general assembly of the Commons, that the counties shall have the same privileges conferred upon them which have been granted to the boroughs. (Hear, hear, hear.) Three years ago, we sent a petition from this very room, praying to have a responsible agency for the management of our local affairs. Now, I tell you, gentlemen, that that petition did not meet with the attention which it deserved at the hands of our representatives. It was cushioned, and never more heard of. (Hear, hear.) I have said, let us address the Magistracy, and petition Parliament also. In addressing the Court of Quarter Sessions, let us be specific in our objections. Let us particularize. General remonstrance may appear vague and unmeaning. Let us censure the increased salary of the Bridge Surveyor. (Applause.) Let us respectfully request that the accounts of the Clerk of the Peace be published in a more clear, full, and explicit form. Let us also request that the accounts be published for sale, giving every ratepayer an opportunity of consulting them. Depend upon it, gentlemen, publicity is an excellent talisman for the prevention of any suspicious-looking charges. It is the only safeguard we possess against the evils of the present system. We know that by statute the accounts must be audited in open court; but allow me to ask you, gentlemen, did any of you ever see them audited? Why retire into another room, to transact the county business? Why have we not some published report of the debates in our County Councils? We are not favoured with a single line. In one of the Newcastle papers of last week, five columns are occupied with the proceedings of the Town Council! We quarrel not with this. The ratepayers are entitled to be made acquainted with the doings of their Local Parliament. But the farmers of Northumberland all subscribe to the newspapers; and surely it would only be fair and reasonable, that they should have a line upon the proceedings of the Magistrates, when transacting the county business, and auditing the accounts. I hope that "the gentlemen of the broad-sheet" below will take the hint. (Laughter.) We look to the Press for support. Its power over the public mind is tremendous. God grant that it be used for the good of our country. (Applause.) In conclusion, Sir, I hope that those who may differ with us upon the justice of the cause which we have at heart, will, in their endeavours to uphold a system which we pronounce unconstitutional, use argument instead of abuse; but whatever abuse may be directed against us, shall not deter us in our pursuit; neither shall it tempt us to deviate from that road of propriety, which is the surest way to success. (Loud applause.)

Mr. MOORE, of High House, seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously, and amidst acclamations.

Mr. DONKIN then moved the adoption of a petition to the House of Commons, founded upon his resolution; the adoption of which was seconded by Mr. CAIRNS, of Meldon, and agreed to unanimously.

Mr. FRANCIS FENWICK, of West Chevington, proposed that a memorial be presented to the Magistrates at Quarter Sessions.

Mr. DANIEL TURNER, of Blagdon, approved of the proposal to invite the assistance of the Magistrates, in the present attempt to effect an improvement in the system of county management, and would cordially second Mr. Fenwick's motion. (Applause.)

Mr. DONKIN now rose and said, that, having taken rather a prominent and active part in the present agitation, he would repeat once again, that he, and the friends who acted with him, were actuated by no feelings of disrespect towards the magistracy of the county, but simply by their hostility to what they regarded as an unconstitutional and injurious system. It was with great pleasure that he witnessed the manly and straightforward conduct of those magistrates who had come this day amongst the ratepayers, (applause,) and he wished that the number had been much larger. Such interminglings of the

landowners and the tenant-farmers broke down the wall of partition between the two classes, and promoted a kindly feeling in each others' breasts. (Applause.) With these few remarks, he would move a vote of thanks to Sir Charles Monck, Bart., of Belsay Castle, for his attendance on the present occasion. (Applause.)

Mr. DANIEL TURNER seconded the motion. It would have added greatly to the satisfaction of the meeting, if there had been a further attendance of the neighbouring gentry. The meeting had no other object in view, than to carry out its resolutions in friendly concurrence with the magistrates, who, secondarily, were deeply interested in the subject of the present movement. (Applause.) He had much pleasure in seconding the motion. (Carried unanimously.)

Sir CHARLES MONCK, on rising, was received with warm applause. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, (said he,) I feel much gratification at your kind expression of thanks to me, for my attendance on this occasion. I would not have been here, if I had not received a special request from Mr. Donkin. I have property in your ward, it is true; but that part of my estate on which I reside is not, I believe, in the ward, and I am consequently not one of its ratepayers. Yet, perhaps, as a justice of the peace, I may be considered as entitled to attend and take part in the proceedings. The county-rate, gentlemen, is an ancient tax, by which the magistrates are enabled to perform certain functions, which they are bound to discharge, by their duty to the Crown and to the public. Anciently, the Sheriff, on his own responsibility, levied what he thought sufficient to enable him to discharge the duties of maintaining bridges, gaols, &c. The county, you are aware, is a corporation, and can be prosecuted, if it neglect to provide bridges, gaols, &c., or if it do not maintain them in a state of efficiency. In later times, the Legislature thought it right to commit to the Justices the levying and management of the county-rate. This was as early as the reign of Henry the Eighth. Since that time, other duties have been imposed upon the leviers and managers of the rate. Various Acts have been passed, continuing the Justices in the management of the county-stock, and extending the purposes to which it is applicable. Undoubtedly, those who find the money have a perfect right to look after its management. (Applause.) If you ask my opinion of the present constitution of our counties, in this respect, I say at once it is not so free as it ought to be. (Applause.) The management of the county-stock is committed entirely to the discretion of the Justices of the Peace. Speaking not only for myself, but also, I may say, for my colleagues, we are unconscious of any mismanagement—not merely mismanagement to the extent of corruption, but even to the extent of a want of economy. The rate, I believe, is as carefully managed in Northumberland, as in any other county in the kingdom; and we are ready and willing to submit to the most searching inquiry. (Applause.) As a proof, I may remind you, that when, in consequence of some complaints made elsewhere, the Legislature was induced to pass a Bill, which gave publicity, but did not give direct controul, the Justices of Northumberland did all in their power to give the ratepayers an indirect controul over the expenditure—they not only, in compliance with the Act, transacted the financial business of the county in open court, but they also published an abstract of the accounts—which they were not bound to do. (Applause.) I do not say, that this is sufficient—I do not think it is: but it is the utmost controul that the Justices can give. Such, gentlemen, being the state of the counties, the Reform came. The boroughs were remodelled: the ratepayers were clothed with a direct controul over the borough-stock. And it is quite reasonable that the ratepayers in counties should demand the same privilege. (Applause.) The answer of the Legislature may probably be, that the Justices of the Peace manage the rate uprightly, and they ought not to be deprived of a power which they have not abused. But I do not think that such an answer would be reasonable, after the remodelling of the boroughs. I agree with you that you are entitled to privileges similar to those which have been conferred upon the ratepayers of corporate towns. You have passed resolutions—passed them unanimously—in which you state that you do not complain of the Justices, but of an unjust system, over which they have no controul. You have adopted a petition to Parliament, as you have an undoubted right to do; and I hope that the Legislature will attend to its prayer. (Applause.) You have also adopted a memorial to the Justices, and this, too, you have a perfect right to do; but the Bench can give you no re-

lief. This, however, I merely tell you by way of information. The Justices are bound by the statute, and what more can they do than they have already done? Still, your memorial is well enough: it can do no harm—it may do good. In the manner of your address I see nothing to complain of. I have come amongst you by special request, not intending to take part in the proceedings, but ready to give any information in my power, as one of the Bench, if my assistance or advice were desired. (Applause.) Your object is the attainment of a more efficient controul over the management of the county-stock. It is an object which can best be accomplished by the ratepayers themselves. Still, I am prepared to give any aid that may be in my power. I am, indeed, a ratepayer myself, being a resident; but I am more an owner than an occupier, and this is peculiarly an occupier's question. Yet, standing behind the occupiers, it is the duty of the owners to see that their tenantry are not borne down by undue taxation. (Applause.) I am happy to see that you are going about this matter in a manner which becomes you. Neither in your resolutions, nor in the spirit in which you advocate them, do I perceive anything objectionable, and I congratulate you upon your principles and your unanimity. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I repeat my thanks for your friendly resolution, and shall trouble you with no further observations. (Sir Charles resumed his seat amidst loud applause.)

Mr. THOMAS LAWSON, of Cornhills, moved a vote of thanks to the Magistrates, for the publicity voluntarily given to the accounts. Seconded by Mr. MOORE, and carried unanimously.

Mr. D. TURNER moved, and Mr. CAIRNS seconded, a vote of thanks to the High Sheriff, for his kindness in attending the meeting. (Carried by acclamation.)

The HIGH SHERIFF acknowledged the honour conferred upon him. He felt much obliged by the compliment paid to him. It was a pleasure to him to attend the meeting, and witness the spirit in which the proceedings had been conducted. (Applause.)

Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, (on the motion of Mr. DAVIDSON, of Tritlington,) the meeting separated.

The petition lies at Mr. Blair's, and the Whalebone, in Morpeth; and we hope that the farmers, &c., on Wednesday next, will consider it a part of their market-day duties to attach their signatures.

THE COUNTY RATE.

AT A PUBLIC MEETING of the RATEPAYERS of MORPETH WARD, in the county of Northumberland, held in the Town Hall, Morpeth, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1840, (RALPH FENWICK, Esq., of Ulgham Grange, in the Chair,) the following Resolutions were passed unanimously:—

Moved by Mr. Samuel Donkin, of Bywell,

Seconded by Mr. John Moore, of High House,

That the present System of Levying and Expending the County Rate is unsatisfactory, and ought to be changed. That the published Accounts of the County Treasurer of Northumberland exhibit many items of expenditure which would not have been allowed, had the County Ratepayers possessed the same controul over their local taxes which is granted to the inhabitants of boroughs.

Moved by Mr. Samuel Donkin,

Seconded by Mr. Michael Cairns, of Meldon,

That a Petition be adopted, founded upon the above Resolution, and that Lord Howick be requested to present it to Parliament; that the County Members generally, and also the Hon. Capt. Howard, M.P. for Morpeth, be requested to support its prayer; and that the following be the Petition:—

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned County Ratepayers of Morpeth Ward, in the County of Northumberland,

Humbly sheweth,—That the receipt and expenditure of the tax called county-rate, and the superintendence of the county establishments, are altogether without check or accountability. That the published accounts of the Treasurer of the county of Northumberland are unsatisfactory to the ratepayers. That an Act has been passed for the regulation of Municipal Corporations, bestowing upon the ratepayers in corporate towns the right of election, and the administration of their property and

local taxes. That we, as ratepayers of a county, conceive that we have a just and equitable claim to possess a similar privilege. We therefore pray that your Honourable House will confer upon us the same powers over the administration of our local financial affairs, which are now enjoyed by the inhabitants of boroughs.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Moved by Mr. Francis Fenwick, of West Chevington,

Seconded by Mr. Daniel Turner, of Bladon,

That the following Memorial to the County Magistrates be adopted by this meeting, and that the Chairman be requested to transmit it to the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions:—

To the Magistrates of the County of Northumberland, in Quarter Sessions assembled.

We, the undersigned, being ratepayers of Morpeth East and West Wards, feeling ourselves heavily taxed under the denomination of county-rate, respectfully request that you will take into consideration those items of account of the County Treasurer, which have produced such general dissatisfaction, and which appear to us to be at variance with that economy which is now infused into the Councils of the boroughs, and which we conceive ought also, in justice, to be extended to us. The increased salary of the Bridge Surveyor appears to us to have been granted without duly considering whether no effective person could be found to undertake the duties at a greatly reduced cost—and that without saddling the county with charges for Sub-Inspectors and Superintendents. We also courteously request that the accounts of the Clerk of the Peace be published in future in a more full and explicit form; and that copies of the published accounts should be offered for sale, thereby giving every ratepayer an opportunity of consulting them. In offering this Memorial to the Magistrates of the county of Northumberland, we repudiate the charge of being actuated by any motives of disrespect, believing that the Magistrates, as a body, are far above being influenced by any sinister or unworthy views; and that those abuses which have crept into the administration of the county business, are more the result of a system than of any individual delinquency of the Bench.

Moved by Mr. Thomas Lawson, of Corn Hills,

Seconded by Mr. John Moore, of High House,

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the County Magistrates, for the publicity which they voluntarily give to an abstract of the County Accounts.

Moved by Mr. Samuel Donkin,

Seconded by Mr. Daniel Turner,

That the thanks of this meeting be given to Sir Charles Monck, Bart., of Belsay Castle, for his attendance.

Moved by Mr. Daniel Turner,

Seconded by Mr. Cairns,

That the thanks of this meeting be given to William Lawson, Esq., of Loughirst, High Sheriff of Northumberland, for his attendance.

Moved by Mr. Daniel Turner,

Seconded by Mr. James Davidson, of Tritlington,

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman, for his services in the chair.

The petition lies for signature at the shop of Mr. Blair, Bookseller, and at the Whalebone inn, Morpeth.

GATESHEAD FELL ORATORIO.

BY Permission of the Lord Bishop of Durham, ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, GATESHEAD FELL, will be opened on Thursday Evening, Jan. 14th; when a PERFORMANCE of SACRED MUSIC will take place, under the patronage of Lord and Lady Ravensworth, and the Families resident in the neighbourhood, for the benefit of the GATESHEAD DISPENSARY. The CHOIR of ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH, Newcastle, have promised their assistance on this occasion, in addition to the services of the Choir of the Parish.

The church-gates will be opened at six o'clock, and the performance will commence at seven o'clock precisely. Admission by Tickets only, which may be had on application to the Rector, Churchwardens, Parish Clerk, or Shopkeepers in the vicinity. Price 2s. 6d., 1s., and 6d. each.

An early application is advised.

Gateshead Fell, Dec. 25th, 1840.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE SAVINGS' BANK.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1840.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SAVINGS' BANK, ESTABLISHED AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,
IN THE COUNTY OF THE SAME.

Drs.		CHARGE.	DISCHARGE.		Crs.
		<i>In the Year ending No. 20, 1840.</i>			<i>In the Year ending No. 20, 1840.</i>
To balance due on the 20th November, 1839, including interest, as per last return,.....		£201,340 5 6	By sums actually paid to depositors in money, including interest, within the year ending 20th November, 1840, ...		£45,511 9 8
To sums received of depositors within the year ending 20th November, 1840, ...		46,664 10 7	By sums actually paid for management within the said year, viz.:-		
To interest on monies invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, viz.:-			Salaries, insurance, taxes, bankers' commission, coals, &c.		544 5 5
Receipt B, dated 21st May, 1840, ...		3,677 17 0	Balance on 20th November, 1840:-		
Receipt B, dated 21st Nov., 1840, ...		3,520 18 8	Balance on the General Account invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, including interest, on the 20th Nov., 1840, ...		205,029 12 1
To interest on sums drawn for by the Trustees upon the Commissioners within the said year		95 12 6	Ditto, on account of Separate Surplus Fund invested with the said Commissioners, ...		3,866 15 2
			Ditto, in the hands of Northumberland and Durham District Banking Company, which fact is hereby certified by us, Charles Henry Cooke, Treasurer, and Robert Boyd, Director of the District Bank, ...		657 1 11
					209,543 9 2
					(A)
					£255,599 4 3

The rate of annual interest allowed to the depositors is £3 6s. 8d. per cent, with an additional rate of annual interest of one shilling and eightpence per cent, pursuant to the rules of this bank.

The names of the Treasurer and Officers, who have given security, are—Charles Henry Cooke, Esq., Treasurer, Five Hundred Pounds; Mr. Joseph Armstrong, Cashier, One Hundred Pounds; and Mr. George Mitchell Masterton, Actuary, One Hundred Pounds. The bonds are entered into with the Clerk of the Peace, John Clayton, Esq., with whom they are deposited.

The foregoing account was accompanied by the following statement:—

The balance due on the 20th of November, 1840, brought forward, ...

Number of Depositors.	Total Amount of each Class.
2352, whose respective balances on the 20th November, 1840, (including interest,) did not exceed £20 each, ...	£19,079 10 7
1631 ditto, were above £20, and not exceeding £50 each, ...	55,919 3 2
740 ditto, were above £50, and not exceeding £100 each, ...	50,806 11 2
279 ditto, were above £100, and not exceeding £150 each, ...	33,561 19 5
154 ditto, were above £150, and not exceeding £200 each, ...	25,894 8 4
41 ditto, (exceeding £200), ...	10,264 17 1

5397 Total number of depositors, ...

31 Charitable Societies, ...

56 Friendly Societies, ...

5484 Total number of accounts.

Balance invested with the Commissioners on the Separate Surplus Fund Account on the 20th November, as per foregoing account, ...

Surplus accrued in the year ending 20th November, 1840, ...

Deduct portion thereof reserved to meet current expenses, as directed per 9 Geo. IV., c. 92, sec. 23, ...

Actual amount of surplus remaining on 20th November, 1840, accrued within the said year, to be carried to the Separate Surplus Fund Account, ...

We do hereby certify to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, that the foregoing is a true account; and that the above actual amount of Surplus Fund, or increased stock of the said Savings' Bank (marked B), which has occurred in the year ending 20th November, 1840, is to be discharged from our General Account, and carried to the "Separate Surplus Fund Account," belonging to the said bank, for the future purposes of the institution, pursuant to 9 Geo. IV., c. 92, sec. 23. And we further certify, that a duplicate of this statement, accompanied by a list of the Trustees and Managers of the above institution, is publicly affixed in the office or place where the deposits of the above Savings' Bank are usually received, for the information of all persons making deposits therein.—Witness our hands this 9th day of December, 1840.

Witness—GEORGE MITCHELL MASTERTON, Actuary.

MATTHEW PLUMMER, } Auditors.
JOSEPH CRAWHALL, }

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
TRUSTEES.

Sir Matthew W. Ridley, Bart.	The Rector of Gateshead	T. Fenwick, Esq.	Benjamin J. Sorsbie, Esq.
Cuthbert Ellison, Esq.	The Recorder of Newcastle	William Boyd, Esq.	Joseph Lamb, Esq.
The Mayor of Newcastle	The Vicar of Newcastle	William Woods, Esq.	John Cookson, jun., Esq.
	TREASURER.	SECRETARY.	
	Charles Henry Cooke, Esq.	John Bulman, Esq.	

AUDITORS.

Matthew Anderson, Esq. Joseph Crawhall, Esq.
Matthew Plummer, Esq. William Chapman, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. George Clementson Mr. Jonathan Priestman Mr. John Richardson Mr. George Bargate
Mr. John Fenwick Mr. W. S. Batson Mr. David Akenhead Mr. James Snape
Mr. Joseph Clark Rev. R. Green, A.M. Mr. George Walters Rev. T. White, A.B.
Mr. Emerson Charnley Mr. Andrew Gray Mr. M. Wheatley, jun. Mr. Thomas Dunn
Mr. James Finlay Mr. T. R. Batson Mr. E. Richardson Mr. Joseph Hedley
Rev. William Turner Mr. William Beaumont Mr. J. B. Falconar Rev. Henry Barrett

OFFICERS RECEIVING SALARIES.

Mr. Joseph Armstrong, Cashier | Mr. G. M. Masterton, Actuary | Mr. Ralph Wood, Clerk

FACTS IN FAVOUR OF REFORM.

A TABLE SHOWING THE UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND, AND THE RELATIVE PROPORTION OF INHABITANT HOUSEHOLDERS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.
[FROM THE LEEDS TIMES.]

COUNTIES.	Householders.			Population.				Representation.	
	Chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	Not comprised in the preceding Classes.	Town Population represented.	Town Population unrepresented.	Country Population.	Town and Country Population.	Number of Members for each County.	One Member to about every—
Bedfordshire	11,364	5,137	3,615	6,959	23,050	66,374	96,383	4	23,846
Berkshire	14,047	9,884	7,150	30,424	27,808	87,657	145,289	9	16,143
Buckinghamshire	16,893	3,395	6,661	19,053	25,018	102,458	146,529	11	13,320
Cambridgeshire	16,083	6,313	5,904	30,917	42,284	80,754	143,955	7	20,565
Cheshire	16,397	34,997	13,561	61,199	39,470	213,741	394,410	10	33,441
Cornwall	18,351	13,383	28,033	42,780	68,639	191,021	302,440	14	21,602
Cumberland	10,630	12,026	12,164	35,835	58,920	94,626	166,681	9	18,653
Derbyshire	13,334	30,788	14,206	34,046	43,201	170,923	237,170	6	39,529
Devonshire	36,605	33,339	33,067	141,656	61,855	290,557	494,168	22	22,462
Dorsetshire	14,601	10,106	8,907	29,396	22,364	107,552	156,352	14	11,303
Durham	8,406	18,511	27,817	36,259	42,624	174,944	253,827	8	26,203
Essex	24,589	18,282	12,448	34,285	57,703	235,237	317,235	10	31,723
Gloucestershire	21,185	33,179	29,082	171,698	50,224	164,982	386,904	15	25,793
Hampshire	22,761	30,983	30,906	96,357	41,101	173,855	314,313	19	16,548
Hertfordshire	12,888	6,105	4,572	15,529	13,856	81,592	110,976	7	15,863
Hertfordshire	13,268	8,558	7,430	10,017	48,331	84,991	143,341	7	20,477
Huntingdonshire	6,231	2,940	2,107	3,267	14,613	36,269	53,149	4	13,287
Kent	31,667	29,419	36,050	96,063	67,332	294,870	479,155	18	26,619
Lancashire	24,696	173,693	61,646	724,450	132,973	479,431	1,336,854	26	51,414
Leicestershire	12,352	22,984	6,806	39,396	34,430	123,267	197,003	6	32,833
Lincolnshire	35,740	17,284	12,870	37,784	44,424	235,036	317,244	13	24,403
Middlesex	9,982	173,822	130,335	1,066,507	31,011	241,023	1,358,541	14	97,038
Monmouthshire	5,614	8,636	5,671	4,916	27,942	65,272	96,130	3	32,710
Norfolk	37,610	28,871	17,751	99,067	39,119	250,878	390,054	12	32,504
Northamptonshire	18,334	12,805	7,934	20,904	23,515	134,857	179,276	8	22,409
Northumberland	10,127	14,246	23,091	62,314	30,053	130,545	222,912	10	22,291
Nottinghamshire	13,351	25,578	8,186	62,728	25,340	137,252	225,320	10	22,532
Oxfordshire	15,304	9,454	7,012	27,720	24,726	99,280	151,726	9	16,858
Rutlandshire	2,399	1,102	790	4,197	15,188	19,385	2	9,692	
Shropshire	17,096	16,210	13,121	33,969	61,269	125,265	222,503	12	18,541
Somersetshire	30,472	28,230	25,889	192,914	55,543	155,451	403,908	15	26,927
Staffordshire	18,156	43,648	21,789	68,769	97,450	244,306	410,485	15	27,365
Suffolk	31,491	18,116	11,926	38,880	51,551	205,873	296,304	11	26,936
Surrey	14,647	49,616	44,814	205,940	41,016	146,371	486,326	11	44,211
Sussex	22,450	17,489	12,777	82,197	24,279	165,832	272,328	18	15,129
Warwickshire	15,880	43,291	13,186	183,165	41,356	112,467	336,988	10	33,698
Westmorland	4,454	4,116	2,414	10,105	11,274	33,752	55,011	3	18,347
Wiltshire	25,045	15,627	10,987	48,434	32,969	157,748	239,181	19	12,584
Worcestershire	14,654	19,030	11,828	69,952	82,376	109,128	211,356	12	17,613
Yorkshire, East Riding	13,025	10,825	13,110	58,063	11,405	98,640	164,646	6	26,107
Doitto, North Riding	17,964	11,298	11,498	64,507	8,080	153,648	226,235	13	17,402
Doitto, West Riding	31,168	118,733	48,725	300,175	86,891	589,349*	976,415	18	54,245
Total	761,348	1,182,912	801,076	4,493,206	1,733,250	6,863,082	13,089,338	471	

* The great majority of this population is, of course, manufacturing.

